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No. 1

The

# American Monthly

~ ~ Magazine

Historic  
Patriotic



## New Year's Number ~ ~

1899



Editor

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION

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# The American Monthly Magazine.

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Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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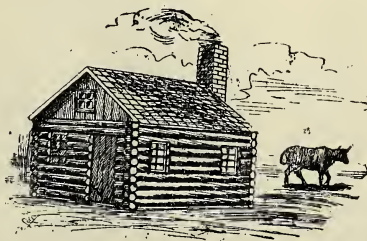




WILLIAM DENNING—MAKER OF THE FIRST  
WROUGHT IRON CANNON OF THE  
REVOLUTION.

BY BELLE M'KINNEY SWOPE.

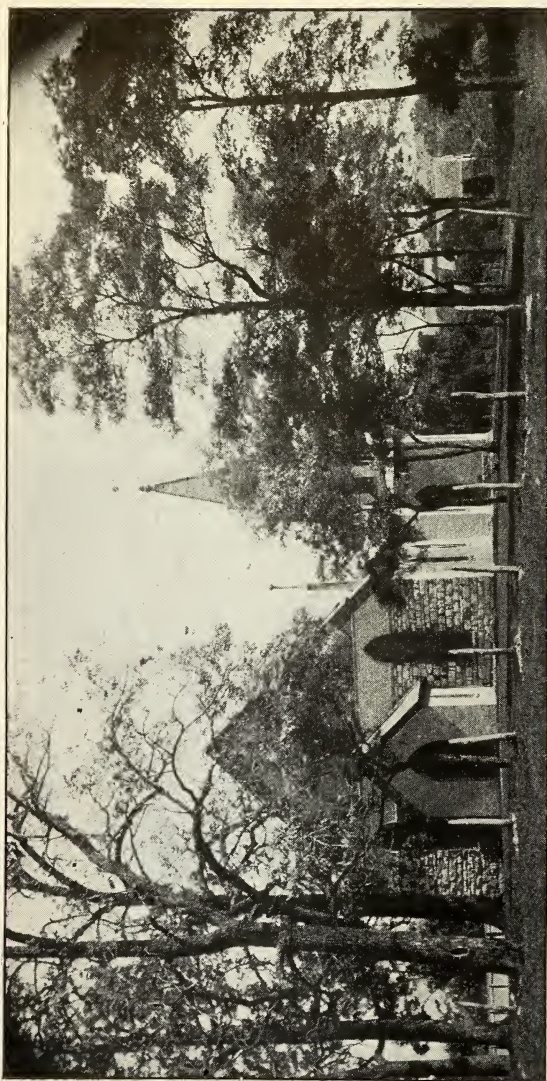
It was but ten years since the shriek of the savage echoed and re-echoed through the length and breadth of the Cumberland Valley. Muskets were laid aside and peace in its sublimest tranquility was drawing aside the curtain which hung as a cloud over the picturesque beauty of Pennsylvania when the red-coats



THE HOUSE IN WHICH WILLIAM DENNING LIVED.

landed on our shores and demanded the enforcement of their tyrannical rights.

Although far removed from the danger of war, the love of country and freedom was dear to the hearts of the brave Scotch-Irish settlers and many were the noble lives willingly laid on the altar, that the galling yoke of slavery might be broken. The



THE BIG SPRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,  
*Under the shadows of which William Denning rests.*

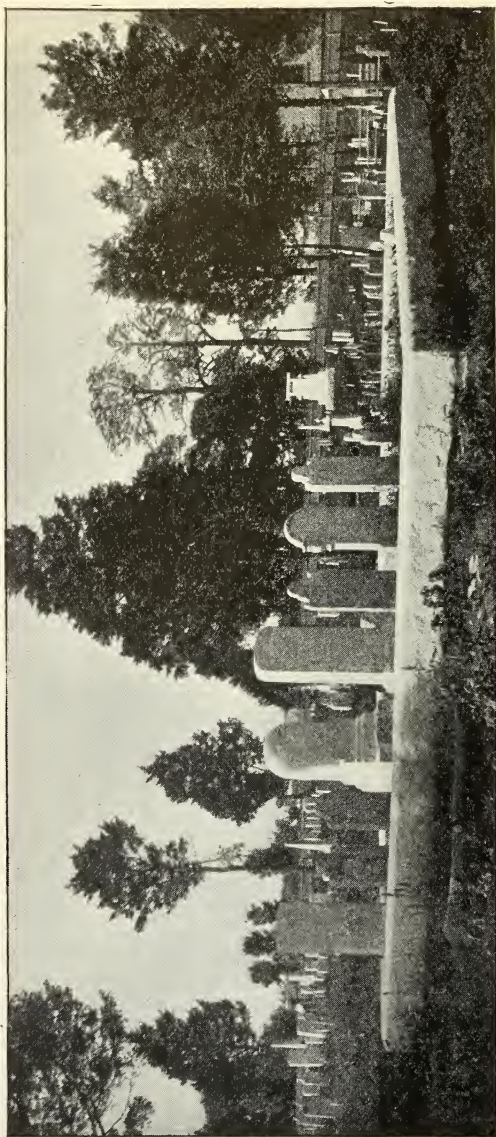
sacred dust of scores lie in unmarked graves, their names and deeds of patriotic daring forgotten, and for sixty years the resting place of the maker of the first wrought iron cannon was without a stone.

William Denning resided in Chester County at the outbreak of the war and enlisted in a company of which he was made second lieutenant. He was a gallant soldier, as with courage undaunted he endured the privations of 1776 with Washington, crossing the Delaware with him and fighting at Trenton, Princeton and Brandywine.

Sometime during the year 1777 he left the army and worked in Philadelphia at his trade of blacksmithing, being placed at the head of a band of artificers. On the approach of the British to occupy the city he was appointed overseer of the iron foundries at Carlisle and Mt. Holly, in Cumberland County. Before supplies were obtained from France in 1778, great difficulties arose with regard to the lack of ammunition and arms for the American troops. It was an easy matter to find the loyal soldier ready to die for his country, but not so easy to arm and supply him. Every available place was turned into a workshop where the manufacture of rifles, muskets and cannon was carried on. Bayonets were made and armories established at Carlisle and Shippensburg. Men were busy with brain and muscle to properly equip the Continental Army, that the lover of home and freedom might meet in equal combat the representatives of English tyranny.

At that time the mountain which skirts the valley on the south, towering as the background of a beautiful picture, was rich in iron ore, and, under the direction of William Denning, was transformed into weapons of defense. To weld the heavy bars of iron into bands and hoops required such intense heat that it was with the greatest difficulty workmen were procured. In spite of overwhelming adversities, Mr. Denning toiled faithfully, and having developed the inventive genius of childhood, constructed during the year 1777 cannon of such uniform size, quality and calibre as to have done successful service in the bloody contests which followed. They were four and six pounders; the twelve pounders he began never being completed. History tells us one was taken by the British at the





THE CHURCHYARD IN WHICH WILLIAM DENNING IS BURIED

battle of Brandywine, and now stands in the Tower of London as a trophy; another was for years exhibited at the barracks in Carlisle.

The Pennsylvania Committee of Safety were desirous of securing the secret of the manufacture of wrought iron cannon and waited on Mr. Denning. He allowed drafts to be made of different parts as they were in course of completion, but never divulged the secret of their manufacture.

At the close of the war he moved to the Green Spring, afterwards living in a small log house in Mifflin township, near



Newville, where he died December 19, 1830, at the age of ninety-five years. Until late in life he worked at his trade, and for years after the dear old flag waved its peaceful folds o'er "the land of the free and the home of the brave," young and old lingered about his shop, drinking in the record of noble deeds and gallant service. He loved to dwell on his hardships endured with Washington, and tears came to his eyes as he told over and over again the story of that never to be forgotten

night when they surprised the Hessians at Trenton. His words were these: "Such a night as Christmas '76 was enough to cause our hearts to fail us, as we went forward in the midst of storm and sleet, in boats which any moment might be crushed. Thus the Delaware was crossed, one thousand Hessians captured and we slew their leader." Jubilant with the victory, they crushed the crystals of ice beneath their bleeding feet and marched to Princeton. His love of country was a beautiful characteristic of his declining days, and as the shadows lengthened about him and the shaded valley grew nearer, he spake in the deepest tones of tenderness of his commander, paying loyal homage to a loyal leader.

He, with his son and daughter, walked each Sabbath from their house of rough hewn logs to the Big Spring Presbyterian Church at Newville, and 'neath the shade of the old stone walls he was laid to rest. It is said a cannon of his own construction was fired as his body was lowered in the grave.

Well nigh forgotten was this hero of the Revolution until in 1889 the State of Pennsylvania appropriated a thousand dollars for a monument to perpetuate the memory of one who by reason of his genius and mechanical ability accomplished what to the mind of man had hitherto lain in the misty envelopments of the future as an unrealized dream. In the following year a massive granite marker was erected over the spot where he sleeps.

The waters of the Big Spring wind along the grassy slope of the old burial ground, the forest trees and pines bend low their branches as though to shelter from life's turmoil the hallowed spot, and William Denning slumbers on, his name and deeds engraved on the immortal roll of fame.





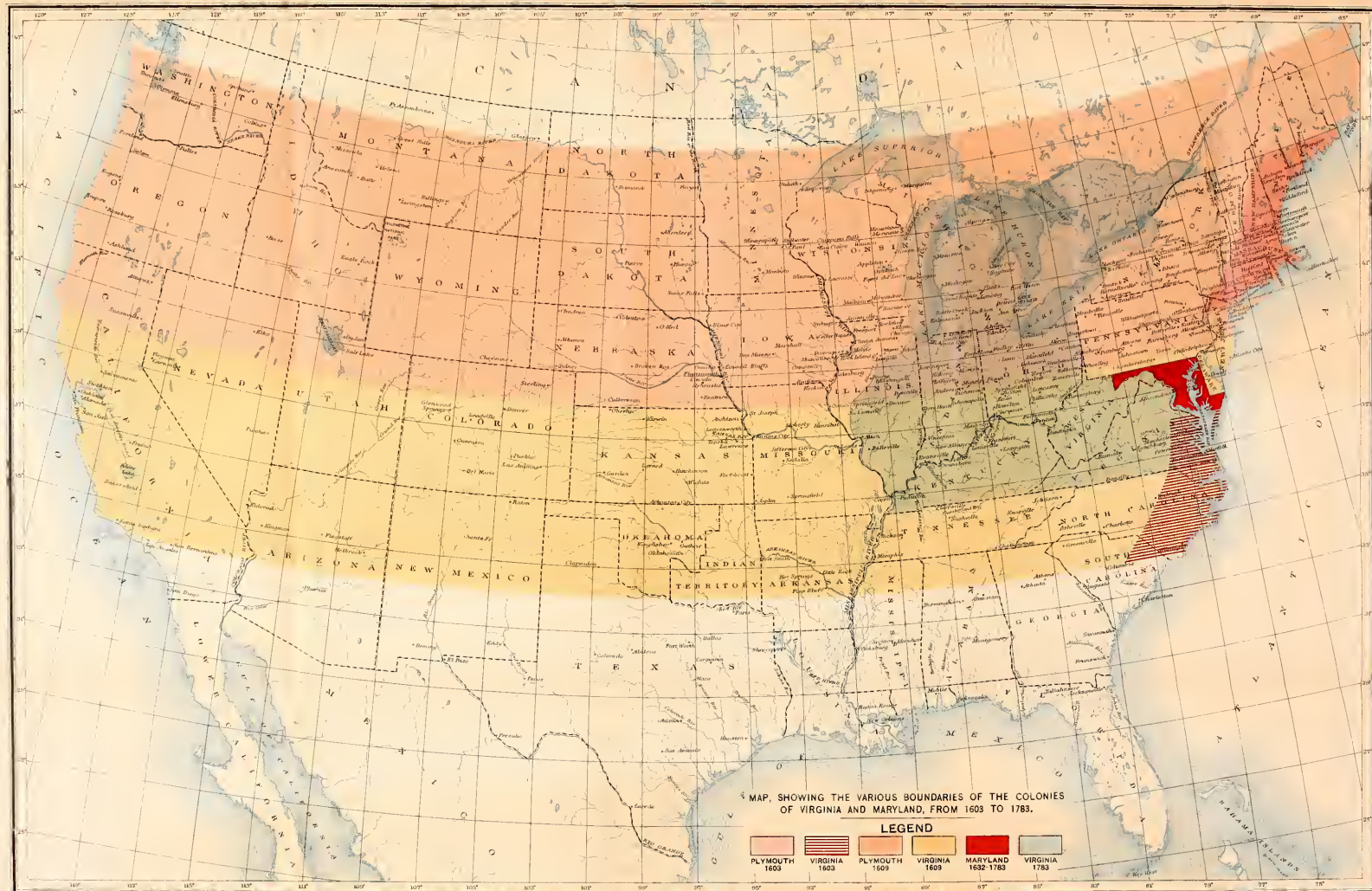
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# American Monthly Magazine

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VOL. XIV.      WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1899.      NO. I

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## THE GEOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL BOUNDARIES OF THE COLONIES OF VIRGINIA AND MARY- LAND, FROM THE EARLIEST DATE TO THE BEGINNING OF THE AMERI- CAN REVOLUTION, APRIL 19, 1775.

*Honorable Governor and Gentlemen:* There are a few facts which I beg leave to remind you of, and to realize their full significance it is necessary to review in a brief manner the early discoveries and settlement of this new world. It was nearly one hundred years after the discovery of Columbus, before the idea became generally accepted that it was a continent. Discovery and exploration had been mainly confined to the shore of the oceans, the rim of a vast *terra incognita*, the last vestige of this vacancy has barely been cleared away from the maps during our day.

The sixteenth century closed with but two foreign settlements within the present limits of the United States. St. Augustine, in Florida, was founded in 1565, and Santa Fé, in New Mexico, in 1580. The former was a new settlement, in all respects, while Santa Fé was the occupation of an Indian pueblo, under a new name. Both were settlements of the Spaniards.

This condition of the geographical knowledge of this continent continued for another hundred years. The navigator had traced with somewhat more detail the capes and bays of the coast, but the mouths of but few of the great rivers had been determined. The Spaniards in search of the "Seven

Cities of Cibola" had penetrated by a single route the western deserts, or followed timidly from Santa Fé a few Indian trails, when the seventeenth century opened with "the coming of the nations."

The further consideration of the main subject in hand can be better understood by a brief reference to the "lay of the land," of the eastern portion of the country, to be occupied by the colonies of Plymouth and Virginia. It can be resolved into three generalized geographical provinces, each having an important influence upon the final result of the struggles of the various nations for absolute power and control.

The first would include the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and the beginning of the gently ascending slopes to the foot of the mountains. This region is more marked and its breadth rapidly increases as we proceed southward from the mouth of the Hudson River, and is known as the "Coastal Plains," including altogether a vast expanse of alluvial and fertile territory north of the Gulf of Mexico and to, and including, the lower valley of the Rio Grande. The rivers which traverse it are deep, having a slow current with all the characteristics of bays and estuaries. The head of the tide, or of practicable navigation, is situated far inland; the shores are fertile and attractive, and at that period, when all the means of transportation were confined to the water, it afforded a most promising territory for settlement. The products of the field could be directly loaded upon sea-going ships, or merchandise and other articles of commerce were as simply handled and received. The natural boundary of these plains is marked by the point in each of the rivers and streams where their character suddenly changes to that of a swift, turbulent current, with occasional falls and rapids. From this "fall-line," there is a gradual ascent to the foot of the mountains. To traverse this region roads or trails had to be cut with great labor and care. The pack-horse took the place of the ship, and the broad roadstead was narrowed to an Indian trail. This Piedmont province and the mountain land for our purpose may be considered as one. Although divided by long and beautiful valleys in the eastern portion, its western slopes comprise a maze of broken

table-lands, from the terrace and spurs of which the early pioneer looked down upon the vast and almost illimitable valley of the great interior province drained by the tributaries of the mighty Mississippi.

This mountain land was a veritable barrier to the settler upon the coast. It was the stronghold of resolute, revengeful, implacable Indian nations, forming alliances to torment a common enemy, and then broken to carry out the impulses of individual resentment and hate.

To the northwest, lying in with the trend of its western slope, were the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, from which it was but a short portage to the waters of the Ohio. This was the highway of the nation of France, and it led to the Gulf of Mexico; in the rear of the mountain land flanking the English, Swedes and Dutch.

The results of maritime discovery and exploration, although indefinite, yet gave a future basis of national claims of territory and jurisdiction. Some attempts at permanent control resulted disastrously. Philip II, of Spain, in 1561, declared there should be no further attempts to colonize either the Gulf or Atlantic coasts. Yet, a bitter struggle immediately followed between the Spanish and the Huguenots, resulting in the founding of St. Augustine, and affording the French a claim to the coast and interior, known as "French Florida," lying between the Cape Fear and Altamaha Rivers, and possibly infringing upon the future domain of Virginia.

Also, Henry the IV, of France, in 1603, made the grant, known as the "charter of Acadia," which embraced all that portion of North America between the fortieth and forty-sixth degrees of north latitude. Port Royal was founded in 1604, but ended in failure soon after.

In 1606, King James I, of England, granted the "First Charter of Virginia," comprising a strip one hundred miles wide along the Atlantic coast, and between 34° and 45° north latitude, including the islands adjacent thereto. This was divided between two commercial companies, the London and Plymouth, the former to occupy the land between 34° and 41°, the latter between 38° and 45°. Thus there was an

overlap of four degrees in latitude, but it was provided that no settlement should be made nearer one already made by the other than one hundred miles.

This charter reveals the indifference at that time by the English to the possibilities of the great interior, also, that it left a "no man's land," between  $38^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ}$ . Yet, under this charter the first permanent English settlement was made at Jamestown on the James River, in 1607. This historical date, this Society has the special right and honor to place upon its seal.

This charter of 1606 proved unsatisfactory and a new one was granted the London Company, known as the "Virginia Charter of 1609," "being in that part of America called Virginia," two hundred miles along the sea coast, northward and southward "from the said point of Cape Comfort," "throughout, from sea to sea," and including adjacent islands. This included from  $34^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$  very nearly, and "from sea to sea."

In 1620 the Plymouth company, known as the "Plymouth Council of New England," was reorganized and its limits were extended from the northern line of Virginia (about  $40^{\circ}$  latitude) to  $48^{\circ}$  latitude and also, "from sea to sea."

Meantime, the Dutch had begun to make settlements along the Hudson as early as 1614, and the Swedes disputed their occupation further to the southward along the lower Delaware. The English never recognized the validity of the French, Dutch, or Swedish occupation, yet the latter by their settlements practically confined the New England "sea to sea" charter to comparatively narrow limits.

Thus, although we have at times complained of the "land rapacity" of England, yet in all fairness it must be stated that when a "sea to sea" charter was granted in 1609, it meant nothing less, and her honorable and energetic descendants of that colonial period have not been lacking in a prompt appreciation of the true value of territorial property by either occupation or acquisition.

The territory which now may be only considered, is that of the London Company, to the history of which I can properly ask your further attention.



In 1611 and 1612 the "Third Charter of Virginia" was granted, which increased its extent northward to  $41^{\circ}$  latitude and southward to  $30^{\circ}$  latitude. In 1624 this charter was forfeited and Virginia became a royal province under a royal governor, the boundaries however remaining the same. This territory was reduced by a charter to "Carolana," in 1629, but which was suffered to lapse. In 1632, Charles I granted to Lord Baltimore a territory given the name of Maryland. It extended southward from the southern boundary of the New England Company, and lying between the Potomac River to its first fountain and the Delaware Bay to the east. The portion on the Delaware was found to be occupied by the Swedes. The first settlement was made at St. Mary's in 1634, near the Potomac River, on tidal waters.

In 1664, Charles II granted a charter to the Duke of York, which included the settlements on the Hudson and Delaware, and infringed upon a portion of Maryland. This he held and governed as part of the province of New York. Charles II also rewarded the Earl of Clarendon, in 1665, by a grant of all that territory lying between  $30^{\circ} 30'$  and  $29^{\circ}$  of latitude, and "from sea to sea." This included a portion of the southern part of Virginia.

In 1681, William Penn received a grant in the "no man's land," this being the last piece of land in the gift of the king. Its boundaries were so vaguely specified as to give rise to controversies with the New York and Maryland provinces, which continued with the latter as late as 1760, when a compromise boundary was agreed upon with Maryland at  $39^{\circ} 43'$  latitude. Penn purchased Delaware, and the controversy with Virginia in consequence of the French and Indian wars was postponed to a still later day.

The French, with the stealthy skill and determination of military engineers, had been making strong and sure their approaches along the St. Lawrence and Ohio Rivers. Their advance was at Lake Huron in 1615, at Lake Michigan in 1634, and in 1682 La Salle had followed the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. But the "mountain land," with the indomitable Iroquois, the great Indian confederacy of the Six Nations, stood like a line of fire across their eastward advance.

The colonists of the English settlements had already begun their westward march and were finding their way into the "mountain land." In 1726 the Six Nations, under promise of protection, conveyed to England in trust all their lands. In 1738 the General Assembly of Virginia created Augusta County, bounded by the Blue Ridge on the east and on "the west and northwest by the uttermost limits of Virginia." Again, in 1744, Virginia succeeded in obtaining from the Six Nations a complete deed of all their territory. This was a perfect title and an important acquisition of domain. Its west and northwest boundaries were the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence along the east side of Lake Michigan, including Lake Huron, thence to the Ottawa River, which it followed to its junction with the St. Lawrence, and thence to the head of Lake Champlain. Its eastern boundary conflicted with the western limits of nearly every grant that has been here mentioned, except Maryland. This deed at the successful close of the American Revolution gave the Mississippi River as the western boundary of the new nation, but there will ever arise a sigh of regret that the line of Virginia along the Ottawa River could not have been retained.

The French ascendancy received its death blow on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and at the treaty of peace which followed in 1763 all the possessions of France east of the Mississippi River fell to the English, and the boundaries of the colonies of Virginia and Maryland remained unchanged until the settlement of the national boundaries by the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783.

GILBERT THOMPSON.

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#### UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS AT GHENT.— HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

U. S. stands for Universal Sovereignty, and when we review the history of our country, its rapid growth, progress and aggrandizement, we venture to hazard the forecast that the republic might become as powerful as Rome, when Rome was mistress of the world, and arbiter of the fate of nations.

However, the United States would exercise no despotic rule, but a beneficent government, so that all, both high and low, might bask in the vivifying rays of the Sun of Liberty.

Like a magnet our country has the power of attraction. And it draws to our shores all sorts and conditions of men from the Old World, who desire to enjoy freedom and equal rights.

At the end of the war for Independence the United States had a population of over three millions, which increased more and more, until now there are seventy million souls in our republic.

Washington appeared to have an insight into the future when he prognosticated the brilliant destiny in store for the young republic, but at the same time in his "Farewell Address" he uttered a word of warning bidding the people to beware of entangling alliances or imbroglions with foreign powers.

The life of this great man ebbed away with the eighteenth century, and December 14, 1799, his spirit was freed from earthly bonds.

For a while his successors followed his wise precepts.

Jefferson inaugurated a new era through the acquisition of the province of Louisiana in 1803, and thus the country acquired more land and greater responsibilities in dealing with the natives, mostly French and Spanish "origin belonging to the Latin race the opposite of the Anglo-Saxon," and somewhat antagonistic in some respects; however, the heterogeneous population was skillfully moulded into a harmonious condition, and disturbances and heart burnings were quelled, for the Anglo-Saxon is a dominant race, which assimilates all peoples who come under its influence.

When the nineteenth century dawned, the United States was still weak, although in its incipency Washington's skillful government had averted financial ruin, as well as inaugurated the lines for a judicious and wholesome policy. The Constitution was drawn up, and Washington proved himself to be a wise ruler, judicious statesman as well as brilliant commander-in-chief, and thus is worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all good Americans with the name of the "Father of His Country."

America proved her prowess in her first encounter with England, and she entered the lists again in the War of 1812 with

the Mother Country. Previous to that date, however, the Republic had difficulties with France, when Washington refused to recognize the Directory, considering its government neither judicious, nor humane. It also waged war against the Barbary States during which the American Navy taught them a wholesome lesson.

England and France browbeated and bullied the United States, especially during Napoleon's reign, until between English exactions and French spoliations it was on the verge of ruin. The Orders in Council and the Berlin decrees hung over its head like the sword of Damocles.

Jefferson issued the Embargo Act, which was repealed afterwards. He averted war with England during his administration, but Madison was obliged to take up the gauntlet and declare war, although inclined to pursue a peaceful policy. The burning wrongs our people suffered from England, the curb she put on our commerce, the seizure and impressment of our sailors could no longer be endured by free born Americans.

When the War of 1812 broke out the United States only possessed a few wooden ships to confront England's superb navy. But Americans possessed true grit. Logs were hewn, and ships were constructed posthaste and before the wood was seasoned were put into the water to defy England's power on sea. Great Britain was amazed and overwhelmed at her subsequent defeat.

Russia desired to restore peace between England and the United States, and offered to intervene. After some reluctance England agreed to negotiate a treaty, preferring, however to deal directly with America.

Adams and Bayard were appointed commissioners, and Galatin, Russell and Clay later, and they all met at Ghent.

They awaited the coming of the English commissioners, who did not reach Ghent until several weeks after with haughty disregard of time and convenience.

The Englishmen called to see the commissioners and only found Bayard in. They desired the Americans to repair to the British legation on the following day. "Meet them

at their bidding, and become the laughing stock of Europe," Adams exclaimed.

"Never!" cried Gallatin, "I would rather break up the mission and go home."

The Americans finally chose the place of meeting, and then ensued a tedious and tiresome series of sessions during which our commissioners showed their true American spirit, wit and independence and step by step disputed and quibbled over every point until the treaty was signed.

"The assumption and presumption of those beggarly Americans," as they called them was galling to British arrogance. Sneers and innuendoes were their portion, but they never flinched under the ordeal.

Russell was quite a young man, who was appointed Minister to Sweden. Bayard had displayed proof of his ability, while Adams, Gallatin and Clay were the most striking figures. There was Adams, quiet, serious, self-contained, precise and prim like his Puritan ancestors, a gentleman and a scholar. There was Gallatin, calm, collected, and methodical, a veritable financier, who out of chaos brought the Treasury into some sort of system. Clay impulsive and impetuous, his hot Southern blood coursing through his veins, made him impatient of restraint and weary of tedious debates.

At one time Gallatin and Bayard were ready to sail for home, and the breaking off negotiations was imminent, owing to England's arbitrary demands, just as instructions were received from London to the English commissioners to modify their demands.

Finally peace was declared and it was celebrated with great rejoicing throughout the land. Although the result, like a game of chess, was more of a draw than a victory on either side, and matters were left in abeyance, which were a source of trouble in the future.

However, the republic did not enjoy uninterrupted rest, the Indians harassed the settlers in the western and southern States, and doughty General Jackson waged war against the redskins and Spanish settlers in Florida.



Florida finally became a part of the United States through the payment of five million dollars to Spain in 1819, which transaction was finally completed in 1823.

The Mississippi and its tributaries were then in undisputed possession of the United States, and this opened an outlet to the sea, and gave new impetus to trade and commerce.

Texas established an independent republic, free of Mexican control, in 1836. The influx of American settlers quickly populated the land, and introduced American ideas and within a few years Texas desired annexation to the United States.

This step was finally effected in 1845, but it led to the war with Mexico, because our country sustained the claims of Texas to disputed territory, then in possession of Mexico.

The upshot of the war with Mexico was the annexation of Texas as well as the acquisition of California, which later proved to be the *El Dorado* of America and New Mexico.

The long-winded dispute with England in regard to the boundary line was finally adjusted peaceably and Oregon became a part of the United States. Oregon was settled by Americans.

The Civil War ensued and the abolition of slavery was the result. Years of trial and probation followed during the period of reconstruction, but like Daniel who issued safe and sound from the fiery furnace, America came out of the ordeal strong and powerful, and North and South were joined once more in an indissoluble union. "United we stand, divided we fall," is the watchword of our Union.

With the exception of troubles with the Indians in the far west; labor strikes, riots and other difficulties, our country enjoyed uninterrupted peace for over thirty years, until the cries of a suffering people beyond seas, only a few miles from our southern coast, aroused the sympathy of the Nation, and America girded on her armor, unsheathed her sword, and waged war on Spain's forces in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, achieving victories on sea and land which aroused the admiration of Europe.

With the acquisition of foreign lands far away the problems which confront our statesmen are increased. Liberty, in other

words America, must loosen the shackles of oppression and ignorance of benighted peoples, of alien races in the East, so that they may bask in the beneficent rays of the Sun of Liberty.

England expressed sympathy for America during her recent successful war against wrong and oppression. Like a proud father patting his offspring on the back, John Bull's attitude towards Brother Jonathan has appeared to say: "Well done, my son, I am proud of you."

The ties of race and blood are strong and within the past years a better understanding has arisen between the United States and Great Britain.

International marriages, clever American and English diplomats have been great factors in cementing the tie between the two great English speaking peoples.

The Alabama claims, the Behring Strait affair, the Venezuelan boundary question, which threatened an open rupture, were adjusted peaceably by the scratch of a pen, and the sword remained sheathed.

Anglo-Americans inherit Anglo-Saxon pluck, and Yankee shrewdness and wit, together with a generous, magnanimous spirit which will brook neither wrong or oppression. And freedom is the birthright of every native of the New World.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

## THE WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MANY volumes have been written about the heroes of the Revolutionary War; less has been recorded of the patriotism and devotion of the women who remained at home. We would not detract from the praise awarded the men who fought so bravely in the field, we glory in the inheritance handed down by them. We take great pride in the achievements of those men; they have made it possible for us to keep alive, by our organization, that spirit of patriotism. But let us consider, for a little, the part which the women took in that great struggle.

Long before hostilities broke out, the sentiment of freedom

was fostered in the dwellings of the entire people. It was not the strength of numbers, it was not the genius or the training of the colonists that enabled them to conquer their oppressors; but it was the principle of right which actuated them in the home and in the field, and which they were bound to protect. It was this sentiment then, this moral principle which was working among the people, and which the home nourished.

When the Stamp Act was passed and taxes were put upon tea and other things, the women as well as the men, were true to their convictions, and by agreeing not to buy, sell, or use the taxed articles, showed themselves ready to give up the gratification of their appetites and their pride in order to maintain this great principle. They gave up eating lamb and mutton in order that as much wool as possible might be produced for clothing. Mrs. Cushing wrote, "I hope there are none of us but would sooner wrap ourselves in sheep and goat skins than buy English goods of a people who have insulted us in such a scandalous manner." All over the country, women formed societies called Daughters of Liberty. "Their individual action consisted in wearing garments of homespun manufacture, their concerted exertions in gathering in patriotic bands to spin, and the signing of compacts to drink no more of the taxed tea, that significant emblem of British injustice and American revolt."

Then the war-cloud finally burst, and the wives and mothers influenced and encouraged their husbands and sons to stand up for the right, and be willing to give even their blood to help vindicate the wrongs of the people. One wife's parting words to her husband were, "Remember to do your duty! I would rather hear you were left a corpse on the field, than that you had played the part of a coward." But in saying such words, the women also had as stern a duty as the men to perform, for they had to take up the plough as it was left in the field, and carry on the work of the farm alone. But there were no tasks those brave women shrank from. Even if it came to handling the musket, or firing the cannon, they were prepared; and yet with it all, they possessed that "beautiful womanliness which perpetually witnessed to a native worth of

mind and spirit, that made them peers among the woman kind of all ages."

We have many instances in which the women did take the place of the men, flinching from no labor or sacrifice in the cause in which they were so enthusiastic. Deborah Samson felt impelled to take the part of a soldier, and if necessary, to shed her blood for her country. She was alone in the world and deeply regretted that she was able to do so little; thus with no feeling but the purest zeal and love of country, she gave three years to the service and did what she could.

Another example is that of Mrs. David Wright, of Pepperell, who, together with the neighboring women, after Colonel Prescott's regiment of minute men had departed, gathered at the bridge, armed themselves with guns, pitchforks, and whatever other weapons they could find, and choosing Mrs. Wright as their captain, determined that no foe to country should cross that bridge. Captain Whiting, a noted Tory, soon appeared on horseback, supposed to be conveying some treasonable despatches to the British. At the command of Mrs. Wright, he was arrested, searched, and a message was found, which was then carried to the Committee of Safety. In this way, the women saved the American Army from some disaster.

Many stories are told of brave women who safely carried important messages, oftentimes running great risks, but by their native tact and quick wit, saving themselves from detection. It is related of a young girl, Emily Geiger, how she offered to act as messenger for General Greene when the undertaking was so dangerous that it was very difficult to find a man willing to attempt the mission. General Greene was much pleased at the courage of the girl and consented to use her services. As she was riding through the country, full of bloodthirsty Tories, she was captured by the British scouts and shut up. But while she was waiting for a Tory woman to come and search her, she ate up the message, piece by piece, and thus saved herself from suspicions. She was allowed to go on, and arrived in safety at her destination, delivering Greene's message verbally.

One cannot help admiring such daring, such bravery, but of

course, from the necessity of the case, the men played the most prominent parts; still it was the inspiring patriotism of the women that gained for us the blessed inheritance which we enjoy. They cheerfully endured the hardships, and patiently hoped in the discouragements and darkness, when it seemed that the light would never appear. Lady Washington and the wives of several officers were at Valley Forge during that hardest period of the struggle, and by their cheerfulness and uncomplaining endurance of the privations, inspired hope, and gave confidence to the discouraged. They provided comforts for the sick, made garments by patching and using what material they could obtain for the poor soldiers, sympathized with and soothed the dying, and used every effort to encourage the officers and men. And yet they suffered as well as the men, for provisions were scantily served, and the cold and privations made that winter of 1777-78 one of the most dreadful of the contest. It has been well said that if ever women had earned the right to share in the triumphs of their husbands, it was such wives as those who had borne with them the trials at Valley Forge.

When affairs were at their worst, the women of Pennsylvania and New Jersey came to the rescue. With earnestness and toil, Mrs. Reed, the President of the Association for Relief in Philadelphia, raised large sums of money, so that garments were made and provisions provided for the soldiers who were in great distress and destitution. General Washington wrote a letter of thanks to the committee, saying, "The army ought not to regret its sacrifices or its sufferings, when they meet with so flattering a reward as in the sympathy of your sex; nor can it fear that its interests will be neglected when espoused by advocates as powerful as they are amiable."

The women prepared bandages and lint for the use of the soldiers before the battle, and many times after a battle the burial of the dead and caring for the wounded would have been omitted if it were not for the women. Homes were opened for hospitals, and the women took care of the sick, although sometimes at the peril of their lives and the destruction of their homes. Many times the enemy passing through laid



waste their property, or took it as quarters for the officers, who oftentimes slaughtered the cattle and used up all the supplies, leaving the families destitute. But even this did not crush the spirit of patriotism.

Most of the women were ready to show compassion even on the enemy when they were suffering from starvation or other distress and sought their aid. Mrs. Beekman, of New York, showed her magnanimity when, one morning, an officer of the British Army rode up to the house and asked her for something to eat. She went out of the room and brought back a loaf of bread. This was all she had in the house for the British soldiers had taken away everything else. But she said she would give him half and keep the other for her family. The officer was so touched at her kindness that he promised his soldiers should not molest her again.

We have seen how the women used their influence before the war, how they spurred on their loved ones to take part in the fray, how they shared the dangers and privations, and how they sacrificed even their property, when it was necessary. Now, let us learn whether any of the women used their literary ability. Yes, there are several of the leading women of that time who accomplished much by their writings. Mercy Warren was especially influential during the war. She wrote poetry and tragedies and kept up a correspondence with many of the foremost men of the era. John Adams, Henry Knox, and others wrote to her and asked her advice in regard to many important affairs. She also wrote a "History of the Revolution," in which she showed that she could sketch character truly, and proved herself, as a writer, far in advance of the age. But whatever power of influence she possessed, either literary or social, she wielded it for liberty, for freedom, for her country.

Although Mercy Warren was, indeed, proficient in poetry, Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, surpassed her in prose. "Indeed, she stood at the head of her countrywomen in respect to her letters. She wrote concerning the state of the country, the outlook for the future and concerning the public affairs, discussing them with the keen insight of an observant mind." She kept her husband well posted about the home de-

tails, advised him in weighty matters in which he always sought her counsel, and by her cheerfulness and sympathy sustained him in the hardest duties which he had to perform. Others less eminent than these two used their literary powers which, while perhaps they were employed indirectly, helped spur on the actors in the strife.

Martha Washington, Mary Morris, Margaret Schuyler, Mrs. Henry Knox, Mrs. Greene, and many others were prominent during the Revolution, and they accomplished much for their country; but if the saying is true, "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," how much we owe the mother of Washington! Does she not deserve especial attention?

Mary Washington was one of the finest characters of the Revolutionary period. But little is known of her in comparison with the wife of Washington, on account of her separation from her son in his later years, and also on account of her lack of personal ambition. George Washington inherited her reserve and dignity, determination and strength of will.

George Washington Parke Custis said of her, "The mother of Washington in forming him for those distinguished parts he was destined to perform, first taught him the duties of obedience the better to prepare him for those of command." Mrs. Washington was a praying woman, as indeed all mothers of truly great men are. She was unwavering in purpose, while gentle in manner, well-balanced, and possessed of good common sense. Lafayette, who held sincere reverence toward the mother of his friend, said that she belonged rather to the age of Sparta or Rome, so courageous was she. In a word, she was a grand woman, well fitted to have the training of one who was destined to become the head of a nation.

The lives of most of the women are well nigh ignored in the records of history. Yet there is no doubt that their hearts beat just as warmly for their country's cause, their hands toiled just as willingly, their sacrifices were made as heartily and cheerfully as those whose deeds we know, and whose merits we praise. All honor be to the memory of those who had the

courage, trusting in the power of God's might to "dash to earth the oppressor's rod," and then, still trusting in God, lay the foundations of a nation that should become the structure which we see to-day.

OLIVE A. LINCOLN.

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MRS. SARAH WAYNE GARDINER McCALLA.

IN prefacing his "Strange True Stories of Louisiana," Mr. Cable wrote:

"True stories are not often art. The relations and experiences of real men and women rarely fall into such symmetrical order as to make an artistic whole. Until they have such treatment as we give stone in the quarry or gems in the rough, they seldom group themselves with that harmony of values and brilliant unity of interest that result when art comes in—not so much to transcend nature as to make nature transcend herself."

There is just such need of the artist's hand in setting forth the eventful lives of the patriotic folk, who, in the face of great dangers and discouragements assisted in securing American Independence. None are more worthy of artistic treatment than the noble women of South Carolina, one of whom was Mrs. Sarah Wayne Gardiner McCalla.

Sarah Wayne Gardiner was the daughter of Mr. John Gardiner and his wife, Mrs. Hannah Wayne Gardiner (*nee* Wayne). She was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Her mother was a first cousin of that distinguished patriot, General Anthony Wayne, and no doubt Sarah's heroic nature was an inheritance from the Waynes. Unfortunately she lived before the age of photography. A pen picture reflected from the loving memory of a proud son is the only portrait known to her descendants.

Although but of medium height she was of commanding appearance. Perhaps it was her invincible spirit that intensified her whole being. Under the matron's snowy cap her smooth auburn hair was put primly back from a fair face lighted by deep brown eyes. The same loving son has said, often, that his mother's face was in the face of his daughter, Sarah, who is also my sainted mother, and that her spirit looked out

of my mother's eyes. In the brown depths of the eyes of both Sarahs dwelt gentleness and all the kindred virtues, and there, too, was the spirit for the defense of a righteous cause; a spirit impulsive, yet not rash, quick to respond to good fellowship but ready to resent wrong and injustice.

In 1775 Sarah was married to Thomas McCalla, who, unfortunately, was a poor man. On account of his poverty the marriage was strenuously opposed by the Gardiner family, and so bitter were they in their opposition, that Sarah, in turn, refused to recognize her connection with them and in after years never alluded to them. So they drifted apart; their independent spirits would not permit reconciliation. Sarah's remote ancestor on the Gardiner side came over in the "Mayflower."

Sarah, and her husband, Thomas, left Lancaster in 1778 for the new country of Carolina, that was then being peopled by emigrants from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Many of their friends had previously gone there and in honor of the old home in Pennsylvania had called the newly settled district Chester.

The McCallas made their home in Chester District during the rest of their lives. Their neighbors were few and remote; their means scanty. It was pioneer life to them; but it was made happy by the home life, which meant so much to them.

While they were yet living in Pennsylvania, the young husband was a member of the Colonial militia and was often absent from home on duty. He had been stationed at Paulus Hook when the British were in New York and was there on the day of the battle of Long Island. He was also present at the battle of Brandywine. At this time Sarah displayed the heroic spirit which in later days was so often tested. While many women were stricken with fear for the safety of their husbands, Sarah's courage rose with the occasion and she hastened to inspire with her words and to alleviate suffering by every means in her power. When the McCallas went to South Carolina to live, she continued to minister to the distressed and needy. In 1780 the war was prosecuted with greater vigor in the South. On the McCalla farm grew a large mulberry tree under which the volunteer company of the Twenty-seventh Regiment used to muster. The company was

composed of the leading spirits of the neighborhood. They had much to dread, not only from the British who had invaded their country, but also from the Tory outlaws who invaded their own district and the Indians skulking in the rear, who were hired by Great Britain to conduct a war of extermination against the Colonies.

With this volunteer company Thomas cast his lot, and from that time was never absent from the service except for a short time on leave of absence to visit his family. But he was destined to serve his country by patient waiting as well as by active service. He was taken prisoner while serving under Captain Steele, and was incarcerated in the prison at Camden where he suffered for seven months, expecting every day to be hanged as a rebel.

Sarah did not know what had become of her husband. She heard no tidings of him for a month. Then came the news of Steele's defeat and capture. She made many visits of search and innumerable inquiries; but of no avail. While yet in suspense in regard to the place of her husband's imprisonment, her children became sick of small-pox. She was utterly alone in her calamity and had to depend upon her own resources as housekeeper, physician, nurse. Many hearts would have faltered and sunk under less.

When the children had recovered sufficiently to leave them with a neighbor, she set out once more in search of her husband. She resolved to go to Camden, hoping to learn there what had become of Steele's captured men. Rising early she was on her way to Camden long before the dawn of the bright September day. It was two o'clock when she reached the town. She inquired for Lord Rawdon, brigadier general of the British forces in South Carolina. Major Doyle, a subordinate officer, conducted her into the presence of his Lordship.

Lord Rawdon, though a loyal Briton, and a faithful servant of his king, was not a courteous and humane man. He was unfeeling and obstinate, full of prejudice and malice. In later years he was rewarded for his fidelity to his king with many offices and honors, culminating in his being made Marquis of Hastings.

At one time he was sent on an embassy to China, and after



arriving he defeated the purpose of his mission because he was too obstinate to perform his part in the ceremony of his presentation to the Emperor.

Major Doyle gave Sarah the first news in regard to her husband's fate. She learned that he was a prisoner in Camden, by order of Lord Rawdon. On being presented to Rawdon, Sarah thought that she read in his handsome face generosity, and she made a strong plea for her husband's release. Her tearful pleadings were answered by words of insult. Instantly her fiery spirit shone in her face, her tears dried and she looked at him with scorn and amazement.

And now her errand would have been altogether in vain had not Major Doyle, in a private interview with Rawdon, gained permission for her to visit her husband in prison for ten minutes. Ten minutes! after weeks of sickness, of suffering, of loneliness, of anxiety, of all that she had hoped for! Though the favor was small yet she made the most of it. The prison was only a pen at one end of the town. Such sights there met her eyes as almost unnerved her. But the time was too short and too precious to be spent in lamenting the condition of the prisoners. She told, in a few words, the condition of her affairs at home, inquired the needs of her husband, and when the ten minutes had expired she quietly shook hands with Thomas and walked firmly away, speaking encouraging words to other prisoners as she went. Then, her mission ended, she set out for the lonely little home fifty miles away. Before midnight of the same day on which she had left home she reached it on her return. The courage that sustained the noble woman riding through the night on a road beset with dangers from enemies foreign and native, was great, but it was surpassed later by exhibitions of still greater courage.

Sarah reached home only to prepare for another journey to Camden, which was repeated again and again.

Her husband and his comrades needed food and clothing. Sometimes she went alone as on her first errand, at other times she was accompanied by a neighbor woman on a similar errand. When she was alone she depended upon her own resources, and when in company with other women she was always accorded the lead in determining their action.

Once going alone on her errand of love and mercy she was stopped by the guard when she had reached Camden. It was by order of Rawdon, who, always suspicious of her, seemed now to regard her with intense hatred. She could also wait. She unloaded her horse and making herself as comfortable as possible, determined to spend the night at the foot of a tree. But humanity was not dormant in every breast as it seemed to be in that of Rawdon. Before night had fallen, a citizen of Camden kindly tendered her the hospitality of his home for the night. This kindness was never forgotten by this noble woman, and she often referred to it with gratitude.

When she was at last admitted to the presence of Lord Rawdon, he so insulted her feelings of love and patriotism that her ready wit at his expense at once terminated the interview. Her case would have been hopeless had not her friend, Doyle, again interceded for her. It was her great force of character and her sterling worth that had so impressed Major Doyle and influenced him so often to plead in her behalf. Sarah never spoke of the other British officers or soldiers as she did of Rawdon. She was a just woman and though she was no friend to England's cause, she could and did recognize merit even in a British enemy.

On one visit to Camden she met Lord Cornwallis, who treated her with kindness and with courtesy. She built hopes on this treatment; but, on her next visit he seemed to have changed in his bearing toward her, for he was very taciturn. She afterward learned that this reticence was but temporary, owing to the loss of a battle.

After these frequent visits to Camden had continued for several months, her anxiety took another phase. The health of her husband began to fail. This was the result of confinement, poor fare, partial starvation, and other causes to be found in war prisons. Sarah had thus another task to undertake, that of securing his release. She once more applied to Rawdon, this time not to visit her husband but to take him home with her. Of course she met a flat refusal. He said that he had no right to release a prisoner; but, if she would see Lord Cornwallis she might, perhaps, get from him an order for the imprisoned patriot's release.

She determined to see Cornwallis at once, and she went for that purpose to Winnsboro. She arrived at a time when Cornwallis was reviewing his troops. While waiting for an opportunity to get an interview with him, her sharp eyes were observing everything, so that she might, if opportunity offered, do her country a service by reporting what she had seen of the enemy. Weariness of body played no part in her service to her country. After several hours waiting, she was admitted to the presence of Lord Cornwallis, who received her with his accustomed courtesy.

She learned from him that he could not grant Thomas the release except in exchange, or on parole till he could be properly exchanged. She then resolved to make a journey to Charlotte to ask General Sumter to order an exchange. She first hastened back to Chester to provide for the wants of her children and then on to Charlotte.

When she made her appeal to Sumter, to grant an exchange, he at once gave her a written statement that he would be responsible that McCalla would remain peaceably at home till he could be properly exchanged. On her way home she passed through the command of General Morgan, of the American Army. She told him of witnessing the review at Winnsboro. A few days later she presented her valuable paper to Cornwallis, and her heart sank within her when he referred her to Rawdon. And now another of those dreary journeys of one hundred miles must be made. Hers was now a forlorn hope, but she must undertake the journey. It was a most inauspicious time for her to present her appeal and Sumter's paper. As soon as Rawdon saw her he began, in a fury, to abuse her, and he ordered her out of his presence with the warning to come no more. With such a reception as this, worse than she had expected, even from Rawdon, she did not dare to show the statement from Sumter. As she went out she said aloud, "My countrymen must right me." Upon being called back to repeat what she had said, she replied, "We are but simple country folk." And Rawdon, though he knew that she was concealing her real feelings, was obliged to drop the matter.

After the battle of Cowpens, the Whigs of Chester District, while watching the movements of Cornwallis, in their neigh-

borhood, captured two British officers and retreated with them. It was by this means that the release of the Chester prisoners was effected. These two officers were given in exchange for the eleven prisoners of Chester.

The man who was sent to accomplish the exchange was so anxious to release his son from the prison ship at Charleston that he overlooked some of the formalities of military regulations, and upon returning with his son found the Chester men at Camden still in prison. Captain Mills, supposing that Rawdon had treated the cartel of Sumter with disrespect, sent a letter of remonstrance to him by Sarah McCalla, demanding an immediate release of the Chester prisoners.

Sarah knew that it would be unwise to deliver the letter in person, so she took with her a friend whose brother was one of the imprisoned men. This friend had a manner more yielding than that of Sarah, and so was better fitted to interview Rawdon.

On presenting her letter from Captain Mills, Lord Rawdon hastily wrote the discharge of the prisoners, saying to Mrs. Nixon, what was already known, that the prisoners should have been discharged before, and that he was sorry for the delay.

As he accompanied Mrs. Nixon out of the house to the gate he chanced to get a sight of Mrs. McCalla, who waited outside for her friend. He went directly to where she stood and said roughly, "What! you here, Madam! Did I not order you to keep out of my presence?" In her independent style she replied, "I had no wish, sir, to intrude myself into your presence; I stopped here purposely to avoid you. I came with authority to demand, as my right, my husband's release. You have an aversion to my presence, why then, intrude yourself into it? There is no love or friendship lost, neither do I like your presence, and hope that you will soon return to your own country a wiser and better man. We are trusting in God, who always prospers the right cause, the cause of Liberty. And we hope soon to see the last minion of tyranny leave our shores. We will not be enslaved. We have pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in confirmation of our resolve to be free or perish." She then walked off, not caring to learn how he received her free speech. Mrs. Nixon was greatly

frightened by Sarah's impolitic words and hurried after her, saying, "Sally, you have ruined us, I'm afraid." This was probably the last time that she was in the presence of Rawdon. She had no more favors to ask of him, and there is no doubt that he was glad, indeed, to be relieved of her coming and her plain speaking. That independent spirit of hers always manifested itself in her countenance even when her words were modified by her position as a suppliant, and would often be seen in her face when she was not conscious of revealing her feelings.

At the jail there was another, the less painful season of waiting, while the blacksmith severed the irons that held the prisoners. With joy, at last, the eleven prisoners of Chester were released, and though weak and sick from their confinement, their spirits were yet undaunted, and they had voice and strength to sing liberty songs as they passed the guard on their way from Camden.

McCalla was in a feeble condition and the party could travel but slowly toward home. They separated into two companies, those who were able to travel more rapidly, and those who because of infirmity required frequent rests on the way.

On reaching home, Sarah, freed from anxiety in regard to her husband, had one more onerous duty to confront her. That was the payment of the debts which had accumulated by reason of the neglect of the farm and the furnishing of supplies for her husband while languishing in prison. After much hard work and self denial these debts were all paid in full. She had saved the life of her husband while in prison and she helped to save his reputation, which they both accounted dearer than life, after his release. Her reward for her devotion was the respect even of British officers and soldiers, who could not but respect those who had the courage of their convictions, the gratitude of those whom she had helped; the regard and esteem of all true patriots; the confidence and respect of all her acquaintances; the veneration of all her descendants who hold her memory with a sacred reverence akin to devotion; and the consciousness of having served her God and her country with persevering constancy and unabated fervor till her native country which she loved so well had taken an honored place



among the great nations of the earth as the peer of them all.

She knew no fear. She gave evidence of this when at the age of seventy years she traveled alone on horseback all the way to Indiana from South Carolina, to visit her daughter who had married a son of the Revolutionary heroine Katharine Steele.

In the little church-yard, Hopewell, her old home, lie the ashes of Sarah McCalla; but her noble and heroic spirit freed from the casings of clay has joined its kindred in the skies where the last enemy has no entrance.

"Ah! me, beyond all power to name, those worthies tried and true,  
Brave men, FAIR WOMEN, youth and maid, pass by in grand review."  
—Whittier.

"Read the fresh annals of our land, the gathering dust of time  
Not yet has fallen on the scroll to dim the tale sublime;  
There woman's glory proudly shines, for willingly she gave  
Her costliest offerings, to uphold the generous and the brave,  
Who fought her country's battles well, and oft she periled life  
To save a father, brother, friend, in those dark years of strife.  
Whatever strong-armed man hath wrought, whatever he hath won,  
That goal hath woman also reached; that action hath she done."

KATHARINE HAIGHT.

*Bloomington, Indiana.*

P. S.—At Chariton, Iowa, there is a flourishing Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, named Sarah McCalla Chapter, in honor of Mrs. McCalla. Mrs. Gertrude A. Stanton, the first Regent of this Chapter, is a descendant of Mrs. Sarah McCalla, in the fourth generation, and her infant daughter, Sarah McCalla Stanton, was the first babe born to a member of the Chapter after its organization.

REV. JOHN H. AUGHEY.

*Chariton, Iowa.*

## A BALLAD OF EVACUATION DAY.

BY EMMA HUNTINGTON NASON.

At her humble door stood good wife Day,  
White-capped and clad in her russet gown,  
Asking—whoever might pass that way—  
Whether the ships in the harbor lay,  
And “When will the British leave the town?”

She heard the shouts from the water side,  
And the parting blare of the bugle’s blast,  
As the laden barges met the tide  
On the Battery-shore. “Thank God,” she cried,  
“The land is ours at last!”

“Nay! bide thy time!” said good man Day;  
“They hold the city till turn of sun;  
And not till the last Red-coat’s away,  
And the British ships sail down the bay,  
Is Independence won.”

“Art thou a Tory that singst this tune?  
Or a school-boy scared by a scarlet coat?”  
The dame replied. “’Tis none too soon!  
In the morning breeze, long ere high noon,  
Our country’s flag shall float!”

With her own strong arm she flung it out,  
That banner bright, with its thirteen stars!  
From square to corner ’twas noised about,  
And youths and maidens joined the shout,  
Beneath its crimson bars.

Then down the street, with pompous stride,  
The British provost marshal came;  
Broad, and burley, and heavy-eyed,  
Gold-laced, and powdered and puffed with pride,  
His face with wrath aflame.

“Pull down that flag to the water’s brim!”  
How fair it fluttered beneath the skies!  
And the good wife courtesied low to him,  
But seized her broom, with a twinkle dim  
Alight in her downcast eyes.

"How darest thou, woman," he cried, "to let  
Such treason loose with this rebel rag?"  
He clutched at the ropes, in a tangle set,  
He tugged, he threatened, he raved—and yet,  
Above them swung the flag.

"How darest thou, sir? for the war is o'er  
And we from the tyrant's hand are free!  
Your Hessians wait on the harbor shore;  
Begone! and to speed thee, here's one more  
Sweet blow for liberty!"

And the good wife's broom came stoutly down  
On the provost marshal's stubborn head;  
The white dust flew from his powdered crown,  
And fast through the streets of New York town,  
The baffled tyrant fled.

A sound of music! and down Broadway,  
The ranks of the Continentals came;  
That grand procession, threadbare and gray,  
Yet clothed with glory that lives to-day,  
In the Buff and Blue of fame.

And under the new-born nation's sign,  
Saluting its colors, one by one,  
The famous heroes we love to shrine  
In our heart of hearts, marched down the line,  
With glorious Washington.

And the British ships, with their flags amast,  
Went sailing out to the open sea.  
A song to-day, for the patriot past!  
And for her who, fearless, struck the last  
Brave blow for liberty!

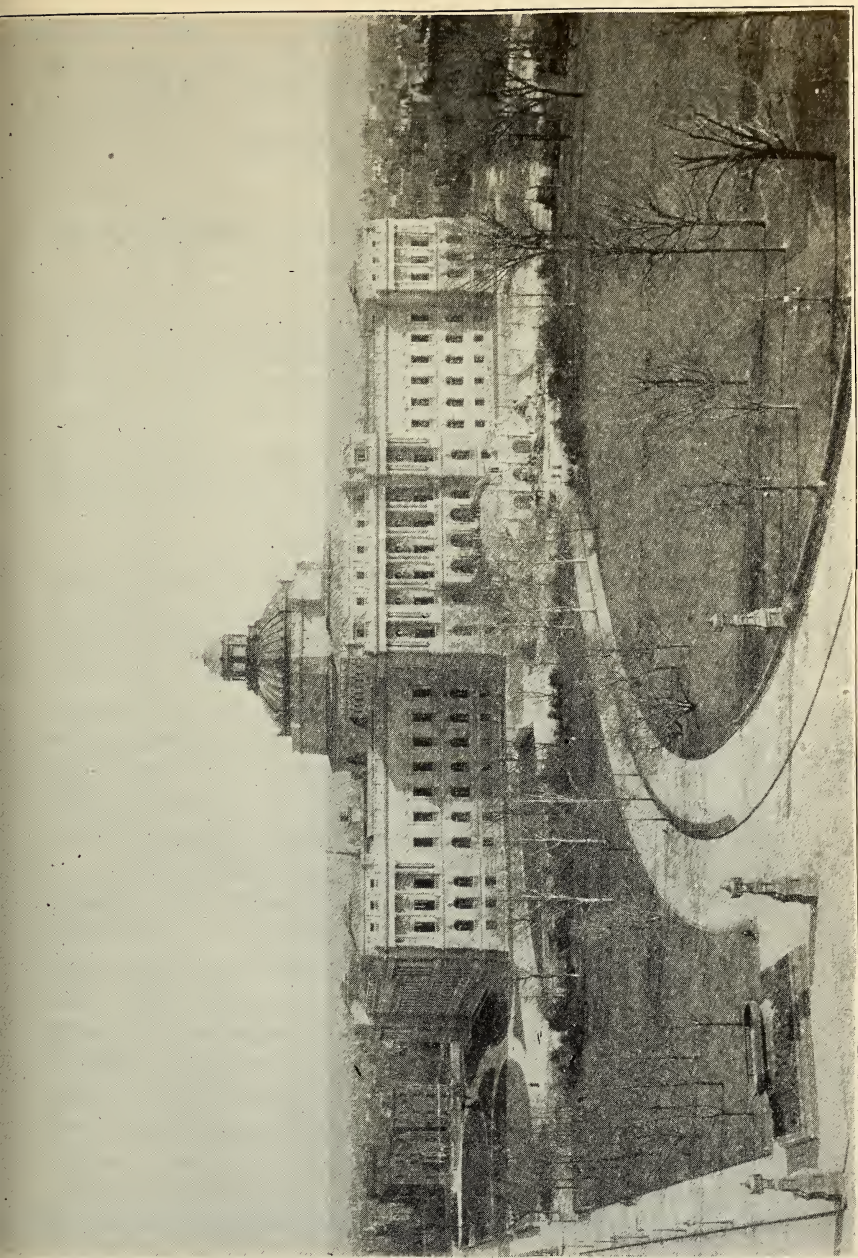
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## OLD LACE.

MINNIE PARKE DETWEILER.

Let me feel it child! Methinks I can trace  
Love's message in this web of filmy lace;  
The clinging meshes give a fond caress,  
And feeble hand and trembling fingers press  
These fragile threads—so yellow now with age

Tell many a story I read page by page—  
Oh! sweet the memories of long ago,  
They fill the heart with sunset's golden glow;  
Radiant the light and in it now I see  
Faces of loved ones once so dear to me.  
They throng around me. She who wore this lace  
Upon the wedding morn. With youthful grace  
She stood beside the one she loved. That day  
War's clarion trumpet summoned him away.  
Loyal and true she bore a noble part,  
And for her country hid a broken heart.  
He fell in battle. How her sad, sweet face  
Comes up before me as I touch this lace.  
My palsied hands stretch out in love's warm rays  
To meet and clasp the friends of other days.  
Swift sails my lonely bark to haven near;  
Sweet is the home-coming! Yes, take it dear.



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# WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

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## GOOD WORK OF ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AMONG the patriotic labors of organizations of women in all parts of the country during the war with Spain, the good work of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, ought not to be overlooked. The members of this Chapter are wives, widows, and daughters of officers in the Regular Army and Navy. The Chapter holds its meetings in Washington, but has many non-resident members, the regular attendance being about half the membership.

At the outbreak of the war societies were formed in many States for making and furnishing various supplies to the soldiers, especially the volunteers from their own States, and for aiding the destitute families of men who had gone to the front. The Regular Army and Navy belong to the country at large; there is no State which feels an especial care for them or for the families they leave behind. This the Army and Navy Chapter realized, and knowing the conditions of garrison life, they foresaw much suffering among the families of soldiers in the field, and felt that here was their opportunity for work.

The pay of a private is \$13 a month, with board, lodging, and a certain amount of clothing for himself, but no allowance for his family. Under these circumstances, the women must earn money for their own support. They can usually find employment sewing and washing for the garrison, and going out to service in officers' families. At a frontier post this is all they can do; near a city they may find other work. When troops are ordered suddenly into the field, as they have been this summer, there is no time or means to provide for the women; they are simply left behind. When a volunteer obeys the call of his country and goes to fight her battles, he leaves his wife in his own State, and in case of need she is not friend-

less; but when a "regular" marches away with his regiment he leaves his wife a stranger in a strange land, far from her home, and with her means of support gone. Many women are thus living near deserted frontier posts, with no work and no money to move to find work elsewhere. Add to this the delay in paying men in the field, and the irregularity of the mail service, which made it impossible for them to send money home, and it will be readily understood that the suffering this summer has been very great.

At the meeting of the Chapter the first Monday in May, a committee of five was appointed to organize a relief society. The sum of \$50 from the Chapter treasury was voted them, and they at once called weekly meetings for sewing. The response was immediate. Not only members of the Chapter, but their friends gave money, materials, and clothing, attended the sewing meetings and corresponded with friends at a distance about cases of need. All through the hot summer the work has been carried on. Officers were kept on duty in the city, hard at work in the War and Navy Departments, and their wives and daughters busied themselves caring for wives and children of enlisted men whose duty to their country called them away. Very soon there were sad stories of widows and orphans, helpless and penniless. In one case an officer wrote home to his wife that he had just read the burial service over a sergeant in his company, killed at Santiago, and she must do all she could for the poor fellow's widow and children. A few days later the officer himself was killed, and his widow, no longer able to help the woman, asked aid for her from the Army and Navy Chapter. They sent a package of clothing for the four children, mourning for the widow, and money for food, and received in reply most grateful letters. Another soldier's widow wrote from a far western post thanking the Chapter for their help, saying she felt as if there were somebody who cared for her. One woman, not knowing where to turn for help, wrote in despair to Mrs. McKinley. She was ill and the money her husband sent her was lost in the mail, leaving her and her children destitute among strangers. The letter was given to the Army and Navy Chapter, and money and clothing were sent her promptly.

All cases are carefully investigated, either by an officer, a member of an officer's family, or a clergyman, thus making sure that there is real need and that the beneficiary is worthy.

A recent report of the summer's work by the Chairman of the Relief Committee shows that they received donations of \$426.03, 300 yards of material, fifty new garments, and a large quantity of partly worn clothing. The sum of \$305.46 was disbursed chiefly for rent, and food, with a small amount for materials and expenses on packages sent out. More than thirty families of soldiers and sailors were assisted, some as far west as Texas and Idaho, and others nearer home. Since the date of the report more money and clothing have been received and given, and continued aid must be sent to women already on the list. There has been no public appeal in the papers, but through the efforts of members of the Chapter many donations have been received. Woodward & Lothrop have given seventy-five yards of material, and the United States, Adams, and Southern Express Companies have made great reductions in express charges on packages of clothing. Three generous donations of money, amounting to \$225, have been given by the National Relief Association of the Colonial Dames of America, through its treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas. Americans in Paris have sent \$38.10 through Miss Porter, daughter of the United States Ambassador to France. Many private donations have also been made.

Although the war is over, the suffering still lasts, and certainly the widows and children of the brave men who fell doing their duty deserve all that can be done for them. Their chief need is help in moving to a new place and finding work to support themselves. The pension of a soldier's widow is only from \$5 to \$8 a month. The wives of absent soldiers are still a care. The chaplain's wife at Fort Sherman, Idaho, writes that unless the regiment returns she does not see how the women will get through the winter. Doubtless this is the trouble elsewhere, and inquiries are being made about the condition and prospects of the women left at other posts. The majority of the regiments have not returned to their posts, nor will they do so, as they must do garrison duty in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. The

Army and Navy Chapter therefore feel that their work is but just begun.

Donations of clothing and materials are welcome, but the great need is money, for rent, food, and traveling expenses. All gifts will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Regent of the Army and Navy Chapter, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, 1019 Sixteenth street; or by the Chairman of the Relief Committee, Mrs. C. H. Alden, 1740 R street.

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### GROTON MONUMENT HOUSE.

THE Groton Monument House, which is in the custody of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and which had been closed for weeks to allow of changes and improvements, was formally reopened at four o'clock November 17th, by interesting exercises accompanying the depositing of the "Sealed Box of Records," under the main entrance to the Monument House.

Prior to the interesting exercises, there was a special meeting of the Chapter at the Bill Memorial library, where the guests were received and escorted to the Monument House, the school children joining in the escort and making a very impressive scene. There were quite a number assembled, and the exercises opened with the singing of the hymn, "For Home and Country." After the hymn, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the earnest and indefatigable Regent of the Chapter, made the following interesting address:

*Members of the Monument Association and Our Guests here assembled:* You are to-day welcomed by Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Daughters of the American Revolution, to assist in placing beyond peradventure a few valuable statistics concerning this house and its historic surroundings. Tradition tells us that its solid walls were constructed of "the stone which the builders rejected" supplemented by a few outlying boulders roughly split; and this you may see for yourselves. That it was created for "a keeper" or janitor's residence is clearly proven by the following memoranda of Philo Little, whose duty it has been for twenty-six years to treasure the finances and records of the Monument Association in a most conscientious and orderly fashion.

The corner-stone of the monument was laid September 6, 1826, amidst great rejoicings.

Our friend, the late Hon. Benjamin Stark, for many years chairman of the Monument House Executive Committee, and but now called to that "rest from his labor which remaineth for the people of God," told us a short while ago that he witnessed the interesting ceremonies.

The monument was dedicated September 6, 1830. And our "little house," or "stone house" (as it is variously called), seems to have started its busy pageant of human life in 1831. Small as it was, it had a large cellar, hall and stairs, "front parlor," kitchen and bed-room on the first floor and two rooms in the attic (the portico and out-buildings came in as later adjuncts), and began to pay the association a revenue from that date.

It accommodated even boarders during the finishing up of the monument and grounds, Messrs. Stephens and Anderson, who laid the pavement; a small house in the southeast corner of the old fort's quadrangle, within the ramparts, we are told, was the home of the overseer and a sergeant.

The first tenant was: John Benham, June 1, 1831, to about 1852.

Sergeant M. W. Smith, January 1, 1853, to December 1, 1859.

Sergeant William P. Marten, January 1, 1860, to 1862.

John Tracy, January 1, 1863, about one year.

Daniel S. Branch, April 1, 1864, to 1865.

Mr. Freeman, January 1, 1865.

William A. Smith, 1866, about two years for employees.

Sergeant M. W. Smith, May 1, 1868, to October 1, 1877.

Daniel H. Johnston, October 1, 1877, to January 1, 1888.

William E. Chapman, February 1, 1888, to June 1, 1888.

James M. Bacon, July 1, 1888, to April 30, 1894.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter from June 18, 1894, has had the house in charge.

John Benham, first tenant, conducted a flourishing liquor business during his tenancy and was reputed to have made money enough to purchase the large farm known to-day as the Benham farm. A table in the "front room" was the bar.

Philo Little was treasurer twenty-six years.

The historian, Lossing, writes that "on October 12, 1848, he crossed the Thames and visited Groton Hill, now called Mount Ledyard" (a happy conceit we Daughters might well perpetuate), where he "paid tribute money of a 'levy' or York shilling, to a tidy little woman living in the stone building to the right of the monument, which procured him the ponderous key of the structure."

Could these walls re-echo to us the sounds which have through all these years throbbed against their relentless granite, how curious the story. How much forgotten local history would enrich us!

In 1881, Groton's great centennial, with its busy ebb and flow, surrounded them.



Then, at a Chapter meeting held June 18, 1894, the Daughters of the heroes which this house, in part, commemorates, accepted the duty of its care, and undertook the work of disintegration, that by rehabilitating its waning usefulness it might become "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

On September 6th of the same year the Monument Association created us "custodians" (and turned over the keys to us) at our Chapter's first patriotic celebration.

In 1895 the State Assembly confirmed our custodianship as being the local Chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, for Connecticut, and at the same time voted us an appropriation of three hundred dollars per annum for two years for the "maintenance" of "the little house" now become a veritable memorial to be known hereafter as "The Monument House."

The Assembly of 1897 voted a continuance of \$300 per annum for its term of power.

Of this we have carefully husbanded \$500 to add to our Chapter's accumulation for what we held to be the necessary improvements and embellishments you see before you. We are ambitious for our State and Monument Association and look to every man, woman and child in this Commonwealth to lend us a "helping hand" towards the steady growth of this important addition to Groton Heights and its world renowned battlefield.

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After Mrs. Slocomb had concluded, Mr. Abel P. Tanner gave a very interesting address which was appropriate to the occasion, and which was appreciated by the Chapter.

Miss M. E. Benjamin then addressed the assemblage as follows:

*Madam Regent, Ladies of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of Groton and Stonington, Connecticut, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Gentlemen of the Groton Monument Association, and Guests:* The past, the present, and the future are before us to-day. The past, represented by these historic grounds, the grand ramparts of the old fort, this noble shaft, towering towards the sky, and this monument house. The present, by the members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the members of the Groton Monument Association, and the exercises at hand. The future, by the emblematic "box" and its contents.

The Monument House Committee, with the members of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and their guests, are here to-day to assist in commemorating an event. The Chapter have beautified and made more permanent this house—the link which connects the past with the present and the future.

It was built before our day, on ground consecrated with the blood of heroes, and bedewed with the tears of widows and orphans, and shall

last when we, who are here now convened have passed on to the green hills far away, there to inhabit a house whose builder and maker was God.

We come here to-day to place a sealed box with its contents; we have enclosed articles which, though familiar to us, may appear crude and strange to generations yet unborn. We have placed in this box the following articles, viz: A pamphlet entitled "The Battle of Groton Heights, and the Storming of New London, 1781." A photograph of Groton Monument as originally constructed September 6, 1830, before the alterations of 1881; gift of Mrs. Christopher L. Avery, Vice-Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution. Photograph of the monument house, taken before the changes commenced September 19, 1898. The charter and by-laws of the Groton Monument Association. The engrossed certificate of the Groton Monument Association. A pamphlet, "Sketches of Colonel William Ledyard and Mother Bailey." Photograph of Anna Warner Bailey, as copied from "Lossing's History of the American Revolution." Photograph of Anna Warner Bailey (Mother Bailey) in later life. The poem "Mother Bailey," written by Mrs. F. C. Rowland, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The Chapter book of the by-laws and names of the members of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A copy of the application papers of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A photograph of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, the founder and first Regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A copy of the hymn "Home and Country," inspired by the 6th of September, 1894, when the custody of this monument house was transferred to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the Groton Monument Association, and dedicated to their first Regent, Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, and adopted as "The State Hymn of Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution," at Bristol, Connecticut, February, 1898. A pamphlet, "The Souvenir Bell." Songs and literature of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution. A pamphlet, "Who Built the Forts?" A newspaper, *The New London Gazette*, published by Samuel Greene, March 25, 1825. A newspaper, *The Connecticut Mirror*, published in Hartford, Connecticut, August 7, 1826. Both gifts of J. Lawrence Chew. A newspaper, *The Rhode Island County Journal*, September 9, 1881. *Cooley's Weekly* of September 11, 1880; gifts of Mrs. C. B. Whitman, ex-Regent. A pamphlet, "By-laws and Officers of the New London Historical Society;" gift of the secretary. Souvenir views of New London, Connecticut, 1898. Clippings from the *New London Telegraph* of October 29, 1898, pertaining to the Spanish war. Clippings from the *New York Herald*, August, 1898. Verses from Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, life poetess of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Sorrow, my friend,

I owe my soul to you;

And if my life with any glory end,  
 Of tenderness for others, and the words are true;  
 Said hovering o'er my head  
 Sorrow, to you.  
 The funeral wreath and  
 Mellow words are due.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP,

*Servant of Relief.*

A silver dollar, issue of 1898, from the United States mint; gift of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. A Spanish dollar from the Isle of Puerto Rico; gift of Major William Williams. A one-half cent issue of 1826, valuable; gift of Hon. Elisha Turner, of Torrington, Connecticut. A medal button, "Remember the Maine;" gift of Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. Photographs of monument, original, by Philo Little. The issue of the New London *Morning Telegraph* of November 17, 1898. A gift from Hon. Abel Tanner (accompanied with a personal letter) of the facsimile of "The Declaration of Independence," as originally written by Thomas Jefferson, the acorn which has already expanded into the mighty oak, and its leaves have been for "the healing of the nations." Duplicate of the Regent's greeting, by Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb. Duplicate of the article, "The Sealed Box," by Miss M. E. Benjamin. The hymn:

"O God, our help in ages past,  
 Our hope for years to come,  
 Our shelter from the stormy blasts,  
 And our eternal home."

(Here the mason placed the sealed box in position and Miss Benjamin continued.)

We place here to-day this box as we would an infant in its cradle. Time will watch over it. We leave it with its valuable contents, and in a futurity unknown to us—eyes will gaze upon it, hands will handle it, curiosity will break the seal. We shall be elsewhere, have said good night and awoke to a fair morning.

Who shall break this seal? or who shall bring to light its contents? We know not, but it will be proven to them that we were energetic, far-seeing, and that we did our work well.

The dust of years will cover it, but the eternal principles for which they struggled, who jeopardized their lives on this sacred spot will even then shine forth brightly, and will remain as firm—as the granite which surrounds it.

*Vivat Respublica!*

The following was also placed in the box addressed to the "Box Opener of the Future":

To the persons who may open this box and disclose its contents: We have placed a box, at this present date with its contents. It is known now, in our day, that there are "Lost Arts," that in many things those of the past have surpassed us, in beauty of building, in sculpture, in the

fine arts, and in durability; but alas! they left no records for us by which we could decipher their methods and become copyists; they stand unique in the world's history.

We concede to them, but we confess our inability to predict for those of the future.

But, in no period of the world has woman occupied her "God-given" place in "life's arena" as now.

We have served our generation by the will of God and now leave to abler brains and more perfected character to carry on a noble work well begun.

MARY E. BENJAMIN.

*November 17, 1898.*

At the conclusion of Miss Benjamin's address the hymn "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past" was sung, and during its rendition the flagging was placed over the "sealed box." The exercises at the Memorial House closed with the benediction by Rev. N. T. Allen. Then the Mounment House Committee, and the active officers of the Chapter, were entertained at the residence of Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, where light refreshments were served. The weather was not of the kind that would have been selected, still it in no way interfered with the success of the ceremony, which was certainly a credit to the ladies who managed it and an interesting event that is characteristic of the work of Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

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### DUBUQUE CHAPTER DOES HOMAGE TO THE MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE, THE NATION'S BENEFACTOR.

THE Dubuque Chapter held a meeting in honor of Lafayette at the residence of Mrs. Glover, the Regent, Mrs. Fannie B. Tredway, presiding. Mrs. Glover gave a preliminary talk on the proposed monument to Lafayette and Mrs. Fairbanks followed with an address on this hero of the American and French Revolutions. She grouped the incidents of his services and sacrifices with a picturesque effect and she gave a wide historic view of the international importance of his influence. She proved that America was his best friend and just judge—France misjudged and resented his conservatism and

monarchical Europe misjudged him as an enemy of government.

Among much that was suggestive and instructive in Mrs. Fairbank's able historical paper, we select the following paragraphs:

Lafayette was but a boy of twenty, yet he was admitted to the deliberations of those measures by which success was won for liberty in the face of all obstacles. He had an earnestness of character and an honesty of purpose which won the confidence of all classes of men. Washington immediately recognized in him a trusty counsellor and a loyal friend and this was in no measure due to his high birth, or to his being a representative of a nation whose friendship was very precious, though these things were of very great value. But it was the man Lafayette himself. The greatness of the man within him was like the man Washington.

Lafayette introduced a new element of great and lasting value when he caused to be brought to America French ships of war and French soldiers. The coming of Comte d'Estaing with twelve ships of the line and fourteen frigates, closed the period during which the American people faced their enemy single handed and alone. When d'Estaing entered American waters, the alliance between the two nations became fully operative, and thus made our recognition among the nations of the world possible.

Lafayette returned to France after nineteen months' service in the United States Army. He remained one year at home keeping alive the cause of the American Revolution. Nothing that he did while here was of greater value than what he did in France. We cannot imagine how America could have achieved her independence but for his work at the court of France. Other men could have taken his place in the field; but at Versailles it was Lafayette alone who could influence the government in our behalf. His efforts and his influence was almost superhuman.

When Lafayette died in 1834 the bells of France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Great Britain and the United States tolled in mournful requiem. Congress received the news with as profound a sorrow as was expressed for Washington.

In the Picpus Cemetery in Paris the grass grows green over the headless trunks of more than one thousand illustrious victims, guillotined during the "Reign of Terror," and thrown into a common grave. Among the victims were the mother and sisters of Madam Lafayette. Close to this spot is the tomb of Lafayette and his heroic wife.

When we go to Paris in 1900 let us each take the choicest flowers that bloom on American soil and with these mingle the lilies of France, and with tears of profoundest gratitude for the inspiration and aid he gave to our revolutionary ancestors, let us lay them on the grave of that honored soldier whose career in history is without a parallel."



The exercises closed with a poem by Mrs. Shoup, which thrilled her audience with its high thought, stirring imagery and splendid diction. The new Regent, Mrs. Tredway, is a very graceful presiding officer. The Chapter applauded enthusiastically her inaugural address. Mrs Tredway said :

"Ladies, let me thank you for conferring upon me the highest honor it is in your power to give to one of your Chapter members. With gratitude and with sense of the grave responsibility I will try with your help and counsel to keep up the interest in our noble organization and to make it a power for good. Let us work together striving to promote the success of the great ideas for which the Society was organized, that of emulating self-sacrifices, that of preserving patriotism, that of keeping alive a flame of liberty in our native land.

"Let us honor those 'who labored yesterday that we might live to-day,' by always remembering their brave struggles for the independence of this 'sweet land of liberty,' and

"May we all be made strong through the deeds our fathers have done,  
"And meet for the heritage, heroes have won.

"It has been said 'that we ought to walk in their light and to pass on their torch to future generations.'

"May it be our constant aim to make national life purer and nobler and in emulating the example of those whose lives and deeds are a constant inspiration to us, may we be true Daughters of the American Revolution."

NORWALK CHAPTER.—The club women of Norwalk enjoyed an afternoon with the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 1st, at the Central club house. The rooms were prettily decorated for the occasion ; tea was served in the members' room and the room adjoining was devoted to the "pewter show," which contained many interesting pieces loaned by the members, and the entire collection belonging to Dr. J. Milton Coburn, the local antiquarian. Lighted candles shed a mellow light on these relics of the olden time.

The literary program was of unusual interest. It consisted of a paper on "Old Pewter in America," read by Mrs. George B. St. John, which conveyed much interesting information on the subject, followed by a talk given by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, the well-known author of "The China-Hunter in New England" and other books about colonial topics of interest to collectors of antiquities. Mrs. Earle said that pewter was

not sufficiently appreciated by the people in general, yet a shining collection of pewterware might be very attractive; and, while many mistakes are made regarding the period to which china pieces belong, we may be certain that pewter pieces are really old. Its use was common in country localities down to 1830-40. She related several entertaining stories about some of her own choice specimens of pewter which were found in humble uses. She said the place to search for was not in the china closets and kitchen of country houses, but in the wood sheds, barn lofts and under the attic eaves. Careful inventories used to be made of all household articles, and old wills contain as explicit bequests of pewter as of plate, showing its high esteem in early days. What are called porringers in American lists appear as bleeding-pans in England, a reminiscence of old-time medical treatment.

Miss Katherine Sturgis, of Wilton, read a charming descriptive paper called "The Wedding of a Norwalk Belle a Century Ago," that of Susan Rogers, a niece of Governor Thomas Fitch. Miss Sturgis' vivid imagination and charming literary style carried her hearers back as interested spectators of the ceremony, at which all the aristocracy of Norwalk, 129 years ago, assisted.

Candles brought from England in 1812 were lighted in handsome old silver candlesticks on the piano. Mrs. Earle extinguished these when she ascended the platform, saying it was a pity to burn them now they had been kept so long.

Tea and light refreshments were served after the program was concluded, by Mrs. John H. Ferris and Miss Mary Cunningham, assisted by some of the young ladies of the Chapter.

The cloth of Mrs. Ferris' table was spun and woven by her husband's great grandmother. Candlesticks which also belonged to her were used in lighting the table.—ANGELINE SCOTT, *Historian*.

WAU-BUN CHAPTER.—At the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flanders the newly chartered Wau-Bun Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, made its first public appearance as a Society. It was the occasion of a reception given by Mrs.

Flanders, the Chapter Regent, to about seventy-five interested friends, in honor of the birth of the Society. No special attempt was made in the way of decorating, although numerous flags artistically draped about the rooms served to arouse the patriotism and enthusiasm which their presence always inspires. The floral decorations consisted of Jacqueminot and Marechal Neil roses and English violets. Disposed against the draperies of the bay window in the spacious east parlor, where stood the receiving party (comprising the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution) was a large emblem of the Society—the wheel and distaff surrounded by thirteen stars—the whole wrought in the correct colors.

Mrs. S. A. Holden read the address of welcome :

The members of the Wau-Bun Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, welcome you all to their first official social gathering. We wished a few of our friends to help us celebrate, in a quiet way, our union with the National Order at Washington. In the faces before me, I discern encouragement and approval. Enjoying as you all do the honors of American citizenship, surely your first thought is one of gratitude to those brave men, our ancestors, who, against overwhelming odds, and in the face of great discouragements, wrought out for their descendants, and the oppressed of other nations, what is so aptly expressed in the phrase "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." Should we not then revere the memories of the revolutionary soldiers, and accord to them a part of the glory so recently reflected upon this nation? We wish also to stimulate in the minds of our children and young people that veneration for these long since heroes which they so richly deserve; to recover and restore to the knowledge of the American people many names which are fast fading into obscurity, not the leaders and prominent generals, but the soldiers and sailors, the rank and file, the minute men who listened earnestly while plowing the field or hammering at his anvil for the alarm which too surely sounded the morning of April 19, 1775. Very many of their names, as well as those of mothers, wives and daughters have been brought to light, and become history, through the efforts of the organization called "The Sons of the Revolution," as well as by the one we represent to-night.

How little does the average person of to-day realize or take into their hearts the sacrifices endured, the nobleness and grandeur of the patriotic woman of 1776. You all know the story (and some of their descendants may be present) of women shearing sheep, carding and spinning the wool, weaving into cloth and making garments, all in the space of time numbered by hours, to replace the tatters of some freezing soldier from Valley Forge. Such, and similar instances were countless. Is there any heritage of which we should be more proud, or more

willing to bestow upon our sons and daughters than the knowledge of such inheritance to the descendants of a patriot of 1776? An address delivered by Senator John C. Spooner some time ago is so applicable to the time we treat of, as well as the Children of the American Republic in general, that I quote here:

"Tell them the whole, sweet, sad, glowing story, not on this day simply, but tell it to them, fathers and mothers, as they gather around you in the twilight of summer and by the blazing fire of the winter. I conjure you to remember that with them this is the receptive time of life, and that the lessons of history which fall from your lips will live longest and thrive best. And the story, as they tell it in the years to come to the children who shall gather around them will be hallowed by the tender memories of childhood, and set to the sweet, sad music of voices that are gone.

Teach the young among you to look with eyes of love and pride upon the flag, wherever they see it floating—to remember always that

For every star in its field of blue,  
For every stripe of stainless hue,  
Ten thousand of the tried and true  
Have lain them down and died.

There is music in its rustling, there is magic in its web. 'Every star is a tongue; every stripe is articulate.' It is an inspiration to those who love it. It is a sunburst to those who are proud of it. Heaven has blessed it, and the sacrifice of man has sanctified it. Keep it forever floating in the midst of our people, high up where the morning breeze may caress it, and where the rays of the morning sun may transfigure it. Spread it where the school children may look upon it. No school house is finished without it. Let it float over the halls of justice, for liberty is the twin sister of justice and this is the flag of liberty. It is forevermore the flag of a united people, the ensign of a Union preserved, redeemed and regenerated."

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And now, a few words as to the title of our Chapter, "Wau-Bun," a name more closely interwoven with the early history of Fort Winnebago. It is an Indian word and signifies "the dawn." In Mrs. Kinzie's work bearing that name her design is to indicate the dawn of civilization upon this portion of the great northwest territory known as Wisconsin; as applied to our Chapter it receives other than local significance in commemorating the dawn of liberty, and the deeds of heroism that foreshadowed American Independence, and gave to us our dearly loved colors, the red, white and blue, the starry emblem of liberty, known and respect the world over.

In the name of the heroes of '75, whose descendants we are, and of Wau-Bun Chapter, we bid you welcome.

Mrs. W. M. Edwards read the register of revolutionary

heroes of whom these special Daughters take pride in being descendants, as follows :

Thomas Dow, minute man, fought at Concord. Enlisted and was in the battle of Bunker Hill and several other engagements.

Captain Christopher Champlain, Asa Champlain, George Champlain. Grandfather, father and son all in the service at the same time.

Moses Culver, Samuel Chapman, one of the ancestors of the Vice-Regent. Edward Chapman was killed in the French and Indian war.

John McKnight assisted with money and aided in various ways the cause of liberty.

A Bently, a Newton and a Turner, well known as patriot soldiers, but not yet officially certified.

William Baxter was in nearly continuous service from June, 1778, to December, 1780. Was at West Point and White Plains, New York, and Danbury and Woodbury, Connecticut.

Thomas Cotton marched as a minute man from the town of Pomfret in response to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775.

Ebenezer Holbrook, also a minute man and marched from Pomfret in response to the Lexington Alarm, was made captain and served until 1777.

Peter Erwin, a native of England, enlisted at Middlesex, New Jersey, at the age of fifteen and served till the close of the war. Was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.

Thomas Truman, second lieutenant, Providence Light Infantry and surgeon for some time previous to 1780.

Charles Hicks enlisted April 6, 1777, from Ryeboth, Rhode Island.

Lieutenant Edward Waldo fought at the battle of Bunker Hill and was wounded June 17, 1775, was a member of General Stark's brigade.

Stephen Schryer was one of the signers of the Patriots' Association Articles at Kingston, New York, in the summer of 1775, also served in Johannes Snyder's regiment.

Jonathan Treadway, a member of Joseph Spencer's regiment, enlisted May 11, 1775.

Asa Cowles (pronounced Coles) enlisted May 3, 1775. Promoted to sergeant September 30, 1775. Discharged October 17, 1777.

Mrs. M. T. Alverson read "The Old Flag," by H. C. Bunner, which was followed by the singing of "America," the entire company joining their voices in that grand hymn.

Misses Harriet Purdy and Nellie Wright then escorted the guests to the dining-room where dainty refreshments were served by Masters Arthur Laverty, Bert Holden, Ray Stroud and Ned Jones ; little Misses Helen Laverty and Corolyn Swift looking after the confections and the souvenirs, the latter consisting of rosettes of red, white and blue.



The remainder of the evening was spent in viewing the collection of revolutionary and other more or less ancient relics, a goodly number of which had been gathered for this interesting occasion.

To this little band of patriotic women and especially to Mrs. A. C. Flanders, whose time and energy has been devoted unstintedly to the realization of her hopes, is due all honor for their efforts to awaken in the hearts of the American people a just pride in her heroes, who fought and bled to free us from the thralldom of the English yoke. May the Daughters of the American Revolution, national and local, flourish till its noble influence shall awaken into a flame, the smoldering embers of an inherent patriotism.

The charter members of the Chapter are: Mrs. L. A. Flanders, Mrs. M. C. Van Ostrand, Mrs. E. J. Edwards, Mrs. S. A. Holden, Mrs. L. B. Latimer, Mrs. C. M. Bodine, Mrs. M. L. Alverson, Mrs. M. A. Gowran, Mrs. S. Low, Miss Fannie E. Waldo, all of Portage; Mrs. E. D. Spear, of Wyocena; Miss Minnie J. Decker, of Columbus. The officers of the new organization are: Regent, Mrs. L. A. Flanders; Vice-Regent, Mrs. M. C. Van Ostrand; Registrar, Mrs. E. J. Edwards; Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Holden; Treasurer, Mrs. L. B. Latimer; Historian, Mrs. C. M. Bodine. There are numerous applicants for membership and many ladies in the county are qualified to become members of the Society.

NEW ALBANY CHAPTER.—The Daughters of the American Revolution in New Albany marked an epoch in their existence Saturday afternoon, October 15, 1898, by the formal organization of the New Albany Chapter.

A preliminary enjoyment of a ride of four miles in the country on an ideal October day formed an auspicious beginning of the afternoon at the home of the hostess of the occasion, Miss Annabella Smith.

The meeting was devoted, for the most part, to the business connected with the organization. The names of the ladies who had been accepted as members of the Maternal Society were read and announced as charter members of the Chapter.

The officers who were appointed in March to serve in the preliminary organization, were reappointed to the same position in the Chapter: Miss Mary E. Cardwell, Regent; Mrs. Frances Rice Maginness, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Helen Mar Fawcett, Secretary; Miss Anna E. Cardwell, Treasurer; Miss Fannie M. Hedden, Registrar; Mrs. Martha T. T. H. Gwin, Historian; Mrs. Annie Evans, Miss Estella Sowle, Miss Emma C. Dewhurst, Miss Mary Annabella Smith, Miss Susan Eleanor Hooper, Miss Theodosia E. Hedden, Mrs. Anna W. H. Greene, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell Johnson, Miss Carrie B. Webster, Miss Alice L. Greene, Miss Anna M. Fitch Bragdon, Miss Clara Kimball Bragdon.

Several application papers are now in Washington awaiting verification by the National Registrar, and others are to be sent in the near future. The members are very enthusiastic and the prospects are bright for a large and active Chapter.

**JEMIMA JOHNSON CHAPTER.**—On July 15th, the second anniversary of the organization of the Jemima Johnson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Paris, Kentucky, a business meeting was held at the home of the Regent, Miss Emma Payne Scott, and the following officers were elected for the coming year: Regent, Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary Harris Clay; Secretary, Mrs. Pattie Alexander Davis; Treasurer, Miss Emma Payne Scott; Registrar, Miss Mary Spears; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Rogers; Chaplain, Mrs. Florence Kelly Lockhart. In September the Chapter met with Mrs. Mary Miller Stephens. Reports of committees showed much patriotic work done during the summer. Contributions were made to the hospitals at Fort Thomas, Chickamauga and Fort Hamilton. After the business was transacted a most delightful social hour was spent in conversation and in partaking of delightful refreshments.

In October the Chapter was handsomely entertained by Mrs. Sarah Grimes Talbott and Miss Letitia Clay Hedges. The house was profusely decorated with palms and cut flowers. The presence of a number of visiting guests from other Chapters added to the interest of the meeting. After an excellent program, the daintiest of refreshments were served.

In November the Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Mary Brent Owen. She was assisted in entertaining by her charming cousin, Mrs. Judith L. Marsall, of Chicago. The guests of honor were Mrs. Jennie C. Morton and Miss Sallie Jackson, of Frankfort, who came upon special invitation to be present at this meeting of the Chapter.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. E. H. Rutherford. After a short business meeting "America" was sung. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, Kentucky's gifted poet, then read her Centennial poem, "A Rhyme of the Women of Frankfort," which was read by her in 1886 at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the city of Frankfort. As her clear and silvery tones fell upon the ears of her listeners, and as she gracefully explained the illustrations, all felt that her grace and modesty showed her to be a true successor of the heroic gentle woman described in her verses. At the close of her reading a bunch of American Beauty roses was presented her by Miss Elizabeth Grimes, in the name of the guests as an expression of their appreciation of the sentiments of her poem. Mrs. Morton in accepting responded in a few beautiful and appropriate words. Truly she is one of Kentucky's daughters of whom we may feel proud.

Solos by Mrs. Charles Mehagan and Rev. Frederick Eberhardt followed. The program closed with a delightful instrumental solo skilfully executed by Miss Margaret Butler. The rest of the evening was spent in social pleasure. Delightful refreshments were served. The souvenirs were cards upon which were engraved: "Mrs. Mary B. Owen, Duncan Ave., Nov. 3, 1898, D. A. R.;" also small silken flags. The hostess was a charter member of the Chapter. The charming manner with which she entertained will long be remembered by the members of the Chapter.—ELIZABETH M. RODGERS, *Historian*.

OMAHA CHAPTER.—When it was fully decided that there was to be held a Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha during the summer of 1898, the Nebraska Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution earnestly endeavored to enlist the interest and coöperation of the National Societies, as well as the various State Societies,

in a movement to have an extensive exhibit of colonial and revolutionary relics, but owing to the threatened war with Spain and probably also owing to the fact that Omaha seemed so far west little interest was aroused.

However, the State Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution determined to make an exhibit of such relics as could be secured among Nebraska's descendants of revolutionary patriots and the Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, secured the aid of the Sons of the American Revolution and both united with the other Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, throughout the State. An attempt was made to secure space in the Government Building, but failing in this the Nebraska State Commissioners generously granted a corner in the beautiful Nebraska Building and here was placed an exhibit which has been of great interest and of great historic value. A booth was fitted up attractively with cases, window seats, and rugs, the walls decorated with flags, pictures and the Society colors, blue and white, and all enclosed by a neat rail.

June 17th, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was set for the opening of the exhibit and I take an extract from a newspaper report of the exercises of that day:

"It was Bunker Hill day all over the world yesterday, and the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the famous battle has made it the special day for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution on the exposition grounds. Many of the members of the two kindred organizations are there and the 400 flags outside and inside the building waved them a welcome as they entered.

"The rallying point for them naturally was the Nebraska Building, because there in the southeast corner is the collection of revolutionary relics, and in the rotunda in the afternoon was given a short program.

"Among those here are Mrs. Langworthy, of Seward, Regent of the State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; L. D. Richards, of Fremont, Past President of the State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and Mrs. C. A. Lounsberry, wife of the Exposition Vice-President for North Dakota and Regent of William Mason Chapter, at Fargo.

"The attendance was not considerable until afternoon, and until the exercises began attention was given to the collection. This was got together by the Daughters, who were much assisted by Rev. L. M. Kuhns, of this city. A space approximating twenty feet square is occupied with cases filled with old swords, muskets, pieces of uniform, Bibles, over which prayers were spoken for independence, powder horns, old china, spinning wheels and other things coming down from the famous epoch.

"One of the articles is the uniform red coat of a British soldier found on the Vermont border, about the time of the capture of Ticonderoga, by Simon Atwater, and lent by his descendant, Socrates Atwater.

"Mrs. Lounsberry lent a piece of embroidery work, 'The Lord's Prayer,' done in 1776 by a great-aunt, Rhoda Mason, of Massachusetts.

"The woven pocketbook carried by Zopher Mills, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. C. F. Catlin, during the Revolution, and lent by Mrs. Catlin, is another object of interest.

"An eastern lady has sent a blue pillow, on which lies a lace pin of topaz and diamonds with an interesting history. The topaz pieces were the pendants of earrings owned by the wife of a revolutionary colonel. On the death of the latter the keepsake came into the hands of George Washington, who sent it to Benedict Arnold with the request that he keep it until it could be claimed by heirs. On the same pillow are several pieces of Irish point lace 300 years old, the pride of more than one generation of colonial dames.

"In the display of old china are a large number of pieces that belonged to the late Mrs. Senator Thurston.

"The name of Mrs. Gibson, of Lincoln, is attached to a small brass canon which was once the signal gun on a British ship in Boston Harbor.

"The exercises of Bunker Hill day were held rather late in the afternoon. Above the platform had been hung the flag which the Sons of Pulaski presented to Colonel Champion S. Chase, and L. D. Richards, who presided, rapped order with the sword of General Anthony Wayne. It was loaned by Mrs. Chestnut, of Fremont.



"At another end of the table lay a sword of Bunker Hill, carried during the battle by Colonel Manning, and loaned for this exhibit by Mrs. Mary D. Manning, the President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

In the evening a joint banquet of Sons of the American Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Paxton Hotel and was presided over by John R. Webster, President of the Nebraska Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Hon. Lucius D. Richards gave the address of welcome, after which the following toasts were given: "The Man Behind the Rail Fence," Edmund Bartlett, Omaha; "Women of '76, Their Spirit Still Lives," Mrs. Elizabeth Lomie, Omaha; "Our Former Opponents," Mr. Fred. Vaughn, Fremont; "The Minute Men," Mrs. Elizabeth Langworthy, Seward; solo, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," Jules Lombard; "Our Two Talents," W. H. Alexander, Omaha; "Anniversaries, 1775-1898," Mrs. Minona Sawyer, Lincoln; selected, John R. Webster, Omaha; song, "America," Jules Lombard; orchestral music, Franz Adelman's Orchestra.

The guests of the evening were the Lincoln, Minden, Seward and Fremont Chapters.

Regarding the exhibit itself it has been a matter of comment that so many valuable relics have been collected in a State so remote from revolutionary scenes and if space had been secured a much larger collection could have been made. One of the most interesting articles was an old book bearing on its frontispiece the photograph and autograph of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Virginia, signer of the Declaration of Independence. There was also the ever interesting frame of continental money, a carved powder horn of Ephraim Worthington's, bearing the inscription, "Liberty or Death;" a colonial rope machine two hundred years old, old footstoves and irons and old lanterns reminding one of Paul Revere's ride.

In one case lying in scarlet splendor was a coat worn by J. Fennimore Cooper when minister to France, and now the property of Paul Fennimore Cooper Clark, of Lincoln, Nebraska. There was a nail taken from the house of John

Adams, a precious relic, around which clusters many memories, and also a piece of John Hancock's house, Beacon street, Boston.

Mrs. Manning, National Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, loaned a genuine sword of Bunker Hill, the property of Colonel Manning, and beside it was a small brass cannon used as a signal gun at Bunker Hill and which looks like a toy to-day. An overcoat worn by Paul Clark during the Revolution bears the marks of active service. A curious cane loaned by Mrs. Litchell, of Omaha, was made from the battleship "Constitution," and it bears on the top a silver dime made in the time of Andrew Jackson.

Of curious and ancient china and silver there was a fine display, loaned by Mrs. Chambers, of Omaha, among them some large berry-spoons which bear on the end of the handles small ships for ornament. There was the old blue and white china so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, quaint breastpins and seals, cut glass decanters and goblets, jewel boxes and fans. A cup and saucer owned by Mrs. Chestnut has the tradition hanging about it that George Washington once drank his tea therefrom, and there was a plate once the property of Benjamin Franklin.

A very beautiful selection was made from the china collection of Mrs. John M. Thurston, whose interest in all Daughters of the American Revolution work was deep and sincere.

There was a flax and spinning wheel such as Priscilla probably used, a foot stove made from the British frigate "Merlin," and a sword owned by General Anthony Wayne. Mrs. Rich, of Omaha, loaned a very curious old book bound in carved wood, and Mrs. Eloise Nichols contributed a beautiful shoulder cape a modern dame might be glad to wear. Over one of the cases hung a curious old picture which was exhibited at New Orleans, the property of Mrs. Miller, of Omaha; while over another was the origin of the Stars and Stripes. The letters D. A. R. and S. A. R., gracefully worked in white on a blue ground, indicated the nature of the exhibit, which has been conceded by all to be a very creditable one, and the committee, consisting of Mrs. Langworthy, of Seward; Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Elma Jaynes, Regent Daughters of the American

Revolution, Omaha; Mrs. Elsie D. Troup, Treasurer, Daughters of the American Revolution, Omaha; Mrs. Rudolph Rehlander and Mrs. Cline, of Minden; Rev. Luther M. Kuhns and Mr. H. Daniels, Sons of the American Revolution, have worked earnestly and faithfully for its success. In addition to the Exposition work the Omaha Chapter has been interested in work for the hospital ship bound for Manila and has contributed liberally both money and labor to this cause. The summer's work has been by far the most satisfactory our young Chapter has yet accomplished and we hope the coming year will see us increase in strength and usefulness.—ELSIE D. TROUP.

PUERTA DEL ORO CHAPTER (California).—The April meeting of the Chapter proved so interesting that it was suggested a brief account of it should be sent to the Magazine, hoping room will be found for its publication. About twenty-five members were present at this meeting held at the home of Mrs. Horace Davis. The Regent, Mrs. Henry Gibbons, presided. An unexpected pleasure was a visit from the State Regent, Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox, who made some stirring remarks, and told us some interesting facts in regard to the patriotic work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters, especially in the South, mentioning several cities where the flag had been raised after a lapse of thirty years, and in these cases the first buildings on which the flag waved were the homes of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She emphasized the statement that the unity and harmony of the North and South in this present crisis is in a great measure due to the patriotic work of our great Society. Another interesting contribution to the program of the day was the report of our delegate to the National Convention, Mrs. John F. Swift. It is gratifying to know that our State is represented on the National Board. Considering present conditions it was rather singular that according to the program arranged last September, the subject for April should have been Benedict Arnold. Mrs. Horace Davis gave a strong paper, and then read two family letters, originals, one written from Fishkill, October 5, 1780, by Dr. Samuel

Bingham to his brother-in-law, Isaac Davis, for whom he was temporarily acting as substitute, describing the arrest of Smith, André's guide, and a breakfast with General Washington at headquarters. The second letter was written by Mrs. Eliza Putnam, at St. John's, July 26, 1787. She speaks of General and Mrs. Arnold visiting there and being "immediately from London, and monstrously smart folks as ever you saw." At this meeting the subject of the National Red Cross Society was brought up, but as a local society was forming it was decided to put our strength into that first. Accordingly, a special meeting of the Chapter was held May 12 and \$100 was voted from the treasury as our first contribution to the noble cause.—BELL PARKER BURNS, *Historian*.

SPIRIT OF LIBERTY CHAPTER (Salt Lake City) was organized during the winter of 1897, the first meeting being held at the home of Mrs. Elijah Sells, one of the few "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution. The Chapter has steadily grown, the interest being shown by a full attendance at each meeting and by close attention to the literary topic of the day. During the past summer the Chapter contributed its quatum of aid to our absent soldiers. A box of necessary and acceptable articles was the result of a week's work of willing hands and hearts. Twenty-five dollars was contributed for this purpose.

In addition to this \$25.00 was sent to the treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps in reply to a cry of distress from our hospitals, that it might be applied to the real needs of said hospitals. This sum was contributed by the Sons of the American Revolution in response to a call from the Spirit of Liberty Chapter. The officers for the present year (1898) are: Regent, Mrs. Eugene Lewis; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Margaret T. Fisher; Secretary, Mrs. Clara M. Mills; Treasurer, Miss Katherine Lowe; Registrar, Miss F. S. Monroe; Historian, Mrs. Robert C. Gemmell.

KOUSSINOCK CHAPTER (Augusta, Maine) was organized at the home of Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason, on December 17, 1897, under the direction of the State Regent, Mrs. Helen

Frye White, of Lewistown. Miss Helen Williams Fuller was appointed Regent and other officers duly elected. The Chapter numbers sixteen, and has had the honor of including among its members one Real Daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, who died recently at the residence of her son, Mr. George Hunt, of Augusta. The interest in the meetings of the Chapter has been maintained during the year by excellent literary programs, which have included a number of historical and genealogical papers of permanent value; these exercises being frequently followed by "afternoon tea" and an enjoyable social hour. The 19th of April was commemorated by a very delightful reception, with patriotic songs and appropriate readings, given at the home of the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Amelia Wight Bangs. At the September meeting, the Chapter had the pleasure of welcoming its Regent, Miss Fuller, after her absence of six months in Europe. In response to the request of the Chapter, Miss Fuller read, at this meeting, a very delightful account of her trip across the Atlantic and her visits to Naples, Pompeii, Paestum, Sorrento, Amalfi and other places of interest in Italy. This paper was written in Miss Fuller's charming and characteristic style and was greatly enjoyed by the members and guests of the Chapter. On November 25th, the anniversary of the evacuation of New York was celebrated at the hospitable home of the Chapter Regent. The program included two very interesting readings, the first describing the evacuation of New York by the British on November 25th, 1783; and the second giving a touching picture of Washington's farewell to his officers at Faunce's Tavern, and also a vivid account of closing scenes in this last dramatic episode of the Revolution.

Musical selections were rendered by Miss Myrick; and an original ballad, entitled, "The Last Blow for Independence," and embodying a true incident of the evacuation of New York, was read by Mrs. Emma Huntington Nason.

During the war with Spain, the Chapter as an organization responded to the call for supplies for the Maine soldiers; and its members also rendered efficient assistance in the patriotic labors of the Augusta Volunteer Aid Society.

The first public work of the Chapter has been the placing of



a bronze tablet upon the historic walls of Fort Western. This ancient landmark was erected in 1754, on the traditional site of the early Plymouth trading post established by Edward Winslow, at Koussinoc, in 1625. The "Old Fort," and the exercises at the dedication of the tablet, which was an occasion of unusual interest in Augusta, have been described in an article to the Boston *Transcript*, from which the following extracts are given:

"The 'Old Fort' stands in a picturesque situation on the shores of the Kennebec River. It was erected in 1754, by the Plymouth Company, and was garrisoned by twenty men and four cannon sent by Governor Shirley as a defense against the Indians. The two ancient blockhouses, which formerly guarded this stronghold, have disappeared, but the main building, constructed of huge timbers, still remains in a good state of preservation and is replete with historic associations. Its first and only commandant, Captain James Howard, was the first permanent settler in this section of country, and is regarded as the 'father of Augusta.' Within the walls of Fort Western the first town meetings and the first public religious services were held. The first marriage at 'Koussinoc' was also solemnized under the roof of the fort, the bride being Miss Margaret Howard, who wedded Captain Samuel Patterson. Here, too, many distinguished guests were entertained among whom were General Benedict Arnold, when on his way to Quebec in 1755; and another young officer of happier fame, the brave Paul Revere, who rested at Fort Western on his return from the expedition to Castine in 1779. In the days of the Revolution, hot discussions were held around the great stone hearth of the 'Old Fort,' for some of the members of the Plymouth Company were Tories while Captain Howard and his two sons were staunch patriots who served on the Committee of Safety and assisted in forming a military company, of which William Howard was captain.

"It is with the hope of preserving these and many other valuable records of revolutionary and pre-revolutionary days that the Koussinoc Chapter has placed an historic tablet upon the walls of Fort Western. A large and enthusiastic audience listened to the dedicatory exercises. The opening invocation was

by Rev. William F. Livingston. Hon. J. Manchester Haynes, Mayor of Augusta, presided, and his eloquent address commending the gift and urging the further preservation and restoration of Fort Western was warmly applauded by the audience. A response in behalf of the "Old Fort" was made by Lendall Titcomb, Esq., the present owner of the property, who received the tablet as a sacred trust for posterity. An interesting history of the Fort was given by Captain Charles Nash, to which Hon. Leslie Carnish responded with a greeting from Fort Halifax. Rev. E. S. Stackpole added much to the interest of the occasion by reading an extract from a journal kept by one of his ancestors who visited Fort Western in 1755.

"The Chapter also had the memorable pleasure of counting among its guests Hon. James W. Bradbury, Augusta's 'Grand Old Man,' who notwithstanding the fact that he had recently celebrated his ninety-sixth birthday, spoke on this occasion with all the vigor and eloquence of youth.

"An inspiring and patriotic address by Judge W. P. Whitehouse, one of Maine's most eminent orators, formed a fitting close to the exercises."

The program included several patriotic songs, sung in an inspiring manner by Miss Florynce Clark, of New York. The chapel and reception room were artistically decorated with the tri-colored bunting and large American flags. The ushers were assisted by seven fair young Daughters of the American Revolution, two of whom, Miss Grace Gannett and Miss Addie Gannett, are lineal descendants of James Howard, commandant of Fort Western.—EMMA HUNTINGTON NASON, *Historian*.

ELIZABETH WADSWORTH CHAPTER (Portland, Maine).—Old Glory was displayed to advantage in City Hall, Portland, Maine, at the Lexington day celebration, under auspices of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter. From the dome of the building the Stars and Stripes floated all day, complimentary to this Society, while the interior of the hall was beautifully draped in the National Colors. The entertainment opened at 8 p. m., with patriotic music by the orchestra, followed by a display of Mrs. Jarley's wax works, arranged by Miss Mary McCobb, a Portland lady whose ability as an entertainer is recognized

far beyond the limits of our State. The characters in the Jarley were all revolutionary and colonial, and Miss McCobb's original description of each was humorous and very entertaining. At the close the figures were all wound up and engaged in an amusing dance.

The Washingtons then held a reception. Mrs. O. R. LeGrow, as Madam W., Miss Alice Leibby, as Lady W., and Mr. W. A. Patters, as the General. The party preceded by lady ushers and two pages in black velvet, marched from the prettily furnished executive parlors to a platform in front of the stage to receive their friends. They were attired in garments of the style of 1776. Twelve tables were arranged around the hall, and behind them sat stately dames in colonial dress, who served tea, coffee, sandwiches and Martha Washington plum cake. Members of the Chapter were distinguished by their colonial costumes. The patrons were well pleased with the entire entertainment and pronounced it a celebration long to be remembered.—MISS ADE McDONALD, *Historian*.

LUCY JACKSON CHAPTER (Newton, Maine,) has a work record for the war with Spain which should be a powerful argument in meeting any statement that the Society is merely a social function. Although the Chapter is not a large one, and a list of the aid furnished the soldiers does not tell the whole story, it can, nevertheless, be seen from the following that much has been accomplished. The sum of \$200 was sent to Washington, \$125 was contributed to the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, and \$10 was subscribed for aprons for nurses.

To the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association was sent a number of boxes of delicacies, besides 50 suits of pajamas and over 100 abdominal bands.

The Chapter subscribed \$500 dollars toward a hospital ship, on condition that other Chapters coöperated, and stood ready to make good the pledge had the ship been accepted. Miss Fanny B. Allen, the Regent of the Lucy Jackson Chapter, and the other officers, say that the work will not be allowed to stop here because peace has been declared. In fact, it is the opinion of the Chapter that the army will for the next few

months, at least, be in greater need of aid than ever from the fact that so many will be required to remain in camp in an unhealthful climate during the most trying part of the year.—E. LEDYARD SARGENT, *Corresponding Secretary*.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER.—Local pride and sectional feeling are two of the evils that the late war has largely obliterated. In every sermon preached, and article written, we have had this thought brought forward as one of the few blessings resulting from the war. Still, I think that the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution can justly point with some little pride to the work accomplished by them during the summer for the brave men who so quickly responded to the calls for troops. At the June meeting, Mrs. William Judkins collected from members present \$47.00 for flannel for bandages. Mrs. Judkins and Mrs. Herbert Jenney commenced the bandages and with the aid of the Working Girls Club, who sewed without pay, 600 bandages were forwarded to Lieutenant Beckerts at Tampa, Florida.

At a called meeting of the Chapter on June 6th at the rooms of the Woman's Club, the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed a working committee, to be designated the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps Committee of the Cincinnati Chapter. The Cincinnati Woman's Club kindly placed its lecture room at the disposal of the Hospital Corps members to hold their meetings, and do sewing of garments during the summer. At the first meeting in June, the following officers were appointed: Mrs. William Judkins, Chairman; Mrs. Frank Wilson, Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Cutting Committee; Mrs. Brent Arnold, Chairman Sewing and Distributing Committee; Mrs. J. M. Crawford, Chairman of the Purchasing Committee; Mrs. Samuel Hunt, Chairman of the Transportation Committee; Mrs. David Disney, Treasurer and Secretary. All of these committees had from two to seventeen ladies working with them in their several departments. The Custodian of the Woman's Club, Anne Hennegan, gave all her time during the day cutting and sewing, and very often, after working hours, packed into the boxes the completed garments. Mrs.

William Judkins worked indefatigably until early fall, even deferring her summer trip until she had seen the end of her work. Mrs. Frank Wilson was untiring as Chairman of the Cutting Committee, and through her efforts and the ladies under her, the following articles were cut out, and sewed, 118 pajamas, 187 night shirts, 935 nurses' aprons. Mrs. Brent Arnold was of invaluable assistance in her department, and through the courtesy of Mr. Arnold boxes were shipped to the soldiers free. The total number of articles sent to the soldiers were 2,599. Twenty different boxes were sent to the Leiter Hospital, McPherson, Fort Thomas, Fort Monroe, Fort Meyer and other hospitals.

The interest of caring for the soldiers was not confined to the Society alone, churches, public institutions and business houses contributed material and time in cutting and sewing. Voorhees & Miller donated the cutting of 12 bolts of gingham; Haas & Co., 637 garments; Kemper Bros., 192 garments; ladies of Glendale, 51 garments; Longview Asylum, 27 pajamas; Widow's Home, 20 suits and 4 aprons; Home of the Friendless, 13 pajamas; Episcopal Church, Delhi, 50 night shirts; Methodist Church, Delhi, 50 night shirts; St. Aloysius Church, 50 night shirts; St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 12 pajamas; and the Bond Hill churches sent in work through Mrs. R. Drake.

Through the able Treasurer money to the sum of \$178.00 was collected, and food and delicacies of all kinds were forwarded to the different camps. Letters were received from time to time by the Regent, showing how fully the work was appreciated, which acted as an incentive to even greater efforts, until all work was brought to a happy close by the good news of peace.—ELLA GARRETSON STRUNK, *Historian*.

WATAUGA CHAPTER'S PROGRAM.—The regular business meeting of Watauga Chapter, September 22d, at the home of Mrs. Keller Anderson, was an unusually interesting one. A letter was read from the Historian of the Chapter, Mrs. Dabney M. Scales, suggesting that the Chapter take up the study of the navy for the season. The members entered heartily into the spirit of the suggestion, and began the study at the Octo-



ber meeting, at the home of Mrs. Thomas Day. September 22d was the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the death of Nathan Hale, and a brief but beautiful tribute was paid to his memory by the Chapter. The summary of the war work reported was very satisfactory. The Chapter has sent 300 pillows, and has been assured by the Watauga members of the Second Tennessee, now in town, that they were very welcome. One of the young men who is here says he and a comrade bought some unbleached muslin and sewed it up, tied the ends together and filled the bags thus made with straw. In a little time it was badly soiled, for their bed is the earth, and when laundried in the river looked so bad that they would not use it longer. When he saw the brown linen ones which Watauga Chapter is sending he was delighted, and said he wished he had one. Watauga intends to continue until every one is supplied. This will necessitate the making of 1,000 more. The Secretary of the chapter was instructed to write a letter of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Varina Jefferson Davis on the death of her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF CAPT. NATHAN HALE.

Nathan Hale was born in Coventry, Connecticut, June 6, 1755; and died in New York City September 22, 1776. Scholar, soldier, patriot, martyr, at the age of twenty-one. Can the world point to a higher type of manhood? Can poet find more luxuriant field for facile pen?

To Connecticut belongs the honor of this maternity. To Yale College the 'raising of his masterful mind. He was a member of the class of 1773, graduating with honor at the age of eighteen; having signalized his commencement part by a plea for the higher education of woman. He was the model Yale man of his time, marked for future distinction by his classmates and teachers. Broad of chest (a champion in the rude athletics of the time), his cheeks ruddy, his eyes blue, his soft hair a sunny brown, gifted with a voice singularly musical, and manners of distinct courtesy; 'tis small wonder that Dr. Manson describes him, "Six feet tall and perfectly propor-

tioned; he was in figure and deportment the most manly man I ever met."

He taught school in New London, Connecticut, till the war opened, when dismissing his pupils, he hastened to join the patriot army at Cambridge. Born to command, he rose in a few months to a captaincy in the Continental Line. When in September of 1776, Washington being encamped on Harlem Heights, his army disheartened and almost dissolved by desertion, Howe in possession of New York, there was great need for information in regard to the enemy's plans. Washington applied to Colonel Knowlton, of "Congress' Own" (the crack regiment of the corps) for an officer of superior intelligence as "a volunteer for extraordinary, dangerous, and above all disreputable duty." These brave officers felt insulted. "They would be no man's spy," but Nathan Hale saw his duty more clearly, and stepping forward with the light of resolve and patriotism undefiled in his eyes, said, "I wish to be useful, and every kind of service necessary for the public good becomes honorable by being necessary. I will go." He accordingly repaired to Washington's headquarters on Murray Hill, received instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and departed in disguise for Long Island. \* \* \* It is a tale of daring exploit, of recognition and accusation by a Tory relative, of capture, of discovery of incriminating Latin memoranda in a boot, of cruel treatment and of heroic death. The consolations of religious advice denied him, his letters to his sister and to Alice Adams (his fair betrothed) torn to atoms in his sight, and yet, bound and pinioned for his ignominious death, with nostrils and lips quivering with the dauntless emotions of that magnificent spirit, he breathed these last ringing words: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country!"

'Tis well that his grateful countrymen have commemorated his virtues in the marble and bronze. Well that he should be forever to American youth its hero and inspiration.—JEAN ROBERTSON ANDERSON.

MUSKINGUM CHAPTER.—I have been requested by the Regent of Muskingum Chapter, Zanesville, Ohio, to give some account of what the Chapter did for the soldiers and sailors

during the late war. We did not contribute directly towards the national fund of our Society, nor to the Hospital Fund, but indirectly did what we could. In May we sent to Battery C, at Chattanooga, two large boxes of magazines and illustrated papers.

In June to the same artillery organization at Chattanooga Park (Fort Thomas) four sugar barrels and several large boxes were sent. These contained sugar, cereals, dried fruits, etc.

In July, in response to an appeal from Chickamauga Chapter, two more boxes were forwarded, containing such articles as had been specified for sick soldiers in camp and hospitals at Fort Thomas. These boxes contained 21 hair pillows, 84 cases, 7 pajamas, 18 shirts, 24 soft towels, 69 sheets, wash cloths, novels, old linen, etc. Also \$22 in money, \$5 of this sum being contributed by Elizabeth Zane Chapter, of Zanesville.—E. G. Ross, *Historian*.

THE SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the residence of the State Regent, Mrs. Clarke Warring, Wednesday, November 16, 1898, in Columbia, South Carolina. The address of welcome was made most graciously by Mrs. Warring to the visitors. Mrs. Nicholas, Secretary of Cowpens Chapter, responded to the welcome most happily.

The Regent of the Columbia Chapter, Mrs. H. W. Richardson, described the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington during the Spanish-American war last summer most interestingly, and we all felt much pride in Mrs. Richardson, having had the privilege of helping in Washington. Reports were made by Mrs. Nichols, Secretary of the Cowpens Chapter, and Mrs. Law, Regent. The King's Mountain Chapter had a very encouraging report from Miss Witherpoon, Regent. The Rebecca North Chapter was heard from by the Regent, Mrs. Fanny Jones, who gave a glowing account of her Chapter's work among the sick soldiers who were in Charleston, South Carolina, the past summer. Mrs. Anna C. Farwell, Secretary of the Catawba Chapter, gave a report which was full of interest to all. Mrs. Annie Jones Robertson, Secretary of the Columbia Chapter, report was very

interesting. She spoke well of the revolutionary relics to be collected to be sent to Paris. Mrs. Buist was chosen Secretary of the Conference, and read letters from such eminent Daughters as Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Amos Draper, and Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. A request was read from the American Flag Association. The Daughters of the American Revolution will erect a monument to Emily Geiger on the State House grounds at an early day. An entertaining and very welcome visitor was Mrs. Card, from Rhode Island. Other distinguished ladies were present to enjoy the hospitality offered by the Columbian Regent, the State Regent and the Columbian Chapter in the beautifully decorated parlors of Mrs. Warring; the decorations were of the beloved flag of our country and exquisite flowers. The refreshments were dainty, and altogether enjoyable.—ELIZA F. W. BUIST, *Secretary*.

CONFERENCE OF ALABAMA CHAPTER REGENTS.—Wednesday, November 2d, at 11 a. m., a conference of Alabama Chapter Regents, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in Birmingham at the home of Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, State Regent.

The Society has grown slowly but steadily in this State for the past year, numbering now six Chapters and more than one hundred members, and has assumed such proportions that the State Regent considered it wise to call this conference—the first Daughters of the American Revolution conference in Alabama.

The Chapters represented were the General Sumter, Birmingham, Mrs. E. H. Cabiniss, Regent; General Andrew Jackson, Talledega, Mrs. J. M. Thornton, Regent; General Peter Forney, Montgomery, Mrs. J. M. Wyly, Regent; Light Horse Harry Lee, Auburn, Mrs. P. H. Mell, Regent. Two other Chapters were represented by letter, namely: Martha Jefferson, Opelika, Mrs. George P. Harrison, Regent, and Frederick William Gray, Anniston, Mrs. J. S. Mooring, Regent.

Mrs. Smith presided and appointed Mrs. Mell, Secretary. Mrs. Smith made an interesting address, giving a history of the Daughters of the American Revolution work in Alabama, and

full of suggestions for the future. She presented several important matters for discussion. The Chapter reports were given, all showing interest and enthusiasm, and giving the State Regent much encouragement. At 1 p. m. the conference adjourned to meet again on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock at the same place. Wednesday afternoon, the Regents were delightfully entertained by the General Sumter Chapter at the residence of Mrs. Robert Jemison.

The conference of Thursday morning was full of interest. Many subjects were discussed and plans for future work were formulated. It was decided that each Chapter should endeavor to organize a Society of Children of the Revolution, believing that the youth of the land can not be taught too early the love of country and reverence for her history, laws, and institutions. Each Chapter also promised contributions to the Continental Hall fund, looking forward with pleasure to the day when the Society will have its own beautiful building, the headquarters of the National Society and the pride of the whole organization. Each Regent agreed to try and secure revolutionary relics for Mrs. Smith, who is on the Revolutionary Relics Committee of the National Board. An extremely interesting relic was promised by Mrs. Wyly, an ancient mortar, made on the plantation forge of her grandfather, General Peter Forney, of North Carolina. At this home, Mount Welcome, Lord Cornwallis established his headquarters in 1781. Many interesting reminiscences cluster around the old place which is still in existence. The Chapters reported their work during the late war, both as Chapters and as individuals. This work shows a laudable spirit of patriotism and generosity. Each Chapter promised to send the State Regent annually, in January, a report describing the condition of the Chapter, its growth, and work, thereby enabling the State Regent to make a fuller and more encouraging report to the National Congress in February. The Chapters warmly endorsed the State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, for reappointment by the National Board in February. The Alabama Societies fully recognize and appreciate her excellent services in the past and promised her loyal coöperation in the future. At 1 p. m. the conference adjourned *sine die*, to assemble again at the call of the State Regent.



At 2 p. m. the Regents, with a party of Daughter of the American Revolution friends, were beautifully entertained by Mrs. E. H. Cabiniss at a delightful luncheon. The Regents returned to their respective homes on Friday, carrying with them charming recollections of the first Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution Conference.—MRS. P. H. MELL, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF ANN STORY CHAPTER (Rutland, Vermont).—Sent to Fort Monroe in July, 40 bottles of shrub, 1 bottle blackberry cordial, 14 tumblers currant jelly, 5 bottles of unfermented grape juice, 2 bottles currant shrub, \$1 worth of loaf sugar, 2 night shirts, 2 pairs pillow cases, 1 mosquito net. These were gathered by a member of Ann Story Chapter, and several ladies contributed, but only three from Ann Story Chapter. The larger boxes were sent by the Chapter to Company A, First Vermont Regiment. Seventeen members contributed, but most of the gifts were books, magazines, and newspapers, some sending handkerchiefs, stockings, stationery, and among other things was a box of tooth powder for each man in Company A, and a towel and cake of soap for each man, 2 mosquito nets, and 2 comfort bags. By friends outside, 85 pairs of stockings, 85 handkerchiefs, a number of suits of underwear, and pipes and tobacco for each member of the company. Many individual gifts were sent by friends. The Chapter paid freight to the amount of \$12. Ann Story Chapter sent \$7 to the Daughters of the American Revolution War Fund. There were nine members of Ann Story Chapter who contributed by money, material or work to the Soldiers' Aid Society. Mrs. Dyer, the Regent, was foremost in organizing the Society, and with the help of some thirty women accomplished a good deal in the short time allotted them before the war closed and the troops came home. Over \$2,000 and quantities of clothing and provisions were collected in Rutland for the Cuban relief work just before war was declared, which rather hindered our work for soldiers, as many had given all they could afford. But \$85 was raised by friends to send underclothing to Company A, when it was thought the company was to be ordered to Porto Rico, and a large trunk of pro-

visions was sent down to the boys by the Young Men's Christian Association soon after they were encamped at Chickamauga. The Soldiers' Aid Society, which was organized by women outside of the Chapter, but under the leadership of the Chapter Regent, sent their supplies to Fort Ethan Allen and Fort Hamilton, besides sending to the sick soldiers in our city, whose families were poor and needed assistance. The women of the Soldiers' Aid Society and Women's Relief Corps of Roberts' Post, gave a lunch to the boys when they were sent home on furlough, and the Women's Relief Corps gave them a reception at Grand Army Hall, assisted by the G. A. R. Roberts' Post, of Rutland, and was followed later by a reception at the Y. M. C. A.'s rooms. This is the best account of the work done for the soldiers in the town of Rutland, Vermont, that at this late date I am able to give, not understanding that there would be any call for one. The Regent has asked me to do the work because I am more conversant with it than any other member of the Chapter, and should be done by the Regent or Secretary.—CHARLOTTE S. HARRIS, *Historian*.

PAUL REVERE CHAPTER (Boston, Massachusetts) closed its fiscal year November 3d, and on that day the annual election of officers occurred. Mrs E. E. Holbrook was unanimously reëlected to fill the position of Regent, which she has so satisfactorily held for the past year. Mrs. Clara R. Anthony was chosen as Vice-Regent; Miss Mary A. Simonds, Secretary; Miss Ellen M. Rumrill, Treasurer; Mrs. Lester Goodwin was continued as Registrar; Mrs. Willis Russ, reëlected as Historian, and Mrs. Willis Gould was reëlected as Auditor. So many events follow in the train of this yearly occurrence that it is almost impossible, in a condensed account, to give even an appropriate idea of the work accomplished through the year.

The most notable event, perhaps, was the anniversary exercises held in Christ's Church, on April 19th. From the spire of this historic building gleamed the lanterns nearly one hundred and twenty-five years ago that told that oft repeated story, "One if by land and two if by sea," and within these venerable walls it is the annual custom of our Chapter to commemorate the valorous deeds of our hero and namesake, Paul Revere.

A fresh thrill of patriotism seemed to inspire all who attended the exercises and listened to the thrilling words of General Curtis Guild and Rev. E. E. Hale.

During the past winter an exhibition of revolutionary pictures was given in Allston Hall, and although it was held under the most unfavorable circumstances, the most severe snow storm raging without, yet the Chapter realized nearly two hundred dollars as a net result.

At the recent dedication of the Paul Revere school house in Boston, a valuable oil painting of Paul Revere, done by a well known local artist, was presented to the school by our Chapter.

We now have a membership of one hundred and twenty-five women. The original number of one hundred being raised by vote to one hundred and twenty-five. The annual report of the Historian submitted in verse may give some idea of the harmonious working of the Chapter.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN OF PAUL REVERE CHAPTER.

[Dedicated to Our Chapter, Our Officers, Our Retiring Officers and Board.]

##### OUR CHAPTER.

Another year has rolled into the past  
Since last our friendly ballots here were cast,  
And in its path our deeds of good or ill,  
Our losses, or our gains, remembered still;  
The failure or success that crowned each task  
To live it o'er again, nor have it last;  
Can never be recalled, nor do we ask;  
Its virtues and its flaws are of the past.

A happy twelve months in our Chapter's life,  
Where friendship ruled in place of discord and strife,  
And on that harp of many strings was heard  
Deep chords harmonious, far more than spoken word  
That caused a hundred mills to blend as one,  
And feel in friendship's clasp the work was done.

When on the air was heard the sound of war,  
In file the "best and bravest" sons we saw  
Go forth to offer up their brave young life,

And in the deadly carnage of the strife,  
To lay down at the foot of that dread shrine,  
All down the length of that far-reaching line,  
The great wealth of their life, their blood, their limb.  
Then, while the tears flowed and the eyes were dim,  
Our Chapter did its best to ease the pain  
That came from fever and the bullets' rain.

There hangs upon a school-house wall in state  
The face of him who changed a nation's fate,  
An object lesson to the youthful mind,  
In those benignant features, firm yet kind.

#### OUR OFFICERS.

What ships can ride in safety on the waves,  
Through stormy seas; past dark forbidding caves,  
Unless a careful pilot guides her way,  
With heart and hand both firm, mishaps to stay.

What club can lift its head in honest pride  
While treacherous quicksands in its path abide?  
Unless directed by the master mind  
That knows the spots where dangers shirk behind.

Since Anthony the Roman factions lead,  
And for his eloquence was placed ahead;  
Where'er that richest gift has yet been heard,  
There silvery speech has every bosom stirred.  
All these and more we find combined in her,  
Our Regent, in whose praise we all concur.

#### OUR SECRETARY.

Ponce de Leon for years, in vain, forsooth,  
Sought for the spring that gives eternal youth;  
Now is that rill immortal in the hand  
Of one that serves most faithfully our band;  
Indeed, where falls the magic of her glance,  
Whate'er is entered in that book of chance,  
That magic book that chases time away—  
There Time reaps not by years or month or day,  
But in her hands the magic born can spin it,  
And make the workings of a year "a minute."

#### OUR TREASURER.

We cannot live without the chaff we spurn,  
That "filthy lucre," oh! so hard to earn;

Yet one there is who by her work has paved  
Our well-filled coffer, by her efforts saved.  
Hardest among the many things to do,  
To save the wealth which efforts hard accrue.  
Earnest and true her work; so high it ranks  
Not one but tenders her her heartfelt thanks.

#### OUR REGISTRAR.

Our school-days, long since past, yet freshly green  
Upon the cameras of our minds are seen,  
And aught that calls to mind those visions dear,  
What though some shadings come to us with fear,  
Is dear to every heart that loves to dream  
Of past events that in the present seem.  
She who produces this illusion pleasant  
Calls from a book, and we answer "present."

#### OUR AUDITOR.

When all was done at last, the year was through,  
Our Auditor was called, her work to do;  
As rows of figures there before her stood,  
She looked them over and pronounced them good.

#### OUR RETIRING OFFICERS AND BOARD.

We all, maybe, have stood upon the shore  
And waved farewell, until our eyes no more  
Could in that fading speck our loved ones see;  
Then—oh! how fervently, with bended knee,  
And head bowed low, we breathed a silent prayer  
That He who rules would keep them in His care.  
'Tis sad to part from those whom we hold dear;  
Our loved ones, at whose feet we fondly rear  
Our monuments of friendship and of love,  
Surmounted by the olive branch and dove.  
Yet, in our journeyings onward through the world  
We see that parting picture e'er unfurl,  
And so, to-day, again we say adieu,  
To those whose faithful works we surely knew.  
Adieu, though boundless seas roll not between;  
Adieu, though in our ranks they still are seen;  
Adieu, yet not adieu, we still rejoice,  
And often hope to hear each well-known voice.

SAINT JOSEPH (Missouri) CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution was established November 20, 1897. The charter members were Mesdames Minnie H. Nave, Jessie



Brittain-Walker, Lucy Duckworth, Lillian Duckworth-Tootle, Nellie Tootle-Lacy, Frances McDonald, and Miss Bettina Welch. The Chapter now includes twenty-seven members, among whom are Minnie H. Nave, Regent; Jessie B. Walker, Vice-Regent; Frances McDonald, Secretary; Nellie T. Lacy, Treasurer; Mary G. Brown, Registrar. The study of colonial times, manners, and customs is being pursued with intense interest and on the birthday of George Washington adequate celebration is being planned by active members.' Among other things an elaborate colonial tea will be given by Mrs. Katharine Tootle. Whatever conduces to spreading and increasing popular interest in the organization is being continually planned by the Daughters and there is promise of a marked increase in its membership.

ABIGAIL WOLCOTT ELLSWORTH CHAPTER (Windsor, Connecticut).—Seldom if ever has Windsor been honored by a more enthusiastic gathering of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, than met by invitation of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, June 29, 1898, the event being the unveiling of a Rock as a memorial of the first English settlement in the State of Connecticut, and marked the spot where a portion of the Plymouth Colony first landed in 1633, in what is now Windsor. The project was instituted, and the ceremonies were under the auspices of the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Jabez Haskell Hayden, of Windsor Locks, who manifested much interest in the memorial dedication, selected the rock which marks the spot. He searched for some time before he could find a rock to suit his careful taste. It is a dark granite and has been converted into a very appropriate memorial. The day was an ideal one in the glory of its sunshine and the exhilaration of its atmosphere. The exercises, both literary and dedicatory, were very interesting and largely attended. The town hall, where the literary exercises were held, was handsomely decorated, the national colors predominating. The back and sides of the stage were completely covered with flags and in the back ground were the letters "D. A. R." of wood ferns. At the left to the front a mound of laurel inter-

lined with lillies and field flowers. At the right, on an easel, the charter draped with the national colors. On the stage were seated the State Regent, Mrs. Sara F. Kinney, Chapter Regent Mrs. L. B. Loomis, Past Regent Mrs. Dr. N. S. Bell, Rev. F. W. Harriman, Rev. Roscoe Nelson, Deacon J. H. Hayden. The exercises opened by piano selection by Mr. Arthur Allen, followed by prayer by Rev. Roscoe Nelson. Mrs. Lucian B. Loomis, Chapter Regent, after a few appropriate remarks, introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Sara F. Kinney, who gave a very interesting account of the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the beneficial results attending the work of the Order, paid a compliment to Mr. J. H. Hayden for the interest he had taken in assisting the Daughters of the American Revolution in this line of work. Also to the Registrar, Miss Mary Hayden Power, for her untiring efforts to make the arrangements a perfect success.

Following Mrs. Kinney was a solo, "Star Spangled Banner," by Mrs. Goslee. Then came the paper prepared by Mr. J. H. Hayden, "The Plymouth Company's Settlement in Windsor," read by Miss Albee. Quartette, "For Home and Country," Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution hymn, Mrs. Goslee, Mrs. Blake, Miss Sill, Miss Albee. At the close of the exercises a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hayden. Carriages conveyed all who wished to the spot where the unveiling was to take place. It lies by the highway and is located on what is known as the "Island," and is opposite the spot where the first settlement was made. The rock was covered with American and English flags, which were removed by the State Regent, Mrs. Sara F. Kinney, Mrs. L. B. Loomis, Mrs. Dr. N. S. Bell. The Rev. F. W. Harriman, rector of Grace Church, delivered the oration. The poem, "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," was read by Miss Minnie Ellsworth. The exercises closed with the singing of "My Country 'tis of Thee." The Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests then returned to the parlors of Grace Church parish house, where a reception was given Mrs. Kinney, State Regent. The room was beautifully decorated. On the table a large bowl of forget-me-nots and ferns. Mantle and piano showed the tasteful work of the committee.

The State Regent received a large number of Windsor and out of town Daughters and their friends. Light refreshments were served which added much to the social character of the reception. Thus ended an eventful day, and one of great interest to the present inhabitants of the ancient town of Windsor.—MRS. W. W. LOOMIS, *Corresponding Secretary*.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER (Sioux City, Iowa) began the year with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Genivieve Stevens; Vice-Regent, Miss Susanna Weare; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Gladys Williams; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. J. Beales; Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. King; Registrar, Mrs. Mary Weave Peirce; Historian, Mrs. F. C. Hills. Our Chapter is now in its third year and we have been clinging to the old Puritan adage that "Children should be seen and not heard," but we are becoming precocious and have a desire to speak for ourselves through the medium of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, which magazine keeps us in touch with the Chapters in other States. We are very proud of the addition to our Chapter of a "Real Daughter." We feel that this is a connecting link between us and those who made it possible for us to enjoy our present privileges and blessings. Emily Smith Nettleton was the daughter of Judson Reed and Lydia Burnham, and was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, January 15, 1818. Her father enlisted as a private under Captain Grant, at the age of seventeen years. She recalls many happy hours listening to stories concerning his experience while in the army—one being of his standing guard over Cornwallis after his surrender. A circle was made around him on the ground and the guards ordered to not let him pass. Cornwallis amused himself by approaching the line to test their watchfulness. Much of her life was spent in New Briton, Connecticut, but for the last few years her home has been with her only surviving child, Edgar M. Nettleton, of Sioux City, Iowa.

In honor of Washington's birthday our Chapter gave a banquet at the home of Mrs. C. R. Marks, one of our charter members, to which each Daughter invited a guest and also the Sons of the American Revolution, with their ladies. The spacious and beautiful home was tastefully decorated with

palms and flowers, and gracefully arranged around the rooms and above the large mirrors were numberless flags which are particularly appropriate at this time when a new love has been awakened for the Star Spangled Banner. After a social hour the guests found their seats around the banquet board by a dainty souvenir in the shape of a card bearing the name, to which was suspended, by a red, white and blue ribbon, a vignette of the "Father of His Country." The toast mistress, Mrs. Hellen Dunlop Davis, arose and in a most happy manner bid our guests a hearty welcome, after which the roll was called, each Daughter and Son answering to the name of his or her ancestor. After partaking of the elegant banquet we were treated to a "feast of reason and a flow of soul" by the following toasts: "Why I am a Son of the Revolution," responded to by Judge George Wakefield. "Is Patriotism on the Wane?" by Mr. S. J. Beales. "The Colonial Woman," by Mrs. Genevieve Stevens, and "Our Grandfathers," by Mrs. Gladys Williams. The occasion was one of the most brilliant which has ever been given by our Chapter, and will remain a happy memory in its history. We, as Daughters of the American Revolution, were represented at a Peace Carnival, given in our city, by a large float surmounted by a full size cannon made entirely of white roses, while at each corner the living figures of Justice, Liberty, the Army and Navy, the whole in pure white, and over which floated a large flag made of white and cream satin, and perched on the enameled staff a beautiful dove with outspread wings, an emblem of blessed peace. This float was considered one of the most artistic in the general display.

While our membership is too small for much work outside our Chapter, we are not lacking in patriotism, and have responded to appeals for subscriptions for patriotic work. The literary program for our year's work is the study of United States History during its critical period which we find both interesting and instructive.—MRS. F. C. HILLS, *Historian*.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.—The past year, or rather little more than a year, has been, in many particulars, an eventful one for our Chapter. How hard to realize, in that brief period of time, our country has passed through a war, with all its horrors, but



what a pleasure to recall that the "Atlanta Daughters" took no small part in alleviating the wants and sufferings of many of our soldiers. The election of officers, which should have taken place in October, 1897, was postponed to November. At that time Mrs. J. L. Byers was elected Regent, a most fitting and appropriate selection, not only on account of the ability of Mrs. Byers to grace the chair, but also because she was our first "Daughter" in the Atlanta Chapter and State of Georgia, as well as being a charter member. She has occupied many honored positions in the Chapter, and her loyalty to its interests has again been proven by her fidelity in the last year's work. The other officers were: Mrs. William G. Raoul, Vice-Regent; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. H. Barnes, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Daniel Woodward, Treasurer; Mrs. J. G. Scrutchen, Auditor; Miss Eliza S. Whitner, Historian; Mrs. R. M. Walker, Librarian; Dr. I. S. Hopkins, Chaplain.

At the Seventh Annual Convention our Chapter was represented by Mrs. William G. Raoul, Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, and Mrs. Porter King. Mrs. King was elected State Regent for Georgia. Those who had watched her successful administration as Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, felt confident that, in occupying the higher position, she would fill it most creditably.

The Atlanta Chapter and the Piedmont Continental Chapter united in carrying on the Daughters of the American Revolution's auxiliary and Hospital Corps work. Prior to the forming of this corps, Miss Junia McKinley and Mrs. E. H. Barnes had visited the post and found what delicacies were much needed for the sick. These ladies had been carrying out, twice a week, baskets of such things as were wanted in the Hospital. Mrs. Porter King, as President, with many faithful associates, carried on the laborious work during such a period of intense weather, that, on these cool winter days, we can hardly realize what they endured from fatigues and heat. These conscientious workers merit, and should receive highest commendations, and if space were allowed, it would be a pleasure to detail all that they accomplished.

July 21st, 22d, and 23d were the days for the Confederate Veterans Reunion in our city. Our Chapter, wishing to give



a warm greeting to the Veterans, and with true Southern ideas of hospitality, threw wide open the doors of Cragie House, and extended a most cordial invitation to all the Veterans and strangers attending the Reunion, to visit our house. A committee of ladies was appointed, together with Mrs. Thomas Morgan as Chairman of the House Committee, and all visitors were given a most hearty welcome, and were refreshed with ices.

While we have been a busy Chapter in many ways; we have also been occupied in the study of historical questions prepared by our Regent pertaining to the early history of Georgia, and have been instructed as well as entertained with the sketches of James Habersham, Captain McIntosh Lyman Hall, and John Houston. Our Regent drew the attention of the Chapter in connection with this early history of Georgia, to a little historical event that took place during the Revolutionary War, which will not be out of place to record here. "The first capture of the Revolutionary War was a British ship loaded with powder. Commodore Bowen commanded the "Georgia Sloop," and Joseph Habersham led the troops. The ship was taken at Tybee. A portion of the powder captured was sent to Washington, and with it he was enabled to drive the British from Boston."—ELIZA SPANN WHITNER, *Historian*.

JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER held their first Fall meeting Saturday afternoon, October 1st, at three o'clock, in the parlors of the Louisville Hotel. The meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. W. L. Lyons. After singing the national song, "My Country 'tis of Thee," the Chaplain, Mrs. Laura T. Ross, offered up a beautiful and touching prayer. Then the roll was called and sixty-seven members responded to their names. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Then came the reports of the Treasurer and Registrar, and reports from the committees. When the regular order of business was finished Mrs. Dudley S. Reynolds read a short and interesting history of the John Marshall Chapter, which was published in the October AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Then followed the election of officers for the new year. The retiring officers are: Mrs. W. L. Lyons, Regent; Mrs. Frank Parsons, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Hite Thompson, Secretary; Mrs.

C. G. Edwards, Treasurer; Mrs. Irwin Dugan, Registrar; Mrs. Dudley Sharp Reynolds, Historian; Mrs. Laura T. Ross, Chaplain. Nominations were then in order for Regent, when Mrs. Dudley S. Reynolds, in a neat and beautiful speech, presented the name of Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn. Mrs. Philip T. Allen nominated Mrs. Frank Parsons. Then the name of the successful candidate was announced. Mrs. Parsons arose and in a ladylike and pleasant manner congratulated Mrs. Blackburn. The new officers are as follows, the closest contest being that for Vice-Regent, on which there were three ballots: Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, Regent; Mrs. Hite Thompson, Vice-Regent; Mrs. John T. Bate, Secretary; Mrs. Irwin Dugan, Registrar; Mrs. C. G. Edwards, Treasurer; Miss Hattie Lee Larrabee, Historian; Mrs. Laura T. Ross, Chaplain. It was decided to create the office of Vice-Chaplain, and Mrs. Susan Brent Haggin was duly elected to fill that position. Mrs. W. L. Lyons will be the delegate to Washington in February, with Mrs. J. M. Cabell and Mrs. Enlow as alternates. The general quiet, good humor and pleasant feeling of all present was due to the excellent parliamentary ruling of the retiring Regent, Mrs. W. L. Lyons. On Friday, October 7th, the Executive Board met at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn.—HATTIE LEE LARRABEE, *Historian*.

I feel that our worthy State Regent, Mrs. Edward Maxwell, of John Marshall Chapter, should come in for her full share of praise. Being imbued with the spirit of a true leader, she was the first to introduce the reading of the papers on "Current Events and Revolutionary Lore," which have added much to the life and progress of the Chapter. There were those who had thought of uniting with us who were earnest, progressive women, and questioned the purpose of such an organization. Was it merely a social function to fritter away the time in idle talk? While the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution had been varied, and at all times characterized by enthusiastic manifestations of patriotism, and had done its share of work at home and abroad, yet the introducing of the papers gave each individual work to do, and many of us know full well the amount of research and study it required to make the

paper worthy of being read before a critical audience. The first paper read was upon the "Electoral Vote," it being the desire on the part of the Regent and the Chapter to be instructed upon this subject, as many of the members were rearing sons to question them upon such subjects, and as ours was a patriotic Society the questions of State and Country was important. Mrs. Sara H. Henton was appointed to read the first paper read before the Society, and Mrs. Dr. S. S. Hamilton the next, her subject was "International Arbitration." Current Events read with Revolutionary Events is having the most delightful as well as instructive papers, and as the October AMERICAN MONTHLY testified to the number of creditable papers read, one can readily see what an educator and how far reaching the reading and preparing of such papers and subjects would extend. It infused new life and intellectual energy and ambition into the hearts and minds of the John Marshall Chapter. Feeling that from ancient times until now the brave men have always been educated by good mothers, and that woman's influence is very great in every country, and that a country becomes good or bad according to the heart of its women, with her delicate discriminating sympathy, and keen interest, and earnest good will, our State Regent, Mrs. Maxwell wished us to be imbued with the true historic feeling and spirit and to bring out in these papers the self sacrificing patriotic brave example of both men and women, and to tell in story and song what our ancestors did to prepare the way for their sons and daughters.—SARA H. HENTON.

CATAWBA CHAPTER was organized January 22, 1898, at Rock Hill, South Carolina. Despite murky clouds, many ladies repaired to the hospitable home of Mrs. H. B. Buist, January 22, 1898. The mist and lack of cheer out doors, in contrast with the beauty and brightness of the home, made the latter appear all the more attractive. We had long looked forward to this occasion, as it was the first organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the city of Rock Hill, South Carolina. Our capable hostess having been officially appointed Regent of the Chapter, greeted the Daughters of the American Revolution with a charming address. The following officers

were appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Buist: Mrs. Eliza F. W. Williams Buist, Regent; Mrs. Jennie Johnstone Hutchison, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Anna Wiley Roddey, Registrar; Mrs. Corrie Massey Mobley, Treasurer; Mrs. Daisy Alexander Johnstone, Historian; Mrs. Anna Caldwell Fewell, Secretary. The roll was then called and the other members present were: Miss Eva R. Hughes, Mrs. Orin Poe, Miss Aline Mobley, Miss E. J. Roach, Miss Jas. Reid. The Regent presided with grace and dignity, dispatching the business with parliamentary skill. We were then greeted by the mother of the hostess, who has endeared herself to every one by her sweet, unaffected manners, and the sincerity of her womanly self. The pleasure of the evening was greatly heightened by the presence of quite a number of other ladies, some pending members. Wit and wisdom then filled the next hours with delight. The most charming part came when we were borne away to the festal dining-room and regaled with a royal spread; indeed the repast was in harmonious keeping with the genuine Southern hospitality for which the hostess is noted. The violets fulfilled their mission of sweetness and fragrance on the beautiful table that was rich in service, exquisite in taste. The whole was culminated and crowned with the loving cup that was passed around, and the delicious wine was quaffed to the love and harmony of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Lovely Winthrop girls gracefully assisted in doing the honors. Palms, ferns, and violets mingled beauty in a sweet confusion of floral loveliness. From the time we entered the vine decked parlor, there was not a moment but of keen enjoyment and relish.—MRS. JENNIE JOHNSTONE HUTCHISON, *Vice-Regent*.

CAMP MIDDLEBROOK CHAPTER.—The last year has been a very happy one in Camp Middlebrook Chapter. Several new members have been admitted, and all the meetings have been well attended. The annual entertainment was given December 11, 1897, in the parlors of the Presbyterian Chapel, where a bountiful supper was beautifully served by the ladies of the church. I think upward of forty people were assembled and made very welcome by the Regent and her hostess, Mrs. John Slendorf. Flag Day exercises were held on the evening of the



14th of June, and in the Congregational Church. There had been eighteen contestants for the Chapter prizes. The first prize, \$5 in gold, was awarded to Louis Kountz. The second prize, known as the Regent's prize, went to Warren Bergen, for best answers to a number of questions in American history. In August the Chapter met at Stone Cross, residence of Mrs. Mason, for the usual delightful picnic, which has become an annual affair. In September, the Chapter had the felicity of seeing their long desired project accomplished, and twenty graves of our revolutionary soldiers were appropriately marked. The services were held in the old Presbyterian burying ground, where almost all of our soldiers of the Revolution are buried. This was a good work, and Camp Middlebrook Chapter is to be commended for the untiring energy and perseverance by which they gathered money sufficient to enable them to purchase the handsome markers. During the war with Spain eighteen dollars were raised and sent to headquarters to be added to the fund raised by the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers of New Jersey. Thus Camp Middlebrook Chapter keeps up its reputation of being one of the most energetic Chapters in the State. Onward and ever upward, it seems to be never weary in well doing, and we pray that its future may be crowned with the success that has marked the past.—MARY CRAVEN THOMAE, *Historian*.

OGLETHORPE CHAPTER (Columbus, Georgia) was organized Monday afternoon, December 12, 1892, at the residence of the late General Henry L. Benning, by Miss Anna Caroline Benning, who had been appointed Chapter Regent. The Chapter was named for the founder of the Georgia Colony. Officers elected at the first meeting were as follows: Regent, Miss Anna C. Benning; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cornelia Bacon Osburn; Corresponding Secretary and Registrar, Mrs. Emily MacDougald; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elia Goode Byington; Treasurer, Mrs. Mina Jones Halstead; Historian, Mrs. Dora F. Epping; Managers, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Sallie Harrison, Mrs. Augusta Crawford, Mrs. Eugenia Flournoy, Mrs. Anna Jones Pease.



The other members amounted to about twenty. Our Chapter is growing in interest and membership.

At the annual election in April, 1897, our Regent, Miss Anna Benning, thanked the Chapter for their cordial support of her, and promised the same support to the new Regent. The Chapter unanimously reelected Miss Benning, and then she stated that having been elected Vice-President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, she could not accept, as no member was eligible to two active offices. The Chapter hoping that Miss Benning was mistaken in regard to the Constitution, insisted on her retaining the Regency. But at the June meeting Miss Benning tendered her resignation as Regent of the Chapter on account of ineligibility of holding two active offices, and it was reluctantly accepted. Mrs. Elisha Paul Dismukes was elected Regent to supply the vacancy.—MRS. CLARENCE IRWIN GROOVER, *Historian*.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER.—The year 1898 has been, on the whole, a prosperous one for Eschscholtzia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Several new members have been added, and besides the regular meeting there have been various entertainments of a purely social nature. The Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday by a drive to Pasadena, with a luncheon at the Hotel Green. Here the decorations of the room and tables were a charming combination of the colors of the National Society and the Eschscholtzia yellow of the Chapter. In June, Mrs. Seymour Locke, of Pasadena, gave a very handsome reception in honor of the Daughters. As there were many people present who were now to join the Chapter, the Regent, Mrs. Eastman, explained the general object of the Society, and then gave an outline of the work for the war then in progress. A second reception tendered the Chapter was the one on the evening of Bunker Hill Day, at the home of Major Thorpe, the Sons of the Revolution being the hosts. There was presented a short musical and literary program suited to the day and occasion, including an address of welcome by Mr. H. O. Collins, in behalf of the Sons, and a response by Mrs. Eastman. In regard to the war, it was found that the most efficient aid could be rendered, under local conditions, by join-

ing the Red Cross Society as individuals, and this was done by most of our members. The Chapter as a whole presented a large flag to the departing Seventh California Volunteers, and later sent a sum of money to the same regiment, when it became known that the men were suffering for many things that the Government could not supply.—LOUISE PINNEY, *Historian pro tem.*

FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER (Evanston, Illinois), at the first meeting of the year, tendered a reception to Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, of Chicago, the Illinois State Regent of the organization. Other guests were Mrs. De Bra, of Highland Park, the North Shore Regent; Mrs. Burdett, the Vermont State Regent, and several members of the Chicago Chapter. The Country Club was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the prevailing flowers being roses and chrysanthemums. Mrs. Shepard made a brief address of greeting in which she told of the good work done by the twenty-five Illinois Chapters during the recent war in giving aid to soldiers. Miss Mary Stevens sang two solos, she was accompanied by Mrs. George A. Coe. One hundred ladies were present. In the receiving line were Mrs. Nelson C. Gridley, Regent of the Chapter; Miss Nina Lunt, Honorary Regent; Mrs. William Holabird, retiring Regent, and Mrs. Shepard. Refreshments were served.

WILLIAM MASON CHAPTER.—I regret that our Chapter, the William Mason Chapter, of Fargo, N. D., has been unable to do anything as a Chapter for the war fund. On receipt of the war circular early in the season, I called a meeting and we decided that we were small and our members are from over all the State, few and far between, and that to attempt to work as a Chapter we could do very little, but we have not been idle, all the members, I think, have given largely of their time and money or individually and as members of other organizations.

We have a Red Cross Society in our city, and a Women's Relief Corps in every town of any size in our State, and all have been very patriotic and have worked nobly, and in harmony as we best could, while our husbands and sons have gone to the front, and we are still working, either for the boys or the

families left behind, rejoicing that the war is over and hoping soon to welcome our boys home.

As loyal Daughters of the American Revolution we have done, as it seemed to be for the best, and accomplished the work, but not in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—SARAH B. LOUNSBERRY, *Regent*.

MARY DILLINGHAM CHAPTER has been doing good work the past year, and are greatly interested in work for the soldiers. They were the first Chapter of Maine to respond to our invitation to help the soldiers when they left their homes in Lewiston and Auburn. Our Chapter sent 62 comforts to Augusta, to Camp Powers on the train that took "the boys" there. And we have done work for them all through the summer.

The Chapter voted to work for a Historical and free Public Library. This work was begun in October, 1897, when \$25.00 was deposited for this object. At present the Chapter is giving a series of entertainments to raise money for the Library Building.—MRS. CAROLINE W. D. PECK, *Historian*.

SHIKELIMO CHAPTER esteemed it her privilege as a patriotic society to aid the soldiers and sailors of the recent service, as opportunity afforded. No doubt our interest in the work was strengthened as we counted so many friends and kin "at the front." Nor have all these been mustered out yet; Major Groff, the husband of our Regent, tarries in Porto Rico. Engineer Hayes, the son of our Corresponding Secretary, remains aboard one of our great battleships. The list of our friends in service or mustered out is not a short one.

We were especially interested in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Company A of this regiment having been recruited at Lewisburg.

On May 2d, the Chapter voted to keep in correspondence with Captain Follmer, Company A, and to furnish whatever would add to the comfort and welfare of his men. We accordingly sent, in a few days, 80 woven bandages or belts, to Mt. Gretna; and soon after, 30 more of these were sent to Camp Alger, where the Twelfth Regiment went into permanent camp.

About the 1st of July we made an appeal to our town friends who generously responded. We were enabled by their kindness to forward seven barrels of provisions, hams, bologna, eggs, jellies, &c.; one object being to furnish a good Sunday dinner to the company prior to breaking camp; it being expected at this time that the Twelfth Pennsylvania would be ordered to Cuba.

Later in July the ladies of the town were asked to coöperate with the Chapter and a general meeting was called. At this meeting our Regent, Mrs. Groff, appointed committees both of the Chapter and of outside friends to solicit additional aid. There was collected about \$100 in money, besides gingham, quinine, &c.; all the ladies interested met together, at times, for a week, and made 50 pajamas and 24 nurses aprons. These were forwarded by Mrs. C. S. Wolfe, Chairman of the War Committee, to Fort Meyer, where the sick soldiers of the Twelfth Pennsylvania had been taken.

On the evening of September 19th, Company A, reached Lewisburg, to be dismissed from service. Preparations to receive "the boys" were in progress the entire day. The main feature of their reception was a dinner at the Armory. On this occasion the ladies actively assisted, being organized into effective committees under the leadership of our Regent, Mrs. Groff.

Company A was mustered out October 31st. At that date there remained in our treasury of the soldier's relief fund about \$61. The Chapter voted to divide this sum between the Mary Packer hospital at Sunbury, Pa., and the city hospital of Williamsport, Pa. A number of the sick soldier's of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers had been cared for at these hospitals.—MRS. W. C. BARTOL, *Recording Secretary*.

GENERAL SUMPTER CHAPTER (Birmingham, Ala).—The Sumter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held the first meeting of the Chapter at the home of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. H. Cabaniss, Wednesday, October 5th. After the transaction of business (the usual preliminary before the literary program), our Regent, Mrs. E. H. Cabiniss, presented a communication from Mr. Philips of the High School, kindly extending an invitation to the local Daughters

of the American Revolution to take part and assist in the celebration of Lafayette's day, Wednesday, October 15, the noble Frenchman who bore an honored and magnificent part in the American Revolution, a faithful friend and ally to the colonists, who with them struggled for independence. The Daughters of the American Revolution of course will give their hearty co-operation, will never be found wanting in patriotism for their beloved country. "*Vive L'America.*"—MRS. N. W. TRIMBLE, *Historian.*

ANNE ADAMS TUFTS CHAPTER (Somerville, Mass.) held their annual meeting Oct. 20th at the home of their Regent, Miss Mary Bradford, through whose earnest efforts this Chapter was organized two years ago. The Chapter has been very active in work for the soldiers, sending clothing, hospital supplies and money. They have also done much historical work, being located in a city rich in revolutionary history. The papers presented at their regular meetings have been of great interest and historic value.

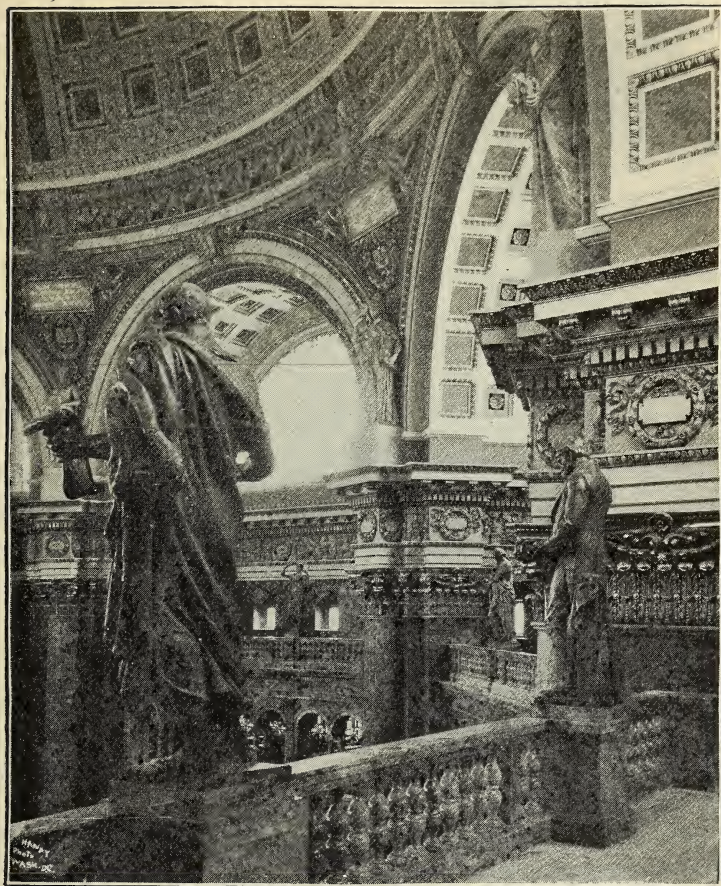
The story of the heroine for whom the Chapter was named is one of uncommon interest. The Chapter hold many relics of revolutionary times, but none so prized as the picture of Anne Adams Tufts which hangs in the house where she lived. Miss Bradford presented her resignation, as other duties require her time. Mrs. Helen Heald was elected Regent; Mrs. Gilman, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Maynard, Recording Secretary; Miss Dickey, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Bradford, Historian; Mrs. Hood, Treasurer; Mrs. Eaton, Chaplain; Miss Sanborn, Registrar.

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At the request of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps the Bonnie Kate Chapter, of Knoxville, Tennessee, furnished four dozen nurses' aprons to the nurses at Camp Poland. This should be added to the report of supplies printed in the December number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,  
*Ex-Treasurer D. A. R. Hospital Corps.*





GALLERY OF ROTUNDA,  
*Congressional Library.*

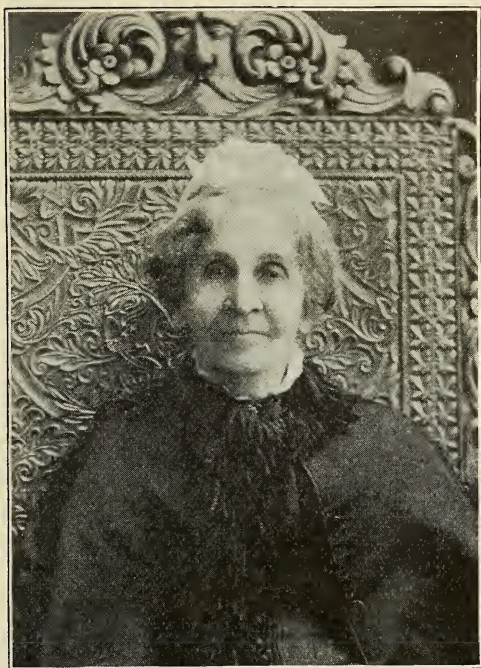


### A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

On December 2, 1897, the Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg, South Carolina, was invited to a most delightful reception at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cleveland; the guest of honor being Mrs. Frances Leonard Cleveland, of Marietta, Georgia, to whom was presented the souvenir gold spoon, given by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to each surviving daughter of a revolutionary soldier, who joins the Society. Although not residing in Spartanburg, Mrs. Cleveland had recently become an honorary member of the Cowpens Chapter, while visiting her daughter, Mrs. John B. Cleveland, an active member of the same.

The spacious hall and reception rooms, decorated with palms, potted plants and a profusion of beautiful roses, formed a charming background for the bright faces of the "Daughters," who were out in full force to honor the occasion. The spoon was presented by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ralph K. Carson, whose pleasant and appropriate remarks were responded to by Mrs. Cleveland in a few equally graceful and well-chosen words of thanks and appreciation of the honor. Miss Leila Thompson, of Converse College, recited in an effective manner "The Ride of Great-Grandmother Lee," a poem of revolutionary times. After the guests had inspected and admired the beautiful spoon, they adjourned to the large dining room, where a long table, glistening with snowy damask, crystal and silver, and decked with a quantity of choice roses, was transformed into

a vision of beauty under the soft light of wax candles in silver candelabra, and old-fashioned brass candlesticks of revolutionary days. The appropriate centerpiece was an American eagle with extended wings, holding in his beak a Liberty Bell, and in his talons small United States flags. The delicious refreshments were appreciated equally with the beautiful surround-



FANNY S. CLEVELAND.  
*Aged eighty-two.*

ings, and after some time longer spent in social enjoyment, the company dispersed, feeling grateful to Mrs. Cleveland for being the daughter of a revolutionary soldier, to the National Society, and to Mrs. Jesse Cleveland for celebrating the fact so pleasantly. Mrs. Cleveland, although in the 82d year, seemed to enjoy the occasion quite as much as the younger members, sitting up until eleven o'clock, and rising the next morning as "bright as a button," her daughter said afterwards, while she herself "was quite tired out from excitement."



As there are so few surviving daughters of revolutionary soldiers, it may be of interest to relate something of Mrs. Cleveland's history, and also of some of her colonial ancestors from whom she received the inheritance of longevity and of the mental activity which promotes and blesses it. Mrs. Cleveland was born at Bristol, Rhode Island, September 17, 1816; the youngest child of Rev. Henry Wright, D. D., by his second wife, Clarissa Leonard, of Raynham, Massachusetts. In early youth, Mrs. Cleveland attended a private school in Providence, Rhode Island, finishing her education under Rev. Charles H. Alden, of the Episcopal Church, who had married her eldest sister, Alice B. Wight. Mrs. Cleveland remained several years in Mr. Alden's family and joined the Episcopal Church, of which she has ever since been an active member. During a visit South Mrs. Cleveland met Mr. R. M. Cleveland, of the well-known Cleveland family of Greenville, South Carolina, and married him, August 11, 1840. They resided in Laurenceville, Georgia, where Mrs. Cleveland spent many busy years in the care of a family of seven children, and the oversight of a large family of servants. But others besides her family and immediate neighbors profited by her kindly activities. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were noted for their generous hospitalities and their pleasant home, "Chestnut Hill," was seldom without guests. Many can testify that the command "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers" has always seemed to be the motto of the Cleveland family.

If the days of the Civil War tried men's souls, the souls of the women were tried even more. Mrs. Cleveland's sympathies were naturally with her husband and children, and the neighbors among whom she had lived so many years, yet she always kept up a warm interest in her Northern friends, and letters passed whenever opportunity offered. Though never of a robust constitution, Mrs. Cleveland inherited those traits of courage, endurance and industry which carried our foremothers through the trying scenes of the revolutionary struggle. During the war she fashioned many a "tailor-made" garment out of "homespun," and many were the devices resorted to to provide substitutes for what are ordinarily considered necessities, but were then unattainable luxuries. After the war the family

removed to a large farm near Wartrace, Tennessee, where Mr. Cleveland died in the spring of 1876. Soon after Mrs. Cleveland and her unmarried children left Tennessee, and before making a new home spent some years in travel. They visited the Centennial Exposition, and gratified a long-cherished desire to see something of lands beyond the sea, and during an extensive tour in England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent, Mrs. Cleveland never lost a day from illness, and enjoyed the sight-seeing quite as much as her younger companions. She was then 61.

Mrs. Cleveland finally made her home in the pretty little town of Marietta, Georgia. Here the industry which in war times had found its outlet in practical channels, now was productive of artistic results, and instead of knitting stockings for her family, numberless shawls, afghans, &c., have been the work of her needles, the last article a baby-blanket for a great-great-niece lately came to town. Few of the younger generation can excel the exquisite embroideries she has done for children and friends. The large and valuable library was at the service of many, who enjoyed its privileges, until an excellent public library supplied the citizens with mental pabulum. The love of flowers has been almost a passion with her, and her garden has given pleasure not only to friends, but to strangers, especially Northern invalids, who have often been welcomed within her gates. The summers were often spent in travel, and once during a stay among the mountains of North Carolina we enjoyed a horse-back ride with her to a mountain outlook, and shall not soon forget the picture presented by our gray-haired companion of 67 as she sat composedly upon a rather tall horse, enjoying the grand scene before us, horse and rider touched by the afternoon sun, while far below great storm clouds chased each other across the plains of South Carolina, their sombre masses rent by vivid flashes of lightning, followed by peals of thunder that made the horses tremble. It is easy to believe that this Daughter of the Revolution, had she lived in those earlier days, would have ridden to warn the neighbors of an approaching foe as fearlessly as she rode up those rough mountain paths and faced the storm which threatened to overtake us.



Lord Macaulay said: "A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants." We think Mrs. Cleveland has some cause to "take pride in" near as well as "remote ancestors." Her father, Rev. Henry Wright, was the youngest, but one, of the fourteen children of Jonathan and Sarah Plimpton Wright, of Medfield, Massachusetts, where he was born, June 6, 1752. He was a student at Harvard College, when the battle of Concord was fought, and wrote the following account in his diary: "After the British Fleet and Army had blockaded and taken possession of the town of Boston, the Congress of Massachusetts Bay issued a warning to persons within 30 miles of Boston, 'to equip themselves agreeable to Law, to exercise frequently and be ready at a minute's warning—' "

(In his old age Dr. Wight frequently told his grandchildren: "I was a Minute Man then, and now I am again a Minute Man, ready to leave here whenever called.")

To resume extracts from his diary, these men were to "be ready at a minute's warning to oppose the British should they land. This warrant was sent by Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Captain Sabin Mann, who lived at Medfield, about 20 miles distant, received this warrant about 12 o'clock April 19, 1775. At 2 o'clock the company marched to Cambridge College to meet the British on their return from Concord. Captain Mann's company arrived at the College about half an hour after sunset. As they had marched 18 miles and were much fatigued, they did not pursue the enemy. Enlisting students were issued immediate orders, and those who did not enlist in about four weeks were dismissed."

It does not require a vivid imagination to picture that company of weary Medfield citizens, resting at the College that spring evening, surrounded by excited students, eagerly discussing the situation. No railroads, no telegraphs in those days; after the battle at Concord that morning, mounted messengers were sent to alarm the neighboring towns; how fast and furiously one messenger must have ridden! How promptly Captain Mann's company responded to the summons! Henry's younger brother was drummer-boy for the Medfield company.

Although one of "the enlisting students" Henry was not at once called upon for actual service. His diary records that he frequently "went to training," and he made an interesting trip to Boston, after the British had left. The minute account in his diary is too long to quote. It ends: "Saw Charleston in ashes! Went to Bunker Hill! Saw where Dr. Warren fell—his grave, where the American Boys fell in Defence of Liberty!" Thus early did those patriotic pilgrimages to Bunker Hill begin.

Another extract from this diary records: "On Sunday morning, December 8, 1776, while at public worship, an Alarm was given that the British fleet had taken possession of Newport," so Henry, his brother Moses and others, hastened to join Captain Mann's company, which had been ordered to Warwick, Rhode Island, to protect the coast. Henry mentions taking "one and one-half lbs. of powder of ye Towne Stocke." He was on the "Main Guard" for some time. Patrolling the bleak New England coast in December was no play work, and it is not strange that after returning "from ye Grand Rounds with Captain Mann at 3 o'clock in the morning" in "extreme cold weather," he should record having "a bad cold." Probably his employment of "making axe handles while on fatigue duty," "cooking for his mess" and "mending his breeches" was light work in comparison. We are glad to learn they had both "singing and prayers" while "in barracks." Though a British man-of-war approached Warwick Point, no landing was attempted, so Henry did not have a chance to give the enemy a taste of that gunpowder from "ye Towne Stocke." July 4, 1777, Henry was at Medfield, and writes: "The cannon goe Briskly at Boston to-day, being ye 1st Anniversary of ye Glorious Independence of these States." Four of Henry Wight's brothers served in the Revolutionary Army.

It was long before our student Henry could return to college, but he continued his studies with his pastor, Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of Medfield, teaching day school and singing school, helping the neighbors at harvest time to raise money for his college expenses. After finishing his education, he entered the ministry and was ordained over the Congregational Church of Bristol, Rhode Island, a pastorate which continued nearly

forty-four years. His grandchildren remembered him as a fine looking old gentleman; he always retained the picturesque costume of knee breeches (small clothes), black silk stockings and low shoes, and powdered hair. In the pulpit he wore "gown and bands;" he used to bow to the right and left as he walked up the church aisle, and paused to open the pew door for his wife. Always active, he rode from Bristol to Medford in 1785 to preach before his grandmother, Margaret Fairbanks Wight, then 100 years old. The distance is not known, but it is recorded that he rode all night to be there in time. He kept a diary faithfully for nearly seventy years. A small manuscript volume bears this quaint title, "The Genealogy of Henry Wight, A Book of Records concerning my Coevals and Primevals." His diary was often consulted in Bristol, and disputes as to settlements of estates, &c., were settled by reference to its pages. His account of the famous "dark-day" in New England may be of general interest.

"May 19, 1780. Some rain, smoky and a very dense fog or vapor, which caused an uncommon phenomenon. As the sun advanced to his meridian altitude, ye darkness increased until about 12.30 o'clock, when it was not as bright as good moonlight. We were obliged to eat by candlelight, after which ye darkness dispelled by degrees until sunset, and in ye eve ye darkness came on again, which added to ye night, was truly like Egyptian darkness. All nature seemed to be covered by a silent gloom, and was amazed at ye phenomenon. It was supposed by naturalists to be caused from ye air being impregnated with smoak, a lofty cloud in conjunction with a watery vapor, which hovered over the earth, there being dense and in such a position as to obstruct ye sun's rays from reaching the earth."

I cannot refrain from quoting one more entry in his diary, made when at Harvard College. "March 23, 1780. Drank tea with C. M. Gray. We disputed as to whether it is of advantage for a student while at college to be civilly conversant with the fair sex or not. We supposed it was."

Dr. Wight was fifth in descent from Thomas Wight, of the Isle of Wight, who settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637. He and some others "put to their hands to provide maintenance

for a free school in our said Towne." This was the first free school in Massachusetts supported by a voluntary tax. Among other "noble achievements" of this remote ancestor, he and his sons and son-in-law subscribed for building the new brick college at Cambridge (i. e. Harvard College), so many bushels of "Endian corne" each. As Thomas Wight was one of the wealthiest men in Medfield, this shows that money was very scarce in those days, and "Endian corne" very valuable.

This love of learning continued to be a trait in the Wight family. It was the daily practice of Dr. Wight to read aloud some instructive book to his family, and many a winter evening was thus pleasantly spent. His oldest son, Rev. John Burt Wight, took a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1851, chiefly that he might introduce a bill authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain Public Libraries. This bill was the first of its kind in this country, and resulted in the fine Public Libraries of Massachusetts, the forerunners of all others. Mr. Wight died in 1883 aged over 93.

Through her father, Mrs. Cleveland is descended from Jonathan Fairbank, of Dedham; and Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, the founder of the family that has given two Presidents to the country.

Mrs. Cleveland's mother, Clarissa Leonard Wight, born 1771, heard the boom of the cannon fired at Bunker Hill, and watched her mother, as with tears running down her cheeks, she made hurried preparations for her husband's sudden departure to join the Continental Army. In her old age Mrs. Wight delighted to tell her grandchildren of those stirring times; of the only news from the army brought by mounted messengers galloping in hot haste; of her helping to care for a wounded soldier; of the odious Stamp Act, and that her parents hastened their marriage to evade paying it—but not from motives of economy; of the pledge not to eat mutton (that all the sheep might be kept for wool); and especially of the pledge not to buy nor drink tea.

Now Mr. Leonard was wealthy, and the storeroom well provided with tea purchased before the tax. Mrs. Leonard suffered from nervous headaches, and when recovering, needed a good cup of tea. She could not feel it wrong to use that

which had not paid the tax, yet was ashamed to do so. When the longing for the refreshing stimulant was urgent, she would devise employment at a distance for the servants, send the children to the neighbors, hastily make a cup of tea, and shut herself up in the buttery to enjoy (?) the unpatriotic beverage.

Mrs. Cleveland's grandfather, Zephaniah Leonard, was lieutenant colonel in a Militia regiment, was at the siege of Boston, and was appointed paymaster. On opening an old closet long after the war, bags of Continental paper money were found, perfectly worthless; hence the phrase, "not worth a Continental."

Mrs. Cleveland's grandmother, Abigail Alden Leonard, fifth in descent from John Alden the Pilgrim, was a remarkable character. When she married, her father, David Alden, exacted a promise that she would read something of value one hour every day. This promise she kept faithfully, and transmitted to her descendants a love of learning which has brightened their lives. Yet she looked well to the ways of her household, and almost realized the ideal of a "virtuous woman" as set forth in the last chapter of Proverbs. She lived 100 years and 8 months, and then did not die of old age. The fancy articles she made for the Bunker Hill Monument Fair sold rapidly, and on her 100th birthday she made several dainty souvenirs of the day for some of her descendants. Her artistic instincts were strong and her embroideries, copying flowers, from nature, really remarkable.

Mrs. Cleveland's "remote ancestors," John Alden and Priscilla Molines, are historical characters. She is the sixth in descent from their second son, Joseph, and the story of their courtship was known to her long before Longfellow told it in verse. The poet was descended from John and Priscilla's daughter Elizabeth, the first white woman born in New England.

CLARA ALDEN ROWLAND.





SECTION OF MAIN STAIR CASE,  
*Congressional Library.*

## CURRENT TOPICS.

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We give in this number of the Magazine as an accompaniment to the very able paper of Professor Thompson a very important map showing the colonial boundaries of Virginia and Maryland. This is the first time the map has been published and the Board desires to extend their thanks for the kind interest that has been shown in this matter in bringing it to the pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE to Hon. Charles D. Walcott, Director of United States Geological Survey, Washington, District of Columbia; Mr. S. J. Kubel, United States Geological Survey, Washington, District of Columbia; Mr. Gilbert Thompson, United States Geological Survey, Washington, District of Columbia; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Historian Society of Colonial Wars, United States National Museum, Washington, District of Columbia.

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The next number of this Magazine will contain instructions regarding the Congress in February, railroad rates, headquarters, &c.

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The following addresses by patriotic women before a Boston Club of men are full of genius and patriotism. Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter of Boston, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Anna Brooks Snow, President General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, New York; Miss Adelaide Sterling, Vice-President General, Daughters of the Revolution, Englewood, New Jersey.

### ADDRESS OF MRS. HOLBROOK.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* We have the very crest of the wave in our theme of this evening. For patriotism is the insistent, dominant thought of the year of grace, 1898, this rare, eventful year when our whole land has been lifted by a flood tide of loyalty and self sacrifice.

I deem it an honor to represent in this interchange of thought and word an organization which stands for patriotism, the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our Society, founded only eight years ago,

whose Chapters in nearly every State in the Union hold a membership of 25,000, is one of a notable group whose rapid increase of strength and influence is one of the marked features of this decade. Both men and women have been engaged in mending broken links, in brightening rusty links in the chain of their own historic descent. If this were all, there would be slight reason for the existence of these organizations. I am proud to defend them against the charge.

Is this sudden access of patriotic zeal only a fashion? If so, it is the old, old fashion of love and loyalty. Are the Daughters of the American Revolution forming an aristocratic caste which is not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions? The descendant of a private soldier has as honorable an ancestry, in our view, as the descendant of a Commander-in-Chief. It was Dr. Kirkland's belief that "A common interest in ancestral worth promotes true patriotism." We are proving the truth of this belief.

Bronze tablets and commemorative devices are proper tributes to our revolutionary heroes. But to keep fresh the memory of their deeds, to transmit their legacy of freedom, to arouse in our children their loyal spirit is our high, compelling duty.

"Shall not the self-same mould  
Bring forth the self-same men?"

Do you know the one bond which holds together the diverse, conflicting elements in our public schools? A teacher who has rendered noble service for thirty-five years at the North End has told me that in a school composed of Russian Jews and Italian Catholics there is but one source of inspiration, but one ground of universal appeal, and that is love of country—love of our country. This always meets with eager response. Our Chapters have sought to increase both knowledge and interest in the schools by gifts of portraits and historical pictures, and by prizes for essays on patriotic subjects.

In the grand movement of women throughout the country for the relief of suffering in the recent war, we have borne our part. This pledge was promptly given to the Government: "We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, hold ourselves in readiness, on call, for any duty or any work asked of us in our country's need by the President or his official aids." In fulfillment of this pledge \$60,000 were given to the Hospital Corps, nearly \$5,000 to the National War Fund, 1,000 nurses were sent out, and hospital and medical supplies were furnished, forming an aggregate value of not less than \$200,000.

There are, I think, three phases of patriotism, the emotion, the sentiment, and the principle. Emotion has neither words nor deeds, but quickened heartbeats and unshed tears. It is only the sparkle in the wine of life, a sudden, delightful, fleeting fervor. Lowell's definition of sentiment as intellectualized emotion lifts it to a higher plane. But the principle of patriotism has deeper foundations and higher reach. It outlasts the enthusiasm kindled by strains of martial music or the sight of our flag in a foreign land. It is the spirit which moved Nathan

Hale to say just before his execution, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for our country."

Read the story of the Revolution; read it with new and absorbing interest in the clear light thrown upon it by our honored Senator. It is penetrated and ennobled by this spirit. We need not turn to history. Our own memories, even this little year, can show

"How faith is kept and truth revered  
And man is loved and God is feared."

In a famous regiment of Napoleon's grenadiers the name of Latour d'Auvergne stood first on the muster roll. And for many years until the close of the Empire, when this name was called, the oldest sergeant stepped from the ranks to respond: "Dead on the field of honor." So let us keep our heroes of this year and of other years on the perpetual roll call of our hearts.

And yet the principle of patriotism holds more than heroism, for it is often less difficult to die for one's country than to live for it. An old saying has drifted down the centuries from Mahomet. "Paradise is in the shadow of the sword." But the paradise gained by courage must be guarded by wisdom. There has been need of heroes; there is strenuous need of patriots, staunch, steadfast, incorruptible, to

"Send the saving virtues round the land  
In bright patrol."

Are there volunteers enough? Issue the call for one hundred thousand more. And yet again!

And the Daughters of the American Revolution will give their plaudits, will pledge their alliance and their faith to the forces enlisted to preserve the purity, the integrity and the honor of our land.

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#### MRS. SNOW'S SPEECH.

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* In response to the invitation of your officers I am here to-night to share with my associates, Miss Hunt and Miss Sterling, your charming hospitality, as representatives of the National Society, Daughters of the Revolution.

Except for being pilloried, as I am now, with permission to offer any extenuating remarks, to be here upon so pleasant an occasion would be a joy indeed! Strange! that even so refined and civilized a gathering as this demands its human sacrifice; and we are thus led, as it were, into the arena—to make our speeches.

I have a perfect horror, believe me, of making a speech. I never could do it and am not able to begin now. My parliamentary utterances have been mainly domestic debates, and my forensic efforts delivered from the throne of a nursery. Do you remember that Irishman who said, "I would have been a very handsome man, but they changed me in the cradle." As a public speaker I was certainly changed in the cradle.

And then, to an impossible orator, your committee blandly assigned



an utterly impossible subject, for I am requested to give a five minute disquisition on patriotism.

To come to Boston, where has ever been said the very last word upon such a theme, and talk about patriotism! To Boston, home of all the patriots, except one or two that have come out of Ohio! Boston, in whose waters—so they tell us over in Gotham—may still be tasted the faint flavor of Revolutionary Oolong, and whose famous Cradle of Liberty still gives forth, at dead of night, unsilenced echoes from generations of patriotic leaders dead and gone? Verily, the presumption of such an attempt is appalling!

And yet, after all, perhaps I am not quite fair to those who planned the intellectual menu of your feast. For in giving us a topic—wide as the world and long as the human race—it is also true that they have given one that at this time is engaging the thought and directing the energy of American men and women as it has not for a generation.

Terrible, indeed, is war—to women doubly terrible! Pity that in this era of the world, progress and civilization must needs be advanced by an agency so hateful. But, if it be that force and arms must still play their part in the world's drama, shall we not be thankful that at such a time the fires of patriotism burn more and more brightly, and in the hour of national sacrifice, men and women realize more deeply the meaning of "Our Country."

If only the fire and enthusiasm that war enkindles shall survive when the bugle and the drum are silent, sacrifice will not have been in vain; for true patriotism seeks national welfare and prosperity, not from the glories of war, but in the arts of peace. And I think if, in the presence of men, disfranchised woman may be permitted to speak upon politics, the nation's answer on the 8th of November was a gloriously patriotic response to those who have sought with silver eloquence to lead her into paths of dishonor. Devotion to the welfare of our country! It is only humanity, applied to the land and people where we live.

It is laudable—not as the demagogue teaches, that we must exalt our own land and disparage others, or that love of America must involve enmity toward the world—but true patriotism is praiseworthy only when the means by which it seeks the welfare of America are consistent also with the well-being of mankind. For the Golden Rule was, I think, meant even for the Gentiles—and the world does not move onward, except all the peoples of it move onward together, in peace and prosperity and righteousness.

Then, in this widest meaning, may we as American men and women be truly patriotic—looking for the greatness of America in the welfare of the world. And if in this spirit we devoted ourselves to the nation's service, whether in camps of war, if need be, but most of all, God grant, in endless years of peace, America will be truly great—and whether it shall devolve upon her to dwell longer within the confines of her own seas, or reaching forth, to hold the scepter of world-empire, we believe that she is the star of promise rising with the dawn of the new century.



## MISS STERLING'S ADDRESS.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I must follow directly in the words of my coadjutor and superior officer, Mrs. Snow, and say that to be asked to speak on "Patriotism" before a Boston audience is much like being invited to make contribution to the fuel of Newcastle. Why? Patriotism is part and parcel of every-day atmosphere, for the breeze that was started in Massachusetts some one hundred and twenty-three years ago at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill has been blowing keenly ever since. Even the waters of Boston Harbor are tinged with the tea that was set a-steeping so many years ago, and a rumor—a rumor probably started by an envious New Yorker—averts that the first articulate utterance of a well regulated Bay State infant is "My Country, 'Tis of Thee!"

So it might seem as if the tale were already told so far as this goodly State is concerned and the revolutionary record closed. But then there were others—twelve others—twelve other colonies in the revolutionary days who had some little part in the transactions of the times. Connecticut did no mean part at Danbury and Groton, and the speaker is proud of kin who had a hand in the fray. New York gave proof at White Plains, Harlem Heights and Long Island; New Jersey counted Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth on her roll; Pennsylvania bore faithful witness at Germantown, Brandywine and Valley Forge; Virginia boasted of Yorktown; North Carolina was proud of King's Mountain, and South Carolina equally proud of Camden, and each and every colony added its chapter to the volume which recorded the evolution of a nation. So while Massachusetts then set a noble example of patriotism, as she has furnished an admirable model in many things since, still we cannot give her all the praise to the exclusion of these others.

It was a curious fact after the first struggle was won, after Great Britain had tried conclusions with us a second time, after we had become firmly established among the nations of the earth as a very young relative to be sure—but certainly as kin if not as kind—that we should have forgotten the spirit that animated our fathers, that patriotism should have flickered and burned low. Little by little we forgot what it had cost—other matters pressed for notice—money getting, the race for place and power usurped the purposes of former days until this union of States became a disunion of principles. We fell out with one another. But the shot fired at Sumter that April day in 1861 roused half the nation, at least, to a remembrance of country and flag. It is not necessary to say much of that family difficulty. Those differences if not already forgotten were wiped from memory in the charge of San Juan Hill.

Then after the Civil War we forget again until the Centennial Exhibition caused someone to discover we had ancestors, and forthwith the forefather cult was started. From this period or to its influences date

the patriotic societies—the Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Dames, those who approved of Benjamin Franklin and those who did not, and all these organizations started with a specific purpose—the promotion of love of country and the diffusion of patriotism.

Now, there were then and, alas, are now, some to ask of our Government, that it shall clear the path for us, that it shall not allow any obstacles to remain that it can remove, that it shall give a fair chance to American ships to carry American freights, that it shall put them on a level with the ships of the other world, that it shall protect the American citizen everywhere, under the American flag, flying from an American navy, and that it shall open the door, wherever it can to the great outpouring of the industry of America. It has been said that as the Greek carved and painted so the American invents. Let our Government have wisdom in its foreign policy, wisdom in its treatment of our merchant marine, and the genius of American invention and enterprise will do the rest. (Great applause.)

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The following extract from the Surgeon General's annual report is given here because the newspapers failed to print in full what was said of the contract nurses. This subject is of special interest to our Society.

After speaking of the "Medical Officers" and the "Hospital Corps" he writes as follows on "Contract Nurses:"

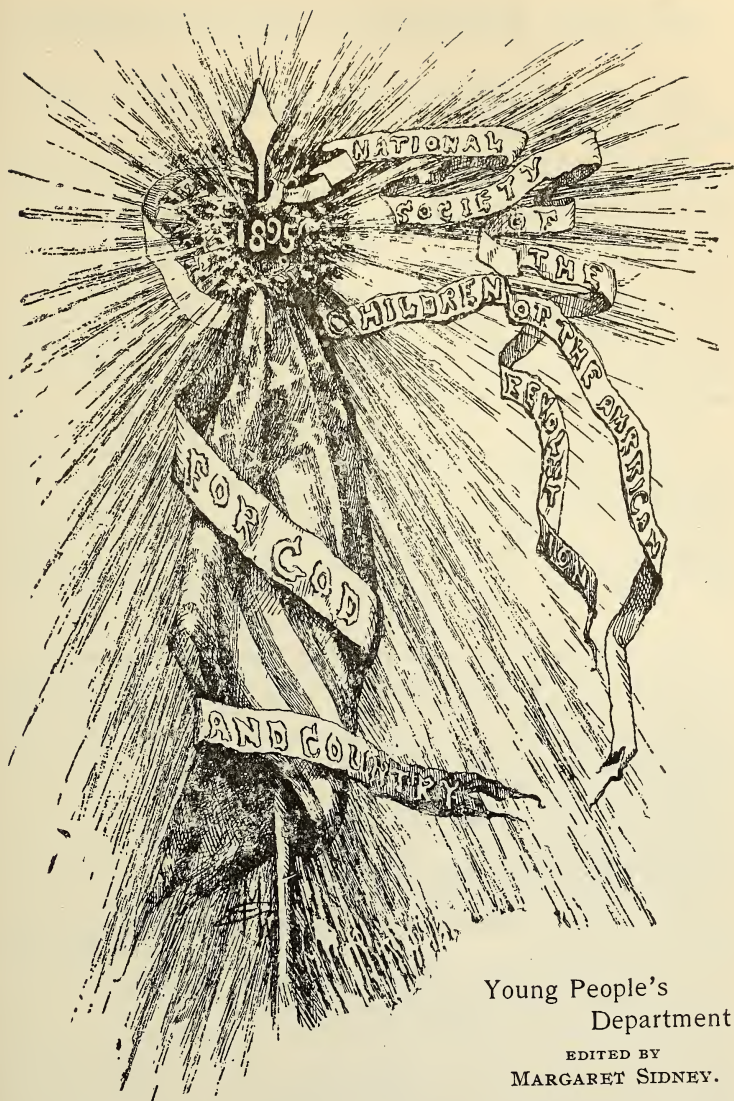
"The want of a sufficient body of trained Hospital Corp men necessitated the detail of enlisted men from the regiments for hospital duty in several of the camps and the employment of trained nurses at the general hospitals. Foreseeing the necessity of a large force of the latter, I applied to Congress April 28, 1898, for authority to employ by contract as many nurses as might be required during the war, at the rate of \$30.00 per month and a ration. The pay proper to be paid from the appropriation for the Medical and Hospital Department. This was promptly granted. About the same time the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution offered its services as an examining board for female nurses, and a committee, of which Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee was chairman, was designated to take charge of the work. Thereafter most of the female nurses employed were selected by this committee, with the exception of those immune to yellow fever, who were recruited in New Orleans and other Southern cities, and a few who were enrolled at Montauk Point, Long Island, and Jacksonville, Florida, by the chief surgeons at these places.

A number of patriotic societies offered to provide the hospitals with nurses, but the committee referred to answered its purpose so well that

I did not feel the need of additional assistance, and was relieved from what would otherwise have been a serious responsibility.

Over 1,700 female nurses have been employed, at first at the general hospitals and later at the field division hospitals, when it became evident that the field service purposes for which the latter had been organized would have to give place to the imperative need of caring for the many sick men coming from the regimental camps. These hospitals ceased to be ambulance hospitals and their character of fixed field hospitals was promptly recognized by assigning contract surgeons and nurses to duty with them, and providing them with articles of equipment which can not be carried in the hospital wagons of a marching command. Female nurses were not sent to these field hospitals until their original function as an essential adjunct to a command mobilized for active service became lost in the current of immediate necessities.

Many of the trained nurses were Sisters of Charity, whose services were highly appreciated by medical officers in charge, as well as by the individual sick men, who were benefited by their ministrations. Others were obtained through the kind assistance of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, Auxiliary No. 3, and I desire to express my high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Medical Department by this organization.



Young People's  
Department.

EDITED BY  
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST



# YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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The Annual Convention will begin Thursday afternoon, February 16th, continuing through February 22d.

These dates are selected for this annual session in order that the Young People's Convention may be nearly finished before the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. In this way the Presidents of the local Societies will be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large proportion of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, certainly those at a short remove from Washington, will be present, and make this Convention a live, practical session, full of interest and inspiration for the future.

Make a grand effort to bring a delegation from each Society. Nothing is so beneficial to young people as a week in Washington. Let the National Capital, replete with history, teach the youthful members what cannot possibly be learned in books. At least each Society should send one delegate. If it cannot be arranged in any other way, hold a patriotic meeting with recitations and music, and with the proceeds send your delegate, whom you may elect, on to represent you at this Convention.

## PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

All the exercises will be held at the Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, with the exception of the public patriotic meeting on Washington's birthday, which will be in the theatre as usual.

Thursday, February 16th, 2 p. m.—Welcoming Reception by the National Officers to the visiting members.

3 p. m.—Reports of National Officers.

Friday Morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.

2.30 p. m.—Reports from the local Societies.

Saturday Morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.

2.30 p. m.—Reports continued.

Sunday, February 19th, 3.30 p. m.—Patriotic service. Due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 20th.—Historic trips around Washington and its environs under careful and intelligent guidance.

These trips inaugurated by the National President in 1895 have been continued each year, and are a large factor in the educational advantage to the young members of a week in Washington. Ladies and gentlemen of Washington, who by reason of long residence in the National Capital, are qualified to entertain and instruct the young people, have volunteered their services in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of culture are to be



employed by which the National Society can teach the history of the nation to its members. As many parties will be made up as are desired.

Tuesday, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.

Wednesday, February 22d.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the theatre.

Thursday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mt. Vernon, with exercises around the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Tree. This concludes the convention of 1898.

### WAR RELIEF SERVICE—CONTINUED.

The following letter is so beautiful in its description of the devoted service of these little girls, and the self-denial displayed in giving up the anticipated pleasures of the vacation, to work for the soldiers, that it is given entire:

*Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, National Society, D. A. R.*

MY DEAR MADAM:—I enclose the names of two little girls (daughters of one of the most faithful members of my Chapter) who are, I think, entitled to the "recognition tokens" you are distributing. The devotion of Cecile to the "War Relief Work" has been remarkable. It is difficult to define her service, it was so varied and in all directions efficient. She is very accurate and greatly aided us by folding and counting garments preparatory to packing. Also in pinning pocket handkerchiefs in the pockets of all the shirts and pajamas sent out and in many other ways. The bright smile and unfailing amiability of temper were a constant source of encouragement and cheer to us and the gladness with which she (all voluntarily) gave up the anticipated pleasures of her vacation in order to spend the long warm summer days in our work-room, was beautiful and worthy of imitation by older people. Sweet little Doris was only prevented from being as useful as her sister by her tender years. She manifested the same lovely, unselfish spirit, and I feel that she also is entitled to a certificate.

Name of applicants: Cecile Alexandrine Holman, aged 12 years; Doris Elizabeth Holman, aged 10 years.

Very respectfully yours,

JULIA BOOTH DICKINSON,  
*Regent of Chicago Chapter, D. A. R.*

UNCLE SAM.

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Uncle Sam,  
There never was a braver,  
To all the world and its brave men  
He stands in greatest favor.

*Chorus—*

Hurrah! Hurrah! with all your might  
 His flag is full of glory.  
 Its stars and stripes doth tell the world  
 A wondrous, noble story.

It telleth of a country free,  
 It tells of battles won.  
 And many and heroic deeds  
 That by brave men were done.

Uncle Sam is a jolly man,  
 He's bright and full of fun.  
 And never from the tyrant Spain  
 To save his life would run.

Then urge him on, brave Uncle Sam,  
 To win the victory!  
 Then shout aloud with voices glad  
 "Hurrah! with a three times three!"

HELEN C. STUTZER,  
 MARJORIE E. STUTZER,

*Members of "Little Men and Women of '76" Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

RECEPTION AND PRESENTATION DECEMBER 17, 1898.

Danvers Mirror.]

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, was given a reception at the residence of James George on Tuesday afternoon, by the Gen. Israel Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The house decorations of flags, ribbons and potted plants were most beautiful and appropriate.

Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Gilbert Emerson, past President, and Miss Fannie George, present President of the Charles Warren Society, Children of the American Revolution, and Mrs. C. H. Masury, Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, received. Masters Alfred F. Masury, Chauncy Colton and Harold Putnam were ushers. Mrs. Frank C. Damon, chairman of committee of arrangements, presided at the lunch booth and tea table.

At five o'clock the children marched in front of the receiving line, forming a circle. Mrs. Masury presented Mrs. Lothrop, who spoke to the children of the late war and gave to each a token in remembrance of the work done by the children. She then presented the charter to the Society. Miss Alice Putnam received it for the Society, speaking of the honor conferred in receiving their charter from the hands of the President of the National Society.

Miss Lucie Milton then stepped forward and gave Mrs. Lothrop a

bouquet of red, white and blue flowers, saying the following original verses:

Only a few sweet flowers  
Of red and white and blue,  
It is my pleasure, honored guest,  
To give to-day to you.

Our country's colors are they,  
The red, the white, the blue,  
The colors of the goodliest flag,  
That e'er in brave land flew.

The colors in the flowers  
Represent our care for you,  
We pledge with them our allegiance  
To our country tried and true.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America." During the afternoon Frank W. Ross played most delightfully and the Chapter feels deeply indebted to him for his kindness.

Mrs. Lothrop expressed herself much pleased with the work of this Society, and all pronounced it one of the most enjoyable occasions held in Danvers for a long time.

There were 27 Recognition Tokens presented by the National President to the members of this Society, their contribution having been given to Company K that went from Danvers.

Alice R. Putnam accepted the charter from the National President and spoke as follows:

"The Charles Warren Society of the Children of the American Revolution fully appreciate the honor of having Mrs. Lothrop, the National President, with us to-day, and we shall never forget her kindness, while wishing that every Society of the Children in the country might be blessed with her gracious presence for a few short hours as we have been.

"Our charter will be doubly precious having been received from her hands, and the Charles Warren Society will try not only to live up to the spirit of the life of the little hero for whom it was named, but also to the principles of the National Society and to its motto—'For God and Country.'"

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#### PEACE JUBILEE.

The Children of the American Revolution of the State of Massachusetts had a Peace Jubilee, November 19th, in the patriotic department of the Mechanics Charitable Association, at its Triennial Exhibition in Boston, Mass. As Paul Revere was the first president of this time honored institution, it was an appropriate addition to the

Exhibition, and when the Children of the American Revolution of the State were invited through their National President, Mrs. Lothrop, to hold a patriotic meeting on some day during the Exhibition, which was held October 10th to December 3d, she felt that nothing could be so fitting as to have a grand Peace Jubilee. Accordingly invitations to the nineteen Societies throughout the State were sent out, and noble was the response. Each Society appeared ready to furnish its part on the program assigned to it, or glad to at once begin the work of preparation. Rehearsals in the various Societies were the order of the day henceforth, as the National President was anxious that the regular work of the Societies along historic lines should be brought out; that all interested in this cause for the development in patriotism of our children and our youth should see for themselves the object lesson as the young people displayed, the care and loving services of their faithful presidents in this training school that prepares the members for good citizenship.

Those Societies, of course, in and near Boston had naturally the bulk of the work of the program upon their shoulders, as weather and other conditions and circumstances would largely determine the attendance of those members more remotely settled in the State. The Jonathan Thompson Society, of Charleston, Mrs. George H. Pendergast, President, took the whole burden of the Salute to the Flag, with the recitation of its final feature, "Our Flag of Liberty," written by the National President, and in this splendid exercise was mingled the Continental March, accompanied by young Gallagher, who drummed with precision and spirit, also a patriotic catechism whose questions were propounded by Mrs. Pendergast, and answered quickly and with enthusiasm by the members, showing the Society to be under the best drilling possible at their monthly meetings. Thirty-seven young people of varying ages, belonging to this Society, took part in this beautiful exercise.

Rev. Dr. Horton offered the Invocation, Mrs. Lothrop, the National President, presiding, and giving the welcome that struck the key-note, and rang in the Children of the American Revolution Peace Jubilee.

Recitations, or original historic papers, by members of the different Societies in the State, now followed, mingled with music; either duets with violin and piano, or solos. All these exercises were performed by members of the Societies in a way to reflect great credit upon themselves and their presiding officers.

The Wyoming Society, of Melrose, Mrs. Shumway, President, prepared several selections in recitations, and music, that exhibited the fine results of their patriotic training, Mrs. Mary R. Clarke, their Vice-President, led them in chorus singing.

The Old North Bridge Society had the special Concord hymn, by Ralph W. Emerson, written in 1836, recited by one of its members, Edna Calef, and "Old Ironsides" rendered by Louie Hosmer. The

Auburndale Society was represented by Leon Abbott Hackett, who gave a piano solo, by Godard, most brilliantly.

The Cambridge Society, Mrs. Estelle Hatch Weston, President, acquitted itself splendidly through its representatives, who furnished a piano and violin duo; and an original historical paper, written by a boy not over a dozen summers, but that would do credit to a Son of the American Revolution.

Little Louise Hunt and George Oliver Reed pleased the large audience exceedingly, and made the hearts of their young comrades of the Jonathan Thompson Society very proud and happy.

Miss Annie Foster Dodge, of the Asa Pollard Society of Billerica, Miss Martha A. Dodge, President, recited most feelingly the beautiful "Song on the Battlefield." Then the splendid Reeves Band that furnished the public concerts all through the exhibition, came in by the courtesy of the management and gave a concert of our National Airs, to the delight of the crowded assembly, and in honor of the Young People's Day, by which they commemorated the returns of peace to our Nation, and the victory to our Army and to our Navy.

Congratulatory letters were read by the National President from Secretary John D. Long and Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and others. Rising salutes with the little flags carried by each member were given for our gallant soldier and sailor boys amid great applause.

Mrs. E. J. Meale, the State Director, gave the history of the National Emblem presented in 1895 by the National President, Mrs. Lothrop, to the State having the largest number of Societies. Massachusetts having won it for 1898, the Emblem stood on a pedestal on this grand occasion, the center of all eyes, voicing by its National insignia, and broad floating red, white and blue ribbons, each telling its story in gold letters, the inspiration of which it was the symbol.

The audience room held many priceless colonial and revolutionary relics, but none more admired than were those sent by the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution. Before closing the program, the National President gave a condensed report of the War Relief Service of the Massachusetts Societies, who contributed most generously to the Volunteer Aid Association that sent out the Hospital Ship Bay State. The young members also were active in helping the various Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, throughout the State, and furnished supplies, hospital stores, and in every way possible helped the soldiers and sailors who responded so nobly to the call of President McKinley.

It was a grand Peace Jubilee, and Massachusetts was proud of her patriotic children, and glad in their successful attempt to express their gratitude and joy in the victorious outcome of the war, and to do honor to the brave defenders of the National honor, and the loyal subjects of the Republic.



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## IN MEMORIAM.

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MRS. JOHN M. RITCHIE.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution deeply mourn the loss of their beloved sister, Mrs. Ritchie, widow of Judge John M. Ritchie, who passed away at Frederick, Maryland, October 20, 1898.

Her clear insight, and ripe judgment, at important crises, made her a tower of strength, as a former member of the Board, and she will be greatly missed in the Society.

To her family, "while in the shadow of their great affliction," the memory of her beautiful life of self-denial and devotion will surely come to sustain and comfort them.

Her friends would have had her spared yet longer, but her work was done, and she who never sought for rest in this life, hath entered into the eternal rest.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General.*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
*Vice-President General.*

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

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MISS REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were startled and deeply grieved at the announcement of the decease of Miss Walworth, a charter member of this Society and a daughter of one of its honored founders—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

The President General and the members of the Board tender their heartfelt sympathy to the stricken mother, and to the members of her family in the full assurance that there will come to them in the poignancy of their sorrow the consolation that their gifted daughter and sister gave her service to the utmost, even her life in the hour of her country's need.

She was an angel of mercy to the wounded and the dying. Many a soldier whose sufferings were relieved by her ministries will rise up to call her blessed. Verily, "She hath done what she could," and to her the fullness of reward has come in the word of the Master, "Inas-

much as ye have done it unto the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General.*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
*Vice-President General.*

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

MRS. T. M. BROWN.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution learned with deep regret of the decease of Mrs. T. M. Brown, State Regent for Massachusetts.

Her enthusiasm and her marked executive ability greatly promoted the interests of our Society in her sphere of influence.

Even prolonged ill-health did not abate her zeal in her work, for which she planned until the last.

In her home Mrs. Brown is greatly missed, and the National Board hereby record their condolence with her family in their loss of a most devoted mother and sister.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General.*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
*Vice-President General.*

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

MR. JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby manifest their most sincere sympathy with a highly valued member of the Board, Mrs. Clara H. Stranahan, in the severe affliction which has come upon her in the decease of her husband.

Not only in his own home will his loss be most keenly felt, but in the city, where Mr. Stranahan was so highly esteemed as a public benefactor, and as "the people's friend" during his long and useful life. Therefore we trust that there will come to our sister the consolation that like a sheaf of grain fully-ripened, he hath been gathered into the Heavenly Garner.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General.*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
*Vice-President General.*

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

## MR. EDWIN MICKLEY.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having learned of the decease of Mr. Edwin Mickley, of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, hereby express their sincere sympathy with the bereaved family in the loss of their husband and father.

He was deeply interested in the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Society his daughters are members, having addressed them upon several occasions at his own home and elsewhere.

Of distinguished Huguenot and Revolutionary ancestry, Mr. Mickley was a courtly Christian gentleman and an honored patriot.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
*Vice-President General.*

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

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 LIEUTENANT CLARKE CHURCHMAN.

The following resolutions of condolence were adopted at a meeting of the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, September 27, 1898, in memory of Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, Twelfth United States Infantry, born October 28, 1873, entered Cadet at West Point, June, 1894, graduated April 26, 1898, and who fell in battle at Santiago, July 1, 1898.

WHEREAS, In the late war between the United States and Spain, Captain and Mrs. Caleb Churchman were bereaved of their only child, Lieutenant Clarke Churchman; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution tenders its most sincere sympathy to our beloved sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution for Delaware, and to her husband in this hour of their deep affliction, they having sacrificed their all in the struggle to deliver the oppressed from thralldom, and at the same time we realize that human sympathy alone is vain and commend our stricken friends to divine consolation.

Our Heavenly Father hath bidden us to look beyond the fleeting sorrows of this present life, for He hath said "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whoso liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die."

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General.*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
*Vice-President General.*

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

MRS. BERNARD A. HOOPEs.—It is with deep regret I report the death of a valued member of our Chapter—Mrs. Bernard A. Hoopes, who died at Richfield Springs, New York, July 7, 1898. Resolutions were passed by the Chapter, expressing the sorrow of the members and sincere sympathy for the family in the loss they had sustained.—FANNIE RICE RHODES, *Historian*.

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LYDIA WHITE FRENCH.—Resolutions on the death of Lydia White French, an honorary member of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Brockton, Massachusetts.

WHEREAS, The Great Commander has called from our ranks one of our honorary members, Lydia White French, to receive her reward in Heaven, and as the members of Deborah Sampson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are desirous of testifying their respect for her memory, and expressing their affectionate sympathy for her family, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed friend by the nearest and dearest ties, we yet look forward to that great reunion in a world beyond, when our work is finished here.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of our honorary Regent, as a token of our respect for a good woman gone to her rest, and of the interest felt by this Chapter in those she loved and cherished. That they also be spread upon the records of the Chapter, and forwarded to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

By the Committee.

CLARA LINCOLN ATWOOD,  
HETTY RUSSELL LITTLEFIELD.

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GRACE HERSCHEL.—The Eagle Rock Chapter, of Montclair, New Jersey, has sustained its first loss in the death of Grace Herschel, who entered into rest this last August. Mrs. Herschel was bound to her new England home by ancestral ties, both education and association. Those of us who have known her in the home of her adoption have felt the influence of a strong, devout and helpful life. Ill health prevented her active participation in the work of the Chapter, though she felt a deep interest in the purposes and ambitions of the Society. She entertained a commendable pride in her connection by birth with those who were influential in laying the foundations

of the nation and in sustaining it in its struggle for independence. Her devotion to principle and her unswerving loyalty to truth and duty were inherited characteristics from an honorable and illustrious ancestry.

*Resolved*, That we tender the sympathy of the Chapter to her bereaved husband and family.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this tribute be entered in the records of the Chapter, and also published in full in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

*Resolved*, That we express our sorrow over the sad event, and inscribe her name upon the Roll of Honor, thereby perpetuating her memory in this Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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MRS. HANNAH BELL BARKER.—On September 3, 1898, the Stars and Stripes Chapter, of Burlington, Iowa, lost an honored charter member in the death of Mrs. Hannah Bell Barker in Chicago, where she had spent the summer. The ancestor through whose services she claimed a place among Daughters of the American Revolution was Major Brown, of the Eastern Battalion, Morris County, New Jersey; a soldier of heroic courage and valiant deeds, of whom Mrs. Barker spoke always with deep pride and affection. Herself possessed of grace and strength of mind and heart and character, Mrs. Barker, with the incentive of true patriotism was earnestly enthusiastic in the work of our Order and in the interests of her local Chapter, and we keenly regret the loss of a valued member.—SARAH M. MILIKEN, *Historian*.

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MRS. ANNIE LARIMER JONES died November 7, 1898. She was the great-granddaughter of John Hughey, Sr., of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who joined the army at the age of twenty-three, serving from 1775 to 1777. The family tradition relates that at one time he acted as scout. The family were Scotch Presbyterians who came to this country prior to the Penn settlement. After the Revolution John Hughey moved to Western Pennsylvania and several times was obliged to take his family to Fort Pitt to escape the Indian outbreaks. Mrs. Jones joined the Daughters of the American Revolution early in its history and was a constant and interested attendant at the Chapter meetings, being very generous and always ready



to help in every patriotic undertaking. She presented the seal to the Pittsburg Chapter, the handle of which was made of wood from the old Block House.—GRACE A. GORMLY, *Historian*.

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MRS. JANE IVES WASHBURN.—Since our last meeting we have lost by death another member of our Chapter, Mrs. Jane Ives, wife of Mr. John H. Washburn, of New York City. She had attended but one of our meetings, that the annual meeting of 1897. Being a member, in New York, of the Daughters of the Revolution and several other patriotic societies, she desired to join one in her native State, and through the influence of her life-long friend, Mrs. H. C. Griggs, she became a member of the Melicent Porter Chapter.

Mrs Washburn was no ordinary woman. With little health, she accomplished much, not only in the line of active benevolence and kindness, but in intellectual attainments.

She was fond, especially, of historical reading, and genealogical research. Her ability as a writer is well known to her correspondents and to the few who have been so fortunate as to read her volume of home letters (privately printed), giving realistic and picturesque descriptions of scenes and events in a "Trip to the Pacific and Back" in 1886.

Mrs. Washburn died at Omaha, Nebraska, October 21, 1898, after an illness of one week.—K. A. PRICHARD, *Registrar*.

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MRS. CHARLES K. HOWE.—Samuel Grant Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Gardiner, Maine, has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its charter members, Mrs. Charles K. Howe, of Hallowell. In her death we have lost an earnest and interested member, one always anxious to further the work of the Society and Chapter in every way in her power.—NORA GRANT RICE, *Regent*.

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MRS. EDGAR BATES—

WHEREAS, At a regular meeting of the Colonel Thomas Lathrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held September 6, 1898, it was learned that Mrs. Edgar Bates, a member of the Chapter, had died at Cohasset, August 15, 1898, therefore,

*Resolved*, That as a Chapter, we mourn the loss of a patriotic member, the first link broken in our chain.

*Resolved*, That we extend to her husband and family our deepest sympathy in their sorrow.

“ He liveth long who liveth well;  
All else is life but flung away;  
He liveth longest who can tell  
Of true things truly done each day.”

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the husband of Mrs. Bates, and also be entered upon our records.

MRS. C. A. GROSS,  
*Historian.*

MISS ALICE TODD.—The first death in Milwaukee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that of Miss Alice Todd, of Belvit, Wisconsin, occurred on October 27th. Miss Todd was an earnest believer in the object for which the Society was organized and her influence, which from her position was great, was always used to further its patriotic aims.

The following resolution was passed by the Society at its November meeting:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Miss Alice Todd, Assistant Principal of the West Side High School, this Chapter has sustained a great loss from an educational and intellectual standpoint.

From her position as a teacher she was enabled in an unusual degree to forward the aims of this Society by imparting the spirit of patriotism to the young men and women under her charge.

Such a loss is far-reaching, touching as it does the youth in so many homes.

*Resolved*, That this Chapter extend to the family of the deceased its warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

M. E. ANDERSON,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

MRS. MARGARET WALLS.—Died, in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of June A. D. 1898, Margaret, wife of Dr. A. G. Walls, deceased.

At a special meeting of the Board of the Shikelimo Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, called by order of the Regent, the following resolutions were adopted:

Having learned with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Margaret Walls, a member of the Board of Managers,

*Resolved*, that by her decease the Daughters of the American Revolution have lost one of their leading and most faithful members.

*Resolved*, That in her painful illness she exhibited that Christian spirit, heroism and patience which disclosed her sterling character and noble qualities of mind and heart.

*Resolved*, That her consistent and upright life, her helpful and kindly demeanor made for her in the Society a place which is difficult to fill.

*Resolved*, That we shall cherish her memory and endeavor to emulate her virtues, and as members of this Society we extend to her relatives and friends our sympathy in this their time of bereavement.

*Resolved*, That this record be entered on our minutes, that a copy be sent to her family and published in the newspapers of the town.

AUGUSTA W. BATES,

MARY V. HAYES,

ANNE K. DREISBACH,

*Committee.*

MARY IRENE CARR.—A special meeting of the Board of Management of Abigail Phelps Chapter was convened October 8th for the purpose of taking appropriate action in regard to the death of Mary Irene Carr, this being the first bereavement which the Chapter has suffered since it was organized in 1893. The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, As it has pleased God in his wise Providence to take to himself the soul of our sister, Mary Irene Carr,

*Resolved*, That we, members of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Simsbury, Connecticut, desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with the afflicted family and friends of one so deservedly dear to all who knew her, for her unfailing charity, the serenity and sweetness of her disposition as shown through weary months of suffering, and for the firmness and consistency of her Christian life.


*Resolved*, That these resolutions be recorded in the Chapter minutes, and that copies be sent to the family of Mrs. Carr and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

E. A. C. PHELPS,

*Historian.*

MRS. MARY PETTIGREW KEYES was born in Wethersfield, Vermont, May 26, 1813. Her father, William Pettigrew, enlisted at the age of eighteen in Colonel John Stark's company, First New Hampshire Regiment, and continued in the service till the end of the war. There is in possession of her descendants a sermon preached by Rev. Israel Evans at Easton, Pennsylvania, to Sullivan's army on their return from avenging the

Wyoming massacre on the Six Nations. The fly-leaf is inscribed, "William Pettigrew, his book, delivered to me August 22, 1780, Camp Yourk. William Pettigrew, a soldier of the Western Army." The sermon contains an account of the expedition, an eulogy of Washington and a prediction of America's great future. William Pettigrew in the latter part of his life received orders from Bishop Asbury as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in November, 1816. His only daughter, Mary, the subject of this sketch, was married September 26, 1839, to Rev. Nathaniel Abbott Keyes, graduate of Dartmouth College and Andover Seminary and together they sailed as missionaries to Syria January 24, 1840. Their eldest child was born on Mt. Zion. Upon their return to America Mr. Keyes preached for a number of years in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, after which he removed to Princeton, where he died March 30, 1857.





## OFFICIAL.

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### HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL SOCIETY

902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

OF THE

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD,  
Editor.

MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,  
Business Manager.

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153 Washington Ave., Albany, New York, and "Arlington Hotel," Washington, D. C.

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MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M.D.,

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\* Died March 14, 1898.



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| <b>MRS. ELLEN MASON COLTON,</b><br>San Francisco, California ; 617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.  | <b>MRS. CHARLES O'NEIL,</b><br>Massachusetts ; "The Grafton," Washington, D. C.   |
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- |  |   |
|--|---|
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### Treasurer General.

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### Historian General.

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1012 13th St., Washington, D. C.

### Assistant Historian General.

**MRS. ROBT. STOCKWELL HATCHER,**  
Stockton Place, Lafayette Indiana, and  
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### Librarian General.

**MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOM DARWIN,**  
1524 28th St., Washington, D. C.

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## HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*October 25th.*

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, October 25th, Mrs. Manning, President General, in the chair. The meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m., with prayer by the Chaplain General.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Depue, of New Jersey; Mrs. Page, of Virginia; Mrs. Cassius M. Barnes, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting. With a few slight corrections they stood approved.

Mrs. Henry rose to a question of privilege, announcing that inasmuch as the Board had learned during the past month of the death of the former State Regent of Maryland, Mrs. John Ritchie, of Frederick, Maryland, a motion was in order requiring that resolutions of condolence be sent to the family of Mrs. Ritchie. Mrs. Henry moved that such resolutions be prepared and sent out. Carried.

Miss Hetzel said: "We have also lost another member, Miss Reubena

Walworth, the daughter of one of the founders of our Society. Young, lovely, and exceptionally gifted, her life was a sacrifice to her patriotism and her zeal for humanity. Miss Walworth went with her mother to Montauk, where she spent the summer nursing the sick and wounded soldiers; there she fell a victim of the pestilence, giving her life to the cause. I therefore move that resolutions of sympathy be offered to Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth upon the death of her daughter."

At the suggestion of the President General all present arose as a tribute of respect to the memory of this Daughter.

Mrs. Seymour moved that the Board express its sympathy to Mrs. Stranahan, of New York, a member of the National Society, on the death of her husband, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn.

President General: "You have heard the motions of Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Seymour. We will be very much gratified to send to these families who have sustained bereavements our sympathy in their sorrow."

The motions were voted on and unanimously carried.

Dr. McGee said: "I regret to state that one of the Daughters of the American Revolution nurses died at Santiago. As this is the first of the Daughters of the American Revolution nurses who has died, I should like to send the sympathy of the Board to the family of this nurse, Dr. Irene Toland, of St. Louis."

Mrs. Colton suggested that these expressions of sympathy should come from the War Committee.

President General: "It seems to me that the National Board represents the National Society, and that it would be better to have these resolutions go out from the National Board."

Mrs. Seymour announced also that Miss Mickley, Regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter of Pennsylvania, had lost her father recently, and moved that resolutions of condolence be sent her.

Dr. McGee stated that she had also received the news of the death of two other contract nurses, who were Sisters of Charity, one at Ponce, Porto Rico, and the other after service at Montauk and Huntsville.

Miss Forsyth said: "If we have not voted on the first resolution offered by Dr. McGee, it seems to me that we should not confine our expressions of sympathy to the first nurse mentioned, but that our sympathy should go also to these others as well."

President General: "I am sure there is but one feeling around the Board in this subject. All in favor of sending resolutions of condolence to those families whose relatives have fallen in the service of their country will please say aye." It was so ordered.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to formulate resolutions of sympathy in accordance with the above motions." Carried.

The reports of the officers being called, the Recording Secretary General presented the following:

*Madam President:* I have written during the last month eighty letters and postals, and have signed all certificates of membership and application papers up to date.

It gives me pleasure to report that I have transmitted to the Chapter in Illinois a copy of the report made by the committee appointed to investigate the complications that had arisen in that Chapter and been submitted to the National Board, with the happy result, I think, of adjusting these troubles.

All other work assigned me has been attended to and the work of my desk is entirely up to date.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL from September 26 to October 25, 1898: Blanks issued, 1,673; Constitutions, 281; Caldwell's circulars, 193; officers' lists, 146; letters received, 120; letters written, 53.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,  
*Corresponding Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator from September 24 to October 24, 1898:

*Office Expenses.*

Amount received, .....	\$30 00
Amount expended, .....	31 07

*Postage on Application Blanks.*

Amount received, .....	\$15 00
Amount expended, .....	7 09

*Amount Received for Articles Sold.*

Rosettes, .....	\$24 30
Ribbon, .....	5 50
Lineage Book, Vol. VI, .....	6 60
Lineage Book, Vol. VII, .....	35 00
Statute Book, .....	60
Total, .....	\$72 00

Report presented through the Corresponding Secretary General, and, upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 284; applications verified awaiting dues, 50; applications on hand unverified,

fied, 43; badge permits issued, 116; number of deceased members, 10; resignations, 3; Daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers admitted, 7.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,  
*Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.*

The Recording Secretary General was directed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

Attention was called to the fact that the name of Mrs. Mary Morris Hallowell and that of her granddaughter were sent in for resignation.

The Registrar General said: "We regret greatly losing Mrs. Hallowell, even though she is absent from this country now. Mrs. Hallowell has been a very active member of the National Society."

Miss Forsyth moved: "That in view of the fact that Mrs. Hallowell was one of the earliest members of this Society, and has shown its members special courtesies, the Board ask that Mrs. Hallowell and her granddaughter withdraw their resignations from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Carried.

The report of the Registrar General was then voted upon and accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—*Madam President:* The following Chapter Regents were appointed by respective State Regents: Mrs. Ellen Peter-Bryce, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Miss Susie M. Willes, Groom, Maryland; Mrs. Josephine M. King, Fort Edwards, New York; Mrs. Mary Deming Shipman Penrose, Walla Walla, Washington State.

The resignations of the following Chapter Regents: Mrs. Fanny D. Markland, Oakland, Maryland; Mrs. Louise G. Miller, Salisbury, Maryland; Mrs. Mary A. B. Evans, Lockport, New York.

Charters issued as follows: "Elgin," Elgin, Illinois; "Patterson," Westfield, New York; "Fort Plain," Fort Plain, New York; "Mohawk Valley," Ilion, New York; "Mecklenberg," Charlotte, North Carolina; "King's Mountain," Yorkville, South Carolina.

Charters in the hand of the engrosser, six.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,  
*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.*

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett announced that Mrs. George E. Fuller had been chosen by the Chapter Regents of Massachusetts as their State Regent.

Dr. McGee moved that the Board now elect Mrs. Fuller as State Regent of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Brockett moved that Mrs. Fuller be elected by the Board by acclamation.

President General: "All in favor of this, will please rise and remain standing." Unanimously carried.

President General: "I have the pleasure of announcing to the Board



that I was so happy as to meet Mrs. Fuller last week at Fall River. Her nomination by the ladies of Massachusetts seemed to be unanimous. Mrs. Fuller is very much interested in the Daughter of the American Revolution work and is a loyal and devoted member of the National Society. I think all the members of the Board will be most gratified to hear of her election."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and, upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The bound volumes added to the library since last report are as follows: 1. Annual Register for 1895, of the General Society of Colonial Wars. 2. Annual Register for 1895, of the Massachusetts Society of Sons of the Revolution, both of these coming from the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars in exchange, at my request. 3. "History of Newport, New Hampshire," by Edmund Wheeler, from Mrs. Lucy N. Bradley, Regent of "Reprisal" Chapter. 4. "History of Pembroke, New Hampshire," by N. F. Carter, from the "Buntin" Chapter, through Sarah E. W. Cochran, Treasurer. 5. "Military Papers of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York," from the State Historian, Hugh Hastings, at the request of Mrs. Daniel Manning. 6. "John Parkhurst, his Ancestors and Descendants," by Gabriel H. Parkhurst, from Mrs. Sanders W. Johnston, one of the descendants. 7. "Some Pennsylvania Women during the War of the Revolution," by William H. Egle, from the Harrisburg Publishing Company. 8. Records of the City of Beverly, Massachusetts, 1896, from the Hon. Perry Collier, Mayor of Beverly, at my request. 9. Records of the City of Beverly, Massachusetts, 1897, from the Mayor of Beverly, Hon. Perry Collier, at my request. 10. Century Atlas of the World, a much needed gift, from Miss Mary Desha. 11. Year Book for 1895 of the Michigan Sons of the American Revolution, from the Secretary, Henry S. Sibley, in exchange. The unbound volumes received were the following: 1. Records of the City of Beverly, Massachusetts, for 1895, from the Mayor, Hon. Perry Collier, at my request. 2. Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society's Proceedings and Collections, Vols. III and IV, Part I. 3. Sketch of Captain Joseph Davis and Lieutenant William Jones, of the Pennsylvania Line, by Horace E. Hayden. 4. Major John Garrett, a forgotten Hero of the Wyoming Massacre, a second copy, by Horace E. Hayden. 5. The German Leaven in the Pennsylvania Loaf, by Professor Henry M. Muhlenberg Richards. These five pamphlets came from the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, in exchange. 6. Year Book for 1897, from the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution, in exchange. 7. Nantucket Historical Association, Bulletins I and II, in exchange at my request. 9. Mortuary Records from Gravestones of Brewsters, Massachusetts, by Charles E. Mays, from the Register Publishing Company, of Yarmouth Port, Massachusetts, at my request. 10. Genealogy of John Allen and Phoebe Denel, of Cam-

bridge, and Peru, New York, by Charles J. North. 11. Record of Marriages in the North Society of New Fairfield, Connecticut, performed by Ephraim Hubbell, Justice of the Peace, 1746 to 1791. These two came from William Eardeley Thomas, Genealogist of the Connecticut Quarterly, in exchange. 12. Register of Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter for 1898, from the Chapter. The current magazines received are as follows: American Colonial Tracts for June and September. Annals of Iowa, for October. Connecticut Quarterly, Vol. IV, No. 4. Genealogical Advertiser for March, June and September, from the publisher, Lucy Hall Greenlow, Cambridge, Massachusetts, at my request. Kimball Family News, for October. Medford Historical Register, for October. New England Historic Genealogical Register, for October. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for October. "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, for July and October, at my request. Southern History Association Publications, for October. Spirit of '76, for July, August and September. William and Mary College Quarterly, for July and October.

I have also to report the urgent need of an additional book case. As a large case, like those now in use, would be quite expensive, I would recommend the purchase of small cases of the Wernicke pattern, from time to time as we have need. These cases are made with glass doors which can be pushed up and back, out of the way, and hold one shelf of books in each. They are so constructed, however, that a large case can be built up from these single sections, by adding laterally or vertically, so desired to fit the given space, thus forming an "elastic book case."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
*Librarian General.*

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—The Eighth Volume of the Lineage Book is well on its way towards completion. Its one thousand Revolutionary ancestors have all been corroborated from the Card Catalogue, and a large portion of the book is ready for publication. Cards have been mimeographed and sent to the one thousand members whose names are in the Seventh Lineage Book to notify them that these books are ready to be delivered to those wishing them.

I find wherever the Lineage Books are examined by Genealogists and Librarians, their value is recognized, and I have been asked why we had not notified the principal Libraries of the existence of this work, thus giving them the opportunity to subscribe for it. If such a course were pursued, it would benefit the Society in many ways, and I would like permission from the Board thus to notify such Libraries as the Librarian General shall suggest.

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General.*

On motion of Mrs. Brockett, the report was accepted, with the suggestion contained therein.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* During the past month the Printing Committee has held two meetings and transacted the following business:

September 28th, 500 transfer cards were ordered from Messrs. McGill and Wallace. By order of the committee a change was made in the style of type used in this work, as that formerly used was not satisfactory.

At the second meeting, October 7th, the committee signed an order on the Treasurer General for \$90, with which to purchase from the Postoffice Department 4,000 stamped envelopes for general use at headquarters. These supplies have not yet been delivered to the Society.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,  
*Chairman.*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
LILLIE TYSON PAGE TAPLIN,  
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,  
ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

*October 25, 1898.*

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth asked to defer the report of the Magazine Committee until after the proposed meeting of that committee, when a much fuller and more satisfactory report could be made. This was granted.

Dr. McGee moved that the reports of the State Regents on the War work be read. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the report of the State Regent of Massachusetts, which was received with acclamation.

The President General said: "I had the pleasure in Fall River of listening to Dr. Croker, who gave a very interesting account of the work done in the Bay State."

The report of the State Regent of Indiana was read next.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That State and Chapter Regents be asked to add to reports already furnished a record of individual gifts and efforts made by members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution through any agencies in connection with our recent war with Spain." Carried.

At 1 o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

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*Tuesday Afternoon, October 25, 1898.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the chair.

The Registrar General presented a few additional names for membership in the National Society.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

The report of the Directory being called, Mrs. Brockett, compiler of the Directory, made a brief verbal report, to the effect that the work was progressing very satisfactorily and the clerks who had been employed for this purpose would in a few days be discharged; also that the proof was being read with great care, Mrs. Brockett having personally attended to this, with the assistance of her clerk.

It was moved and seconded that this report be accepted.

The President General said: "In connection with the mention of Miss Walworth's death, I would like to say to the Board that I reached home Friday night. On Saturday morning, when I learned by telegram, that Miss Walworth's funeral was to be on the following day at 3 o'clock, I went the next morning to the florist's and ordered a large wreath of white chrysanthemums tied with broad ribbons of blue and white, and sent this by special messenger to Saratoga, in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There was no way in which I could get the Board together, and I thought it eminently fitting under the circumstances to recognize our founder's sorrow at that time."

Dr. McGee moved that the Board express their thanks to the President General for her action in this matter and that the Treasurer General be authorized to pay this bill. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher reported that she had ascertained from the Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Association some facts in regard to the recognition that would be given the National Society if they coöperated with this Association in honoring Lafayette, as proposed. Mrs. Hatcher then read a letter bearing upon this point, which stated that upon formal request from the Daughters of the American Revolution one of the four tablets on the Lafayette Memorial would be given the National Society, and that satisfactory recognition would be given the Memorial Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Lafayette Association.

Mrs. Hatcher read from the minutes of the last Continental Congress the action taken on the proposed presentation of a statue of Washington to France by the women of America, from which it appeared that the two projects do not conflict.

Miss Forsyth: "My idea is that we should be identified with this Lafayette monument project as a Society, and in being identified with it, I mean that we should be given all the privileges that go with it; that we be recognized as a Society, with the name of our President General or Committee or Society, whichever may be desired. To communicate with the members of our Society all over the country I suppose it would be necessary to send out circulars. I think the authorization should come direct from the Board and let all Daughters who desire contribute to this."



Mrs. Taplin suggested that an advertisement of this matter be put in the Magazine.

President General: "I would like to have some expression from the State Regents present in regard to this matter."

Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, said: "I think the Magazine is not widely enough distributed to effect much in that way. But as a State Regent, I should be glad to send out notifications to the Chapters of Connecticut, requesting their assistance. We have been doing a large work this summer, still I am sure we will be glad to aid this matter of the Lafayette monument. Several of our Chapters are very much interested in it, and one sent a beautiful wreath to place over Lafayette's grave, some years ago. We have one or two Daughters in Connecticut who are connected with the Lafayette family."

President General: "I think if each Chapter of the National Society would take hold of this matter in her own State and get contributions from the women in their respective cities, we might have a fine showing in both of these projects."

Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, assured the Board that the Chapters in her State would comply with any appeal made to them to the best of their ability, and stated that inasmuch as the annual conference of the Chapters and delegates through Virginia will be held in Norfolk the first week in December, that it would be well for Mrs. Hatcher to submit any report she may have to make to the assembled Chapters at that time.

Miss Benning stated that the time proposed by Mrs. Page for bringing this matter to the attention of the Daughters might not be convenient for all the Chapters, as their time of meeting varied.

President General: "If there are any contributions to be made, I think they should come in before the Continental Congress. This is a matter to be considered in deciding upon a day."

Mrs. Hatcher suggested a day in November, also, if the general opinion of the Board is in favor of doing anything with this matter, that a committee be named as a preliminary step simply to facilitate the work and get it in shape and after the Congress, definite terms could be arranged.

Mrs. Cameron suggested that each Chapter be asked to make at the November meeting the special order of the day the consideration of means for raising money for this monument.

Mrs. Hatcher replied that this day would not suit in every instance, as, for example, in the Lafayette Chapter, of Indiana.

Miss Forsyth suggested that both of the projects be included when the matter is brought to the attention of the Chapters; *i. e.* the Washington statue and the Lafayette monument.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint a committee at this meeting which shall draft the form of circular to be issued to the Daughters of the American Revolution, ask-



ing them to contribute to the memorials, stating what the memorials are, namely: a statue to Washington and a monument to Lafayette."

President General: "There is one point to be considered, if this money is solicited for the two objects; that is, how are you going to dispose of it?"

It was stated that the donors should state for which specific object the money was intended.

Mrs. Hatcher objected to this plan, in view of the fact that the two appeals going together might make complications.

Mrs. Barnes, State Regent of Oklahoma, was presented by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, Mrs. Brockett, and cordially received by the Board.

Resuming the regular business, Miss Forsyth seconded the motion of Mrs. Hatcher, as follows: "I move that the President General be requested to appoint a committee at this meeting of the Board to formulate a circular to be sent to the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country, asking them to contribute to the memorials which are to be given to France in 1900, namely: a bronze statue of Washington, to be presented by the women of America, and a monument to Lafayette, to be presented by the school children and citizens of the United States." Carried.

President General: "I would like to hear the general feeling of the Board in this matter of the circulars."

Miss Forsyth: "I think some regard should be paid to the order in which these two projects have come to us. The matter of the Washington statue was laid before the Board, I believe, some time ago. Perhaps it would be a question of courtesy and order to consider them in that way. We are not likely to offend the Government in the way in which we do this, but we might cause some little feeling in our Society, which is much interested in the Washington statue."

President General: "Is there anything more to be said about this matter?"

Mrs. Colton: "I should think the natural feeling would be to put Washington first."

Miss Hetzel: "And moreover, the erection of the Washington statue has been pending a long time, and as it was the first started, it should be the first attended to."

Mrs. Cameron: "I think it would be well to guarantee a fund for this."

President General: "It is not in our power to command a fund. A motion is before the house. Are you ready for the question?"

The question was called.

Mrs. Hatcher was asked by the Chair to state her motion.

The motion was again stated and being voted upon, was unanimously carried.

It was moved and carried that the reading of the reports of the State

Regents regarding the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution be resumed.

At the suggestion of the Corresponding Secretary, the State Regent of Connecticut and the State Regent of Virginia read their respective reports.

After making a few preliminary remarks, Mrs. Kinney read a record of the war work accomplished during the summer by the Connecticut Chapters. This was received with acclamation.

Dr. McGee said: "May I make one note regarding the Connecticut report? It says my present official duties are confined solely to selecting nurses for the army. In fact, that was the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, and that work was nearly at an end at the time of my appointment. But various questions had arisen regarding transfers, leaves of absence, etc., pertaining to nurses after they were in the Government service. It was because volunteers could not attend to such strictly official work, that I was appointed an officer in the army and placed in charge, under the immediate direction of the Surgeon General, of all matters relating to women nurses."

Mrs. Page read the report of the Daughters in Virginia, and Mrs. Depue, State Regent of New Jersey, gave the record of the Daughters' work in that State, all of which were received with expressions of appreciation by the Board.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the reports of the different State Regents on the war work.

The State Regent of Oklahoma gave a short verbal report.

The President General asked permission to interrupt the regular order of business to give the names of the committee appointed to prepare a circular for the Lafayette statue, as follows: Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman; Mrs. Akers, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Darwin and Mrs. Cameron.

At five p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Wednesday at ten a. m.

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*Wednesday Morning, October 26th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order on Wednesday at ten a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the chair.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee submitted a form of circular and made certain suggestions in connection with this for the approval of the Board.

Dr. McGee suggested that the notification in the circular in regard to filling out and returning the same be printed in red ink at the top of circular. This was accepted by the Chairman of the Committee, and upon motion, the circular was approved by the Board to be sent out by the Credential Committee.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the suggestions offered by the Chairman of the Credential Committee be accepted." Carried.

It was moved and carried that the Chairman of this committee take charge of the printing of the circulars.

The Registrar General presented some additional names for membership in the National Society.

It was moved and carried that these applicants be accepted and that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for these members.

Mrs. Newcomb, Regent of the District, read the report of the war work done by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the District of Columbia. This was received with applause and warm commendation from the President General.

Mrs. Hatch read a report from the Mary Washington Chapter on the same subject, which was also cordially received.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That we adjourn our morning sessions to-day and hereafter at a quarter before one." Carried.

Upon the announcement by the Recording Secretary General that the resolutions of condolence ordered by the Board last month to be sent to Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, and to Mrs. Caleb Churchman, of Delaware, had been prepared and would be mailed after the meeting of the Board, Mrs. Seymour asked the consent of the Board to have these resolutions printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. This was granted.

Mrs. Henry, Secretary of the War Committee, read the reports of the war work presented by the State Regents of New York, Nebraska, Colorado, Maine, Mississippi, Utah, Florida and South Carolina.

In connection with the report of the last named State, Mrs. Cameron said many letters had been received in Milwaukee from the soldiers, speaking of the extreme kindness they met with in Charleston, South Carolina, especially on the 1st of March, when the people of Charleston opened their homes to the soldiers and offered every hospitality.

Dr. McGee read, at the request of Mrs. Shepard, State Regent of Illinois, the report of the war work of that State.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned at quarter of one o'clock, to meet at 2 p. m.

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*Wednesday Afternoon, October 26th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2 p. m., Mrs. Manning, President General, in the Chair.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the President General be requested to appoint the various committees for the Congress at this meeting of the Board." Carried. The committees were appointed and accepted by the Board.

Dr. McGee asked permission to finish the Hospital Corps report, this being a supplementary report, which at the September meeting was voted to be given to the National Board later. Dr. McGee ex-

plained that this was a detailed report of the supplies, which necessarily form a part of the original report and should be printed with it.

After the reading of this report, Miss Forsyth moved: "That this additional report from the Hospital Corps be printed in the Magazine with the report previously made." Carried.

The State Regent of Virginia gave an interesting account of a nurse, Mrs. Mann, who had the care of sixty Spanish soldiers and five officers. As a mark of their appreciation these soldiers presented Mrs. Mann, at parting, with a handsome bread tray of silver, with the name of each officer and soldier engraved thereon.

Miss Forsyth suggested this interesting incident, together with others contained in the reports of State Regents on the war work, should be published in the Magazine.

At three p. m. Miss Benning moved: "That the Board take a recess until the close of the meeting of the War Committee, which had been called for three o'clock." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch, Treasurer of the War Committee, offered her report, which, upon motion, was accepted.

Dr. McGee moved that the report of the Treasurer be incorporated in the report of the War Committee. Carried.

Mrs. Hatch read a letter from Mrs. Porter King, asking aid of the War Committee, and was authorized to comply with the request of Mrs. King.

At five p. m. it was moved and carried that the War Committee adjourn and report to the Board.

After the convening of the Board Dr. McGee moved that the report of the War Committee be accepted by the Board. Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the action of the Board regarding the request made by Mrs. Porter King at the September meeting of the Board, concerning letters, be rescinded, at the request of the mover and seconder of the resolution that caused such action, because passed through a misapprehension. And further, that the words 'recinded because passed through misapprehension' be added in brackets where this action of the Board is printed in the Magazine." Carried.

The Committee on Condolence was named by the President General as follows: Mrs. Seymour, Chairman; Mrs. O'Neil and Mrs. Akers.

Mrs. Alden was appointed by the President General to fill the vacancy on the Committee on By-Laws.

Mrs. Goodloe, on the part of Mrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented to the Revolutionary Relics Committee a coat worn by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, when he signed the Declaration of Independence, the same having been presented to Mrs. Cameron by Mr. Tracy L. Jefford, as a donation to the revolutionary relics collected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That we rise in recognition of our great appreciation of the valuable addition to our collection of revolutionary relics, in a coat worn by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, at the time of

the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and presented through Mrs. Angus Cameron to the Society by Mr. Tracy L. Jefford, of Washington, District of Columbia." Carried.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That the circular for the Lafayette monument be issued at once and the other circular, soliciting aid for the Washington statue wait." Motion lost.

Miss Hetzel moved to send out the Washington circular first and that in the meantime correspondence be opened with the secretary of the Lafayette Monument Association, asking what recognition they will give the National Society. Motion lost.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That Mrs. Hatcher be empowered to correspond with the proper authorities of the Lafayette memorial." Carried.

Mrs. Depue moved: "That the President General be requested to correspond with the ladies in charge of the Washington statue to be sent to France." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved that the National Society formally ask that it be given a tablet on the side of the monument. Carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE was presented as follows:

*Madam President:* The Magazine Committee report that after careful and prolonged investigation, including conferences with the business manager of a prominent magazine, and with persons familiar with advertising, they propose to have one number issued as an advertisement and sent to every family in the Society; provided, that by prompt and united effort enough advertisements can be secured to meet the expense. To this end they desire to send out at once an appeal for the coöperation of the National Officers and of the State and Chapter Regents. They recommend that efforts be made to secure the aid of well-known writers as an additional attraction; also, that every number of the Magazine shall contain a statement of the date of going to press. The proposed rates for advertising are:

For outside page, .....	\$100 00
For inside page, .....	50 00
For half page, .....	25 00
For quarter page, .....	12 50

Per line, twenty cents (not less than one inch being taken). These rates are based on an issue of not less than twenty to twenty-five thousand, with discount for time, or for a smaller issue.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,

*Chairman.*

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

MARY C. O'NEIL.

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth submitted to the Board the form of circular proposed to be sent out by the Magazine Committee with a view to increasing the circulation of the Magazine.



The advisability of sending out the Magazine on so large a scale with the reports of the Board meeting therein was questioned.

Mrs. Kinney said: "I heartily approve the Committee's suggestion to print a 25,000 edition of the AMERICAN MONTHLY and send a copy to every member of the Society. It would be a capital advertisement for our Magazine and the subscription list would undoubtedly be largely increased thereby. We ought to have a first class magazine, and it should have a large and a paying circulation. But I doubt the wisdom of printing in this special edition, or in any number of the Magazine, the reports of our Board meetings. This has, I believe, always been done, and it certainly has not made a financial success of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. Would it not be well to change our method somewhat and see if better results cannot be obtained by eliminating the reports from the Magazine, and using the space now given them for additional historical and patriotic matter? Let it be a bright, crisp, historical and patriotic Magazine—one which we shall be as glad to pay for as to read. This is the only organization I have ever known which sends its official records of committee meetings broadcast throughout the country. We never get similar records from any other Society. We hear nothing of the discussions which take place at cabinet meetings in the White House, nor of other discussions in Senate and House committee rooms on Capitol Hill. This National Board is an administrative body only. It does not make laws. Its members simply discuss and arrange ways and means by which the will of the Continental Congress are best carried out. The reports cannot, in the nature of things, be very exciting or particularly interesting and they certainly concern no one outside of the organization.

Our Magazine is on file in various libraries; it is in the exchange list of many magazines and papers; it is read by persons who have no possible right to inspect such reports. The Daughters of the American Revolution everywhere have this right, and they have a right to receive such reports without paying a dollar a year for them. In my judgment the Magazine would be vastly improved by cutting out these reports and giving the space to interesting matter within the province of an historical magazine, and by sending out, gratuitously, under separate cover, and within two weeks from the date of such meetings a copy of the official records of Board meetings to every State and Chapter Regent in the country."

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the names of all women who went as nurses during the late war with Spain, under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, be printed in the special number of the Magazine; also, that the generous action of Surgeon General Van Reypen in regard to some volunteer nurses, as reported by Dr. McGee, and the incidents related by the Assistant Historian and Regents of New Jersey and Virginia be similarly inserted." Carried.

Miss Hetzel moved that the circular presented by the Chairman of the Magazine Committee be accepted. Carried.

Dr. McGee stated that there were a number of nurses endorsed by the Daughters who did not receive appointments until after the Hospital Corps had severed its connection with the Government and asked permission to add those names. This was granted.

Mrs. Colton suggested that some portions of the report of the State Regent of South Carolina be published in the special number of the Magazine to be sent out, as this would make very interesting reading.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Millward, soliciting the short hand work of the Continental Congress.

The Board instructed the Recording Secretary General to correspond with Miss Millward to ascertain her charge per day and the charge per folio transcript of shorthand notes.

The President General presented to the Board on the part of Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, some newspapers published during the Revolutionary War.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board accept Miss Dorsey's valuable gift of newspapers of revolutionary date with cordial thanks." Carried.

The President General stated that the names of Mrs. Newcomb and Mrs. Frye would, with the concurrence of the Board, be added to the Committee on Invitation for the Continental Congress of '99. It was so ordered.

The chairmanship of the Committee on Smithsonian Report was tendered by the President General to Mrs. Darwin, Librarian General.

In view of the daily routine of the library work, Mrs. Darwin stated that it would be impossible to accept the chairmanship to this committee unless clerical assistance were furnished her as Librarian General.

Dr. McGee offered the following:

"WHEREAS, The Librarian General has for nearly two years carried on the entire work of her office, and

*Whereas*, It is extremely unlikely that a successor can be found who will be able to carry on the technical work of the office; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Librarian General be authorized to select and engage a clerk, at a salary of \$50 a month." Carried.

On application of the Recording Secretary General for a new rug Mrs. Cameron moved that the Recording Secretary General be empowered to purchase the rug for the reception room. Carried.

Dr. McGee presented, on behalf of Miss Desha, an atlas and some other articles from the Hospital Corps.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Board return their thanks to Miss Desha for her gift to the Society of a valuable atlas; also to the Hospital Corps for their contributions to the National Society." Carried.

Mrs. Agnus Cameron, of Wisconsin, made some statements to the

Board in regard to the Flag Committee, saying: "I presume the members of the Board are aware that this committee was appointed with Mrs. Kempster as Chairman. I am also a member of the committee and there is much interest felt by the entire committee in this matter. A bill is now before the Congress of the United States to prevent the desecration of our Flag; it is the best bill before Congress on the subject, as no other has a penalty attached for the desecration of the Flag, it would have been passed last winter but for the war with Spain, which absorbed all other things. All our committee now desire is the coöperation of the National Society to procure the passage of this bill. We must get this through, if possible. There are two bills now before the House, one by the Grand Army of the Republic. Let these be withdrawn and let the Daughters have the credit of passing the bill they have presented."

The Board expressed much interest in the account given by Mrs. Cameron, offering coöperation in the work of the Flag Committee.

The Recording Secretary General presented for the approval of the Board a Calendar prepared by Miss Lawson of Baltimore, who offered a per cent. on all sales of the same to the Continental Hall Fund. No action.

The President General read a communication received through Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York, relative to a project submitted by Mr. D. J. Francis, of New York, Sons of the American Revolution, for the preservation and distribution by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the bricks which were excavated at the birthplace of General Washington at the time a site for the foundation of the monument was determined upon to mark the birthplace of General Washington—the erection of the monument having been ordered by the United States Government about a year ago.

Mr. Francis had come into possession of these bricks which had been preserved at the time the excavations were made for the building of the monument, the bricks having been buried with other debris of the fire which had destroyed the house when Washington was but three years old. Mr. Francis proposes that the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution undertake the sale of these bricks as souvenirs, under its auspices, and presents the terms upon which this be conducted.

The hour being very late, it was decided that no action could be taken upon the matter at this meeting.

At 7.30 p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until November 22.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

Report accepted.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*November 22, 1898.*

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, November 22nd.

A letter being read from Mrs. Manning, President General, expressing regret at her inability to be present at this meeting of the Board, Mrs. Howard moved that Mrs. Alger be appointed to preside at the morning session, in the absence of the President General. Motion carried.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett; Mrs. Taplin; Mrs. Jewett; Mrs. Howard; Dr. McGee; Mrs. Colton; Miss Temple; Mrs. Fairbanks; Miss Forsyth; Mrs. Hoopes; Mrs. O'Neil; Mrs. Goodloe; Mrs. Stakely; Mrs. Henry; Miss Hetzel; Mrs. Hatch; Mrs. Seymour; Mrs. Hatcher; Mrs. Darwin; Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents. Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Newcomb, Regent of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which with a few corrections stood approved.

The Chair, following the usual custom, waived the regular order of business to afford those members coming from a distance an opportunity to present to the Board any matters on which they might desire action or instruction.

Mrs. Jewett read a letter from the State Regent of Illinois and other papers and letters in regard to the trouble existing in a Chapter in Illinois, requesting that immediate consideration be given this matter.

The Recording Secretary General also read several communications addressed to the National Board from this Chapter.

Mrs. Jewett stated that she had procured eminent counsel on this subject and read this legal opinion to the Board.

At 11.15 a. m., it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole.

At 12 o'clock, the committee of the whole arose, and the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Jewett:

"The conditions in the Warren Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Monmouth, Illinois, having been brought to the attention of this Board by a communication presented by the State Regent for said State, and the same having been fully considered, upon the said communication, and the correspondence and papers submitted therewith, and it being deemed advisable for the interest of the General Society, as well as for the final settlement of the contentions which seem, at the present time, unfortunately, to impair the usefulness, and destroy the harmony of action which should exist in said Chapter, that this Board should take decisive action in respect to the matters so brought to its attention; it is therefore,



*Resolved*, That the attempt to dissolve the said Warren Chapter, made some time during the summer of 1898, was ill-advised, irregular and not in accordance with the provisions or spirit of the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was therefore ineffectual, and that all the proceedings of the said Chapter and its members to that end were nugatory and void, and that notwithstanding said attempt and the proceedings in pursuance thereof, the said Chapter continued an organized and existing Chapter, with the same rights and relations to the National Society that it had exercised before the said attempt at dissolution was entered upon, and should be and is, recognized by the National Society; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the officers and directors of said Warren Chapter, elected at the last meeting for the election of officers and directors, held on the 7th day of April, 1898, be, and they are hereby recognized as, and declared to be the only legitimate officers and directors of said Chapter, and entitled to exercise the powers and execute the trusts confided to them respectively by virtue of said election; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Board do hereby earnestly recommend to the members of said Chapter to lay aside all personal feelings and individual animosities, which are inconsistent with the spirit, and destructive to the efficiency and growth of the Chapter to which they belong, and to cultivate, in all possible ways, the spirit of forbearance and patriotic devotion, which, in its proper development, tends to harmonious coöperation for the accomplishment of the work for which the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized."

The Chair: "Are you ready to act on this resolution?" The resolution was again read by the Recording Secretary and unanimously passed.

Miss Forsyth said: "Madam Chairman, is there reason to think that our passing this resolution will adjust the matter and settle it definitely? I am most happy that the resolution is passed and I voted for it. But while it is true this Chapter has been illegally formed, it is most probable that further correspondence will be necessary regarding these troubles and I think some provision be made for this. We should not block ourselves from giving all the information that they will no doubt need under these circumstances."

Mrs. Jewett said: "I believe if this National Board carry out these resolutions and send them to the State Regent, requesting the State Regent to send copies of them to the two Chapter Regents, that the matter will be finally settled. I now wish to say that I take no special interest in this Chapter; I simply wish the dignity and authority of the National Board upheld, and that is one reason I am before you to-day."



After some further discussion of this matter Mrs. Newcomb moved: "That all correspondence in regard to the Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Ills., which may sent to any officer of the National Society, be answered by the statement that the National Board settled the question by its resolutions of November 22nd." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch moved: "That the money and books withheld by the former treasurer be turned over to the present treasurer of the Warren Chapter, Mrs. Young." Carried.

It was announced that Mrs. Draper desired an audience with the Board.

Miss Forsyth moved that Mrs. Draper be asked to come in now before the adjournment of the Board. Carried.

Mrs. Draper stated that owing to an inadvertence of the type-writer two sentences which were stricken out of the first draft of the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps were inserted in the report read at the Board of Management, and that although this error was noted and a request for permission to correct the same was sent to the Board, through some mistake it was not presented. Mrs. Draper asked that the Board now accord permission to correct this matter.

Mrs. Taplin suggested that the Board take no action in this matter until Dr. McGee, Director of the Hospital Corps, is present. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Draper made some statements in regard to the Diet Kitchen at Fort McPherson, Georgia, which had been conducted by Mrs. Porter King, State Regent of Georgia.

Miss Forsyth said: "At the time this matter of the Diet Kitchen was before the Board, our President General expressed the thanks of the Board for Mrs. Draper's very efficient assistance in this work. I now move that we thank Mrs. Draper by a rising vote."

This recognition of the Board was acknowledged by Mrs. Draper, who withdrew, to return at the afternoon session, in order to present the request from the Hospital Corps when Dr. McGee should be in attendance.

Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, called the attention of the Board to a matter in regard to the transfer of the Insignia of the National Society from a resigning member, inquiring if the Board permitted such transfer.

Miss Hetzel made some statements on this subject, but no decision was given.

Mrs. Thom suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate and report thereon to the Board.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Jewett take the Chair at the afternoon session.

At 12.45 p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

*Tuesday Afternoon, November 22, 1898.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock, p. m., Mrs. Jewett in the Chair.

The matter of the Insignia, presented by Mrs. Thom, was taken up. Mrs. Thom moved: "That a committee be formed to consider the protection of the Insignia, regarding transfer and sale of same, the committee to report to the National Board." Carried.

The Chair appointed as this committee: Mrs. Thom, Chairman; Miss Forsyth and Miss Hetzel.

Reports of the officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam Chairman*, I have the honor to report that I have notified all the committees appointed at the last meeting of the Board for the Congress of '99, and have received acceptances from the majority of those appointed. Number of letters written during the past month, 73; postals, 81.

I have received from Mrs. Samuel Eliot of Boston an acknowledgment of the resolutions of condolence, ordered by the Board at its September meeting.

The work of my desk is up to date, and I have attended to all matters assigned me by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

Alice PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—From Oct. 25 to Nov. 22. Blanks issued, 3,476; Constitutions, 666; Caldwell's circulars, 297; officers' lists, 289; letters received, 107; letters answered, 27; magazine circulars, 520.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,  
*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Report accepted.

Report of Curator presented through the Corresponding Secretary. Amount received and expended by the Curator from October 24 to November 22:

*Office Expenses.*

Amount received, .....	\$45 00
Amount expended, .....	45 83

*Postage on Application Blanks.*

Amount received, .....	10 00
Amount expended, .....	11 00

*Amount Received for Articles Sold.*

Rosettes, .....	9 00
Ribbon, .....	88

Lineage, Book, Vol. IV, .....	1 00
Lineage Book, Vol. V, .....	1 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI, .....	1 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VII, .....	41 00

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Total, ..... \$53 88

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented for membership, 416; applications verified awaiting dues, 72; applications on hand not verified, 36; badge permits issued, 134.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,  
*Registrar General.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by respective State Regents: Miss Anna Margaret Olmsted, East Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Mary St. L. F. Robertson, Middlesboro', Ky.; Miss Alice Lloyd Buchanan, Annapolis, Md.; Mrs. Elania T. Francis, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Gale Clarke, East Springfield, N. Y. I appoint Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw, of Hedgesville, West Virginia, under foot-note of Section 1, Article VII.

The following Chapter Regents have offered their resignations: Mrs. Lilian Monk, Cherokee, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie S. Bevier, Tipton, Iowa; Miss Minnie H. Webster, Easthampton, Mass.; Miss Ellen W. Boyd, Albany, N. Y.; Miss Anna M. Hale, Catskill, N. Y.

Charters awaiting signature, 7; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 6; charter applications issued, 14.

The formation of the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter at Salisbury, Md., Regent, Mrs. Minnie Phifer Quinn.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,

Report accepted.

At 3.20 p. m., it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole. Mrs. Colton was appointed Chairman of the committee.

At 3.40 the committee of the whole arose, when it was moved and carried that the request which was considered in the committee of the whole be granted. Motion lost.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following bound books have been added to the Library since my last report: 1. Year Book of the city of Charleston, S. C., for 1897, from Hon. J. A. Smyth, Mayor of the city, at my request; 2. Year Book of Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for 1898, most daintily bound in blue and white silk, from Mrs. Seymour Morris; 3. History of Cornwall, Ver-

mont, from the Ethan Allen Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Middlebury, Vermont, in exchange; 4. Year Book for 1898 of the General Society of Colonial Wars; 5. Genealogy of the Felton Family. These two came from Mrs. Seymour Morris, in exchange. 6. Relief Work of the Connecticut Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, from May to October, 1898, from the State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Kinney; 7-9. New Hampshire State Papers, vols. 14, 16 and 18; 10. History of Hancock, New Hampshire; 11-12. History of Hampton, New Hampshire; 13-14. Rambles about Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In all eight volumes from Molly Stark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through Mrs. Isabel Preston. 15. AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Vol. XII; Lineage Book of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. VII; 17. Spirit of '76, Vol. IV; 18. William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. VI; 19. New England Historical Register, Vol. LI; 20. Southern History Association Publications, Vol. II; 21. Medford (Massachusetts) Historical Register, Vol. I; 22. Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, Vol. I; 23. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. XXXIX; 24. Connecticut Quarterly, Vol. IV. These eight volumes are part of the current periodicals which come to our office as an exchange for the Magazine, and have been bound during the last month. 25. Messages and Papers of the Presidents, Vol. VIII; 26. Copp's Hill Epitaphs, Vol. I, from the Newberry Library, Chicago, in exchange; 27. Battle of Bunker Hill, a quaint poem, by Richard Emmons; 28. Proceedings in Congress on the acceptance of the statue of John Stark and Daniel Webster. Both these came from Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher. 29. Descendants of Archibald McAllister, from Miss Mary C. McAllister, Fort Hunter, Pennsylvania; 30. Chronicles of Baltimore, by Thomas Scharf, from Mrs. Harriett E. Blodgett, Brockport, New York, in exchange; 31. Decennial Register of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, through the Secretary, Ethan Allen Weaver, in exchange; 32. History of Exeter, New Hampshire, from the Exeter Chapter, through Mrs. M. W. Richards; 33. History of Swanzey, New Hampshire, from Mr. Eben Putnam, Danvers, Massachusetts, in exchange; 34. The Only Woman in Town, and Other Tales of the American Revolution, from Sarah J. Prichard, of the Melicent Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Adjutant General of North Carolina has also presented, at my request, a very valuable pamphlet containing a list of officers of the North Carolina Continental Line.

The following current periodicals have also been received: 1. Bulletin New York Public Library, for October; 2. Essex Antiquarian, for November; 3. Putnam's Historical Magazine, for September and October.

In accordance with the action of the Board at its last meeting, I have secured a trained library clerk, who is strongly recommended for

personal character by Mrs. Angus Cameron, and for professional ability by the head of the Chicago Library School, where she was trained. Her name is Miss Alice Griggs, of Pen Yan, New York. I have found her thus far most satisfactory. Without this help, the books I have reported to-day could not have been properly catalogued until I had finished preparing the report of our Society to the Smithsonian Institute. By that time, the new books coming in would have piled high upon my desk, and I could not have recovered the lost ground. I should have been compelled to report my work as sadly in arrears for the next three months.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
*Librarian General, D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—The Board will recall the statement made by the Historian General that the existence of a Lineage Book of the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is known but to few of that class of people in our country who are most interested in such works. The Historian General added to her report the suggestion that a circular should be prepared and sent to such librarians and genealogists as the Librarian General should name, setting forth the fact that a Lineage Book of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is published; also soliciting the examination and purchase of the said book, or their exchange for such other historical and genealogical works as would be useful in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Library.

The suggestion of the Historian General was accepted with her report by the Board, and the following circular was mimeographed and sent out to three hundred and fifty, or more, genealogists and librarians throughout the country:

*Washington, D. C., November 15, 1898.*

*To the Librarians:* Your attention is hereby called to the Lineage Book of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a valuable publication, of which the enclosed are sample pages. Seven volumes, of 400 pages, have now been issued. Each volume contains the ancestral and revolutionary record of one thousand members, and a carefully prepared index. The eighth volume will be ready for publication in 1899, and the Society proposes to issue three volumes each year until the records are all published.

As the names of women, as well as men, will be given in the record of more than twenty-five thousand members, the publication is much more valuable from a genealogical standpoint than the year books of any patriotic society which prints the descent only in the male lines.

Heretofore these volumes have been sold only to members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the edition is limited to one thousand copies.



The Society is, however, anxious to have these records placed where they can meet the demand steadily increasing throughout the country for genealogical and historical information to be found nowhere else, within so small a compass.

At its last meeting the National Board therefore authorized the Historian General to notify libraries interested in genealogy and American history, that they can buy this publication at the same rate as members, until the few spare volumes are exhausted, and subscribe for the succeeding volumes, if they so wish. As each volume is complete in itself, it can be bought singly, if the series is not desired.

Application for them should be addressed, before January 1, 1899, to Miss Sarah B. Maclay, Curator, Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F street, Washington, District of Columbia. The price is \$1.00 per volume, postage prepaid.

Since the issue of the above circular many letters of inquiry have been received, and a number of Lineage Books have been sold by the Curator; also, quite a number have been exchanged by the Librarian General for valuable historical works.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Historian General present to the New Jersey State Historian a complete set of Lineage Books and continue with them as they are published." Carried.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* I have the honor to submit the following report: The Printing Committee has held two meetings during the past month and has transacted the following business: On October 26th the Committee ordered from Messrs. McGill & Wallace, upon requisition of the Registrar General, 3,000 printed postal cards. (1,000 "At a meeting," etc., and 2,000 "Your application," etc.)

On November 7th, at a full meeting of the Committee, an order was signed on the Treasurer General for \$186.00 for the purchase of 8,000 two cent stamped envelopes. This double order was necessary to facilitate the dispatch of the unusually large amount of business being transacted in the offices at this time.

At the request of the Business Manager of the Magazine, 2,000 Magazine folders were ordered from the Harrisburg Publishing Company, and, upon requisition of the Treasurer General, the Committee ordered from Messrs. McGill & Wallace 2,000 report blanks and 1,000 remittance blanks.

The Committee authorized the chairman to order 1,000 printed postal cards (Board meeting notifications) for the Recording Secretary General.

All of these supplies have been received and the bill approved by the Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

*Chairman.*

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN,

MARY C. O'NEIL,

KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth was requested to take the chair.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and, upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Taplin was requested to read her report as Chairman of the Committee on Reception for the Continental Congress, which was given as follows:

*Madam President and Ladies:* As Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress of 1899, I have the honor to report that I have secured the use of the Corcoran Art Gallery for the night of the 22d of February, in which to hold the reception. While the Gallery is loaned to us there will be the expense of heat, light, attendance, decoration, and music, for which I earnestly request the National Board to appropriate not less than four hundred dollars for the use of my committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILLIE T. P. TAPLIN.

Mrs. Taplin explained in detail the necessary expenses accompanying the arrangements for the reception, and after some discussion of the subject, Mrs. Newcomb moved: "That the Reception Committee use their own judgment in regard to expenses necessary to make the reception equal to the occasion."

Miss Temple moved to amend the above by inserting the words, "the expense not to exceed four hundred dollars." Motion carried as amended.

At 4.30 p. m. Mrs. Henry moved: "That when we adjourn at 5 o'clock, we adjourn to meet at 7.30 p. m." Carried.

A request was presented on the part of Miss Desha for an audience with the Board.

The Chair asked the pleasure of the Board in regard to granting this request.

Mrs. Roberts said: "*Madam Chairman*, I think we should give the representatives of the Hospital Corps every opportunity to explain what they desire. Moreover, Miss Desha, as Honorary Vice-President General, is entitled to the privilege of being present, as she has special business."

Mrs. Hatch moved that Miss Desha be received by the Board. Carried.

At 5.35 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 7.30 p. m.

*Tuesday Evening, November 22d.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary General at 7.40 p. m.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Jewett preside in the absence of the President General.

Mrs. Hatcher, Chairman of the Committee on Lafayette Memorial, presented the following:

On November 14th I had a personal interview with Mr. Robert J. Thompson, Secretary of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, and was informed that one of the four tablets to be placed upon the monument would be reserved for the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, should the Society so desire.

The name of our organization, or the names of a committee, composed of its members, could be placed upon the official lists of the members comprising the Lafayette Memorial Commission.

On July 4, 1900, official recognition would be given our Society at the unveiling of the monument; places would be reserved on the platform for a small committee and one of our members given the privilege of delivering a short address.

Mr. Thompson urged that we issue a circular at once to our members, asking for contributions to the monument fund, as the Commission is anxious to close this matter as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA S. HATCHER,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That the Washington and Lafayette Committee draft circulars for both objects, to be put in one envelope and sent to members of the Society." Carried.

Miss Forsyth presented an informal report of progress from the Magazine Committee.

Mrs. Darwin, Chairman of the Committee on Daughters of the American Revolution report for the Smithsonian, stated that she had interviewed the authorities at the Smithsonian Institution and obtained the necessary information in regard to the kind of report they desired; also that the committee are now preparing the report and will submit it to the Board as soon as possible.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the 11th of October (the date of organization of the Society) be the date at which the annual reports of the National Society to the Smithsonian shall end." Carried.

The matter of the Hospital Corps was again taken up for discussion, when Miss Desha was requested to come in and read to the Board the sentences requested to be stricken out.

After the reading of these sentences Dr. McGee moved: "That in view of the fact that a clerical error has occurred in the report of the Hospital Corps, the Board, in accordance with its previous action, ac-

cede to the request offered through Mrs. Draper, for a correction of such error." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the December meeting be held December 13th, owing to the holidays coming in." Carried.

At 10 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Wednesday at 10 a. m.

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*Wednesday Morning, November 23d.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the Recording Secretary General at 10.20 a. m.

Mrs. Hoopes, of Pennsylvania, was nominated to the Chair, but begged to be excused, as it was her intention to leave the city very soon.

Upon motion, Miss Forsyth was elected to preside at the meeting.

After the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

A letter was read from Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, addressed to the Recording Secretary General, thanking the National Board for their kind expressions of sympathy, as expressed in the engrossed resolutions of condolence sent on the part of the Board recently.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That the letter from Mrs. Eliot be printed in the Magazine." Carried.

Proposed amendments to the Constitution were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, announced that a State conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, would be held in Philadelphia on December 5th and 6th, and extended to the members of the National Board an invitation to be present.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That the Board thank Mrs. Roberts for her very kind invitation." Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the Chairman of the Program Committee be allowed to attend to the printing of the program for the Continental Congress of '99." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Printing Committee have printed, and the Corresponding Secretary General issue the amendments to the Constitution which appear in the minutes of the last Congress and the report of the By-Laws Committee. The edition to be 2,000." Carried.

Dr. McGee said: "As Chairman of the Committee on By-laws, I would say that we are hard at work on this, and this, also, has to be issued sixty days before the Congress. Therefore, I would like to ask that the edition prepared by the Committee on By-Laws be attended to by the Printing Committee. The duties of the Committee on By-Laws is not to introduce new matter, except in connection with making amendments. I would also like to state that there has been some suggestion in regard to the badge of the Society; that it should not be jeweled. Of course that is for the Congress to take action on; but for

the sake of assistance to the committee, I should be pleased to have any member of the Board who is interested in the matter of the By-Laws and the badge to meet with the committee, in order to advise us as to whether or not we have expressed ourselves properly. This would be an excellent thing to do before sending out our report."

Miss Forsyth requested Dr. McGee to take the chair, and said: "I know that it was proposed at the By-Law Committee meeting to introduce this restriction on the badges, with a view to having Congress take action thereon. Of course this must be in the By-Laws if brought to the Congress. That is the only thing we have brought up which is in any sense new."

Mrs. Hatcher asked that the Committee on By-Laws take some action in regard to assigning duties to the Assistant Historian General, as this office had been created and should have duties connected with it.

Miss Forsyth said: "I think the duties of the National Officers are defined in the By-Laws. We should avoid, if possible, adding anything to the By-Laws. The committee was simply appointed to make the By-Laws correspond with the changes in the Constitution; they have no power to add, but they can recommend certain changes; that is all."

Miss Forsyth resumed the chair.

The Registrar General presented some additional names for membership in the National Society.

It was moved and carried, that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these applicants.

Mrs. O'Neil, on the part of the Corresponding Secretary General, who was absent, read a letter from the Ethan Allen Chapter, of Vermont, expressing their admiration and appreciation of the work done by the War Committee during the summer.

Miss Hetzel moved that a vote of thanks be sent to this Chapter.

Mrs. O'Neil, on the part of the Corresponding Secretary General, also read the following:

A letter from Mrs. Corilla Lewis, of Chariton, Iowa, calling attention to a patriotic song entitled, "The Old Thirteen," dedicated to the Sons, Daughters, and Children of the American Revolution, proposing that it should be used at the Congress of '99.

Miss Hetzel moved that this be referred to the Committee on Music. Carried.

The Chair: "It will be in order for the Committee on Music to report to the Board at a subsequent meeting, as I understand, from the discussion of this matter, that the committee is uninstructed in the matter of music for the Congress."

The Regent of the Irondequoit Chapter, of Rochester, New York, presented, through the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Belden, the question as to the way the National Society proposes to recognize the services of nurses sent to the hospitals of the Spanish-American war.



It was stated that Rochester was particularly interested in this matter, as that city had furnished twenty-five nurses for the war.

Dr. McGee stated that she had received a great many letters of a similar tenor, and had been at a loss just how to reply to them; also that the nurses would be very much gratified to have some token of recognition from the Daughters, no matter how simple.

Mrs. Alger said that it had been the intention of the War Committee to give something of this kind, but finding that the resources of the treasury were about exhausted, the project was abandoned, but recommended that some action be taken on this.

Miss Forsyth requested Mrs. Howard to take the chair, and said: "I would suggest that this Board might, with great propriety, invite any of the nurses, who will be free to attend, to some assigned seats in the Congress, and recommend to the Congress that we give to each one a card of thanks and appreciation, with the authority to obtain the badge that is proposed to be awarded them. I think that we should give the nurses the freedom of the Congress and appropriate certain seats for them, first ascertaining, as near as possible, how many can attend; also that a permit be given them for the badge or whatever it may be decided to present them with as a token of our appreciation of the National Society for the work these nurses have done. Those who desire will, of course, avail themselves of this."

Dr. McGee moved that this matter be referred to a committee, who shall report at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

It was moved and carried, that this committee be appointed by the Chair.

The Chair appointed Dr. McGee, chairman; Mrs. Alger, and Mrs. Darwin to form the Committee on Nurses' Badge.

Mrs. O'Neil presented the request of the Corresponding Secretary General for a new desk, the one now used by her being inadequate to the requirements of her work. The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization also asked permission of the Board for a desk for her department; also the Registrar General for a new typewriter.

Mrs. Howard moved: "That the requests of the Corresponding Secretary General and the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization for new desks for their respective offices, of the Registrar General for a new typewriting machine and other minor furnishings be granted." Carried.

On the request of the Corresponding Secretary General, presented through Mrs. O'Neil, it was moved and carried, that Miss Holcombe be granted twenty-five days leave of absence, she having been deprived of the annual summer vacation owing to sickness.

The Regent of the District, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, presented to the Board a curious rug, bearing patriotic emblems and the initials of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This was accepted with a vote of thanks.

Mrs. Hatcher moved, that the Board appoint a treasurer to receive the funds contributed to the Lafayette mounment. Motion lost.

Miss Temple moved: "That it be stated in the circulars to be sent out regarding the proposed memorial to France, that the chairman is authorized to receive all contributions." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin suggested that the Board consider the matter of engaging Miss Janet Richards, as reader for the Congress.

Mrs. Colton moved: "That the question of selecting a reader for the next Congress be deferred until the December meeting of the Board." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Millward, submitting the terms upon which she would do the shorthand work of the Congress.

Mrs. Hatch moved, that action on this letter be deferred until December 13th. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter addressed to the President General, suggesting that the Daughters of the American Revolution hold their meeting at Chatauqua next summer in connection with the meeting of the New York State Federation of Clubs.

The Recording Secretary General was authorized to reply to the effect that the Constitution of the National Society prohibits its affiliation with other societies; also that the National Board does not hold any meeting during the summer.

The Recording Secretary General also presented a calendar designed by Miss Lawson, of Baltimore, who desired to sell the same under the auspices of the Daughters, offering a per centage to the Continental Hall Fund.

After some discussion of this matter, Miss Forsyth requested Dr. McGee to take the chair.

Miss Forsyth said: "I do not think it wise to set this matter aside absolutely, because some of these calendars are extremely valuable. Since we permit the sales of china here, I think we would be justified in favoring this project also; we cannot say it is out of our province."

It was decided that following a precedent already established Miss Lawson could have the privilege of exhibiting her calendar at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but the Society could not be in any way responsible for the same.

Miss Forsyth in the chair.

Miss Temple moved: "That while the Board feels interested, they cannot, at this time, when many duties are pressing, assist in the sale of this calendar." Carried.

Mrs. Goodloe presented, on the part of Mrs. Buckner Smith, some valuable revolutionary papers, to be loaned to the National Society.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the thanks of the Board be given Mrs. Ella Buckner Smith, through Mrs. Goodloe, Vice-President General,

for the loan of valuable papers, and that the same be placed in the Smithsonian Institution, properly labeled." Carried.

Mrs. Hatch asked that the Chairman of the House Committee be authorized to supply the Editor of the Magazine with certain items to be published in the Magazine for the benefit of the delegates and alternates coming to the Congress.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee also made a similar request.

It was moved and carried, that the Chairmen of the various committees have this privilege of publishing in the Magazine information necessary to be given out from their respective committees.

The Chair said: "While we are discussing the publication of certain things in the Magazine, I would like to ask permission of the Board to direct the Business Manager to send out to every member a leaflet calling attention to the Magazine."

An inquiry was made about the disposition of the papers of the Hospital Corps. The motion made on this subject at the previous meeting, to the effect that these papers be placed in the safe of the Treasurer General, the key to be given to the Recording Secretary General, was read, when Mrs. Alger moved that the action of the Board in September in regard to the papers of the Hospital Corps be rescinded. Carried.

The Chair said; "We must protect these papers from fire, and since the opinion of the Chair is asked, I would say that placing the papers in the drawer of the Recording Secretary General, as has been suggested, would not protect them from fire; therefore, this would seem unwise to the mover of the resolution regarding the papers at the September meeting, because everything has to be done in the most scrupulously careful way possible, and that is the reason the Board passed that resolution. Therefore, instead of rescinding it, I think some plan could be suggested by which these papers may be put away for safe keeping, they to be sealed and not opened until the Auditing Committee calls for them.

Dr. McGee moved that the Treasurer General, the Recording Secretary General, and the Historian General be appointed a committee to consider the question of what disposition shall be made of committee papers, etc., with the Recording Secretary General as chairman of this committee, and that the committee report at the next meeting of the Board. Carried.

It was ordered that this committee should also decide upon the disposition of the papers of the Hospital Corps.

At 1.15 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until December 13th.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.*

Report accepted.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

OCTOBER 20, 1898, TO NOVEMBER 18, 1898.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance, October 20th, .....	\$268 75	
Charter and Life Members, .....	77 00	
Fees and dues, .....	1,504 00	
Interest, .....	75 00	
Lineage, .....	44 00	
Magazine, .....	127 16	
Rosettes, .....	9 00	
Ribbon, .....	88	
Spoons, .....	3 05	
Insignia, .....	177 00	
Stationery, .....	10 79	
Certificates, .....	1 00	
Blanks, .....	80	
		<hr/> \$2,298 43

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded, .....	\$60 00
Spoons, .....	33 30
Rosettes, .....	40 00

*General Office.*

Rent, \$150, stamps, \$10, .....	\$160 00	
Office expenses, \$30, engrossing, \$13, ..	43 00	
Postage, President General, \$10, State		
Regent, Va., \$5, .....	15 00	
Stationery, \$4, carbon paper, \$3, .....	7 00	
Stationery, \$16.76; transfer cards, \$2.75,	19 51	
State Regent postage, Kentucky, .....	5 00	
Stamped envelopes, \$180, postals, \$23.25,	203 25	
Postage, application blanks, .....	25 00	
Flowers (Mrs. Walworth), .....	21 04	
Curator, salary, November, .....	75 00	
		<hr/> 573 80

*Registrar General.*

Engrossing, .....	\$21 70	
Clerk, salary, November, .....	50 00	
Clerk, salary, November, .....	50 00	
Clerk, salary, November, .....	50 00	
		<hr/> 171 70

*Treasurer General.*

Bookkeeper's salary, November, .....	\$100 00	
Record Clerk's salary, November, .....	50 00	
Clerk's salary, November, .....	30 00	
	<hr/>	180 00

*Recording Secretary General.*

Stenographer, salary, November, .....	\$75 00	
Flag Day advertisement, .....	1 65	
	<hr/>	76 65

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Clerk, salary, November, .....	50 00
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*Historian General.*

Clerk's salary, .....	120 00
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*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.*

Clerk's salary, November, .....	50 00
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*Card Catalogue.*

Repairs to typewriter, .....	\$3 90	
Typewriter keys, .....	3 00	
Clerk, salary, November, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	56 90

*Directory.*

Clerical service, October, .....	101 00
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*Librarian General.*

William and Mary Magazine, .....	\$3 00	
Binding, .....	10 65	
Cards, .....	2 25	
Salary, Clerk, November, .....	38 33	
	<hr/>	54 23

*Magazine.*

Printing November issue, .....	\$257 19	
Half-tones, .....	8 77	
Salary, Editor, November, .....	83 33	
Salary, Business Manager, November, ..	50 00	
	<hr/>	399 29

*Eighth Continental Congress.*

Postage, credential circulars, .....	13 00
--------------------------------------	-------

*Lineage.*

Postage, .....	10 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,898 87
Balance, .....		308 56
		<hr/>
		\$2,298 43



## ASSETS.

Permanent investments, .....	\$36,703 26
Current investments, .....	4,465 00
Current Fund—Bank deposit—Loan and Trust, \$169.88; Metropolitan, \$138.68, .....	308 56
Permanent Fund, .....	1,659 51
	<hr/> \$43,136 33

SARAH H. HATCH,  
*Treasurer General.*

## ERRATA.

An error placed to the credit of the Betty Allen Chapter for the Massachusetts Volunteers \$1.20 in place of \$120.00.

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On page 667 of the December number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the sentence beginning "as the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps had had no official association" should be omitted. It was stricken out of the report by a majority of the "Corps" and also by the Board and inserted through a typographical error. The "Corps," as well as the whole Society has taken great pride in the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution *were officially* connected with the Government during the war, for in accepting our services the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy paid them a compliment never before paid to a body of women.

It would be a poor return for all the courtesy of the Surgeon General, United States Army, if we publicly stated that we were not officially connected with his office, for on what other ground could he have placed in our hands the formal applications and confidential papers referred to him by the President, Senators and Representatives, or sent direct to the War Department? He also made emergency calls for nurses at all hours of the day and night; permitted us for part of the time to use the official stationery and telegraph blanks and to sign his name; ordered transportation refunded upon the telegrams signed by the Assistant Director as well as by the Director; and finally released the "Corps" from further service by an "honorable discharge." The extract from the annual report of the Surgeon General, United States Army, printed in another part of this Magazine shows how much the services of the "Daughters" were appreciated.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was therefore officially connected with the War Department during the whole of the Spanish-American war, and when the history of the war is written, it will surely give

credit for the helpful and voluntary services borne by the Daughters in all sections of the country.

(Signed)

MARY DESHA,

*Ex-Assistant Director.*

CAROLINE R. NASH,

*Ex-Assistant Director.*

BELL MERRILL DRAPER,

*Ex-Treasurer.*



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From the Chattanooga "Daily Times," May 11, we quote the following:

"The new song of 'The Old Thirteen' has been arranged for Bands, and was played first at Camp Thomas by the Regimental Band of the Twelfth Infantry."

The Chicago "Inter-Ocean," May 27, says:

"At the Pioneers' Banquet, held at the Sherman House last evening, a pleasant feature of the programme was the singing by Mrs. Katherine Wallace Davis of the new song, 'The Old Thirteen.' The music was composed by Mrs. Harriet Hayden Hayes, a granddaughter of the late Colonel John Marshall, a prominent pioneer of Illinois."

The "Evening Globe-Journal," Dubuque, Iowa, June 15:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution appropriately observed 'Flag Day.' Mrs. Searles, who has a sweet voice of excellent quality, sang the new song entitled 'The Old Thirteen.' The words were written by Mrs. Corrilla Copeland Lewis, Regent of Chariton, Iowa, D. A. R."

From the Chicago "Item" we quote the following:

"At the grand patriotic concert given at the Auditorium, Tuesday evening, June 28, the tableau of 'The Birth of the American Flag' closed the entertainment. The Continental Committee were represented by members of the 'Chicago Colonial Guards,' S. A. R., Mr. Porter B. Fitzgerald being a typical 'Washington,' as were Mr. Vandercook and Colonel Frederick C. Pierce of Colonel Ross and Robert Morris. Mrs. Betsy Ross was impersonated by Mrs. Roger Bassett, a 'Colonial Dame,' in gown of genuine colonial days. During the beautiful tableau was sung the new song of 'The Old Thirteen' by prominent singers."

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Miss Marie Louise Baxter, Nashville, Tennessee, writes: "The colored title page of Mrs. Ross, General Washington and the first flag is beautiful enough to frame."

The Boston "Record" says: "The D. A. R. seem to have adopted as one of their distinctive songs 'The Old Thirteen.' It is full of the spirit of patriotism."

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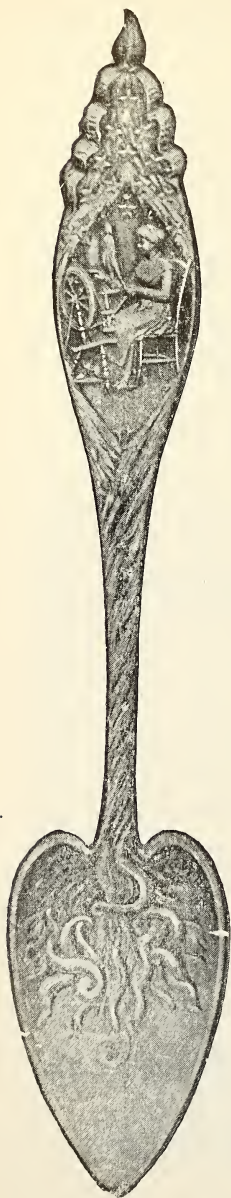
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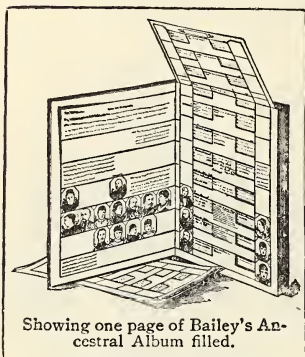
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THE

AMERICAN  
MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

FEBRUARY, 1899.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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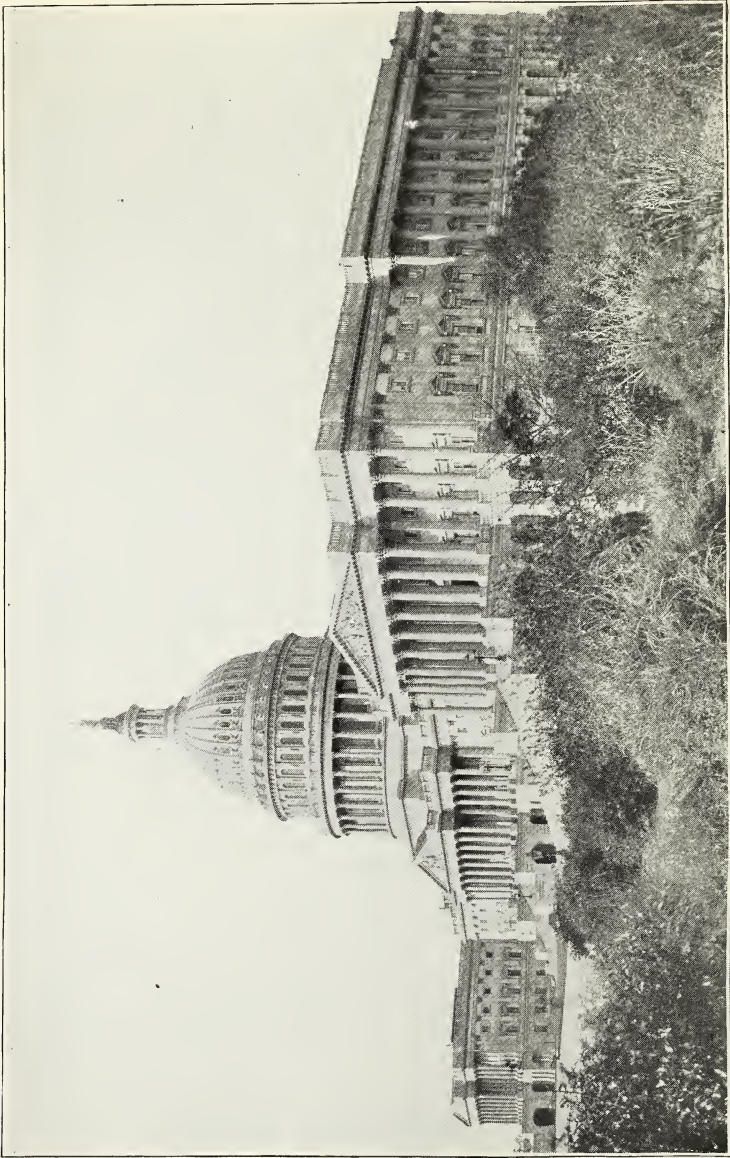
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THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.



# American Monthly Magazine

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## ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

IN a panoramic view from the mountain tops over a hundred years of American history we find that perils without and dissensions within have not prevented the crowning triumph of liberty and law. We have sometimes been forced to stop and see that our loins were girded about and our lamps kept burning that the faith within us should not falter and that hope should be renewed, as we have watched the rugged pathway over which our people have trod.

When the Articles of Confederation were adopted something over a hundred years ago there was no united government. It was a struggling infant thrown up on the shores of time, a waif not recognized as having conquered a place among the family of nations. Exhausted by a seven years' war, with no hands held out to help—alone, beating back the waves that threatened her destruction, each State looking jealously lest their own rights be invaded. Not only had the colonists to fight the armies of a powerful nation, but the opinions of a large majority of mankind which were opposed to the theory that supreme authority could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. What a love of liberty. What indomitable courage. What inherent faith that all men are created equal must have pervaded the hearts of these men that gave them the strength to try the profound experiment of self-government.

The trying hour had come. Congress in 1787 convened for the first time in the world's history for the purpose of deciding upon a form of government made by the people for the people.

They found that there was a vulnerable point in the heel of the confederacy of States that would weaken the growing

Republic. The same courage that brought our forefathers across the sea helped them to set this aside and in its place rose the National Union founded directly upon the will of the people clothed with self-preservation.

Two conditions pervaded the convention. One worked for a Republic that should be one and indivisible. The other a confederacy of States. These views became harmonized, by leaving each State in control of its own internal affairs, but to the Federal Government was committed all matters that concerned the Nation as a whole when completed. The legislative or law-making power, the executive and judicial powers were all under one authority—the Constitution—so that in 1789 all the States had accepted the Constitution and when the various electors met, George Washington, without dissenting voice, was chosen President of the United States. At this time, one hundred years ago, Washington City was an ideal city on paper. This beautiful site on the banks of the Potomac was a wilderness—bogs and marshes covered the valley. Yet in ten years the city must be built for the Congress was to leave Philadelphia for its home on the Potomac. L'Enfant, the French engineer, who was assigned by George Washington to lay out the city, took the gridiron plan of Thomas Jefferson, which was the old Babylonish plan of Philadelphia of right angles, and threw over it thirteen broad avenues named after the thirteen original States. These avenues were to radiate from thirteen green circles to be adorned with flowers and foliage, but, to lead where to? Out into the woods, bogs and quagmires.

When John Adams, the first President to live in the White House, entered the city, there were not houses enough to accommodate the small retinue of officials, fifty-four in number, including the President, secretaries and clerks. The streets were roadways and the sidewalks cow-paths; one wing only of the capitol was finished.

When Mr. Adams entered the White House Robert Fulton's steamer "Claremont" had not sailed up the Hudson. At the end of this century, where there is water enough to float a craft there is found a floating steam palace and the commerce of the earth has put on new proportions.

President and Mrs. Adams and Congress traveled by horse and chaise to the new Capital and were lost in the forest en-route. To-day the smallest capital of the States in the Union is entered by a palace car over the steel highways of the continent.

As yet, from this city Morse had not sent his message of God's love on wire chariots through space, but it was the potent influence of this century that bade it spring into life, and the electric currents to-day not only reach town and hamlet, city and plain, "but deep calleth unto deep" and "the deep uttereth his voice" and prophecy is fulfilled, for the nations of the earth speak with one tongue and at the rising of the sun and the going down thereof they are in touch with each other.

The spirit of discovery dominates other minds for it has been a century of invention. Thomas Edison has divided the electric current and its light indefinitely so that man holds a torch in his hand and the dark places of the earth are made light.

Franklin drew the lightning from the clouds but the century has harnessed it to chariots and it has become a winged messenger.

Of the beautiful Capital City of to-day I need not speak, but what a hundred years has wrought in this city has its counterpart in our glorious Republic. At the end of the last century the White House was not completed, and Congress was still in Philadelphia. Marvelous with results has been this century, and as we are looking into the coming of a new century so were our fathers, wondering and watching the new developments. Undoubtedly they often thought what century can equal ours in great achievements. Out of the Dutch in New York, Germans in Pennsylvania, French in South Carolina, Scotch and Swedes in New Jersey, and English over them all, a Nation was created that is Anglo-Saxon to the core.

They had some populous cities—six colleges—Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Kings or Columbia. They had Franklin and his thunderbolts, Arkwright and his weaving machine, Mrs. Gen-

eral Green and — and the cotton gin, but above all they had a Christian Republic of freemen!

But now a hundred years of Republic has been completed. The national ledger is made up; a balance sheet is presented for inspection.

The little narrow strip of territory lying along the small portion of the Atlantic coast about as large as the State of Texas, has been added to from year to year.

A century after the discovery of America this continent was under the jurisdiction of three distinct ownerships, the English, French and Spanish.

The French dominion, through the Jesuit mission trading posts and forts, slowly but efficaciously threw out the tendrils of this sturdy vine until they had enveloped in their grasp a chain of forts, sixty in number, between Montreal and New Orleans. At one time the Spanish owned California, New Mexico, Louisiana, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. But westward the course of empire took its way.

The same pioneer spirit that took our people over the Alleghenies into Kentucky and Tennessee and up into the great northwest urged them on to the Mississippi River. Accessions of territory took them across the Mississippi into the Louisiana purchase, in itself equal to the former area of the United States.

Brave hearted out into the great American deserts they went, and the waste places have been made to blossom like the rose—on, on to the Rocky Mountains and over them the tide of empire swept and down into the green valleys of the Pacific slope, until the shores of the Pacific were made the western boundary of this national domain.

By right of conquest and the treaty of Paris, 1783, we had an area of 27,844 square miles. Six other accessions have been by right of purchase.

The Louisiana purchase from Napoleon was 1,171,931 square miles in the heart of this continent for \$15,000,000, quite likely for fear of its going into Great Britain's hands.

Sixteen years after the Louisiana purchase Florida was purchased from Spain, 59,268 square miles, for \$6,500,000.

William H. Seward brought about the Alaska purchase from the Czar of Russia for \$7,200,000, greatly through friendship



and probably out of a desire to hurt England on this continent.

Our next acquisition was Texas, with 376,133 square miles. It was annexed and our Government issued its own bonds for \$10,000,000 to liquidate the public debt of the country. Out of this came the Mexican War, which ended by our securing 591,318 square miles, for which the Government allowed \$15,000,000. Ten millions was afterward paid for another slice, making \$25,000,000. All this was during the Polk and Pierce administrations, which had really been acquired by conquest.

Beginning with 1803 and ending in 1867 our total expenditure was \$69,700,000, and how is it to-day? The course of empire is still to the westward.

Before any of the acquisitions of the last war our possessions had grown until they were fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States. It seems a little late in the century to raise the cry against expansion.

Josiah Quincy, a prototype of some men of to-day, once thought that the people of the Atlantic and Northern States ought not to look on in patience and see representatives and senators from the Red River and Missouri pouring themselves upon the floor of Congress, managing the affairs of the seaboard. Even Daniel Webster had a vague idea of the west in those days. A proposition was before the Senate to establish a mail route from Independence, Missouri, to the mouth of Columbia River, three thousand miles long. In closing a speech against the measure he said: "What do we want with this vast, worthless area? This region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts and shifting sands, and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we put these great deserts, those endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to the base with eternal snows; what can we hope to do with the western coast of three thousand miles—rock-bound, cheerless, uninviting, and not a harbor on it? What use have we for such a country?"

Has there ever been a forward movement in our history that some Josiah Quincy, or some college professor was not in need of a bracing of their wavering faith in this Republic?

Out of the whirl and rush of these tremulous forces which



have not yet done their march across the continent, whose wilderness they have peopled and subdued, they have caught from time to time the echoes of—still westward, ho!

And after a century of expansion, the Constitution is stronger than ever to-day. The Government has a standing at home and abroad that it never had before. As our freedom expands and righteousness reigns men grow strong and upright.

The national growth in institutions of learning has been amazing. The Colonies from their first straitened beginnings all the way on have done generous things for education. The agricultural progress, the increase of manufactures and foreign commerce, the wealth of the United States, its net work of railroads extending over the country, its wonderful advance in science, discovery and invention have made the world stand aghast.

The actual increase in many of these and other important industries since 1860 has been equal to the total accumulation of all previous years in the same developments since the foundation of the Government which must indicate good statesmanship, good legislation and a prudent administration of public affairs.

Through all this hundred years the sun has sent its morning kiss on the crest of the waves of the old Atlantic to the shores of this Christian Republic, and for half a century when it has sunk behind the sunset sea its rays have tipped its good night, through our golden gate of the great Pacific. At the end of this one hundred years, with the Antilles in the East and the Golden Gate, the Hawaiis, and our Philippines in the West we have reached the hour when the sun never sets in our domain and it is always morning in our Republic!

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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## CATHARINE SCHUYLER.

BY MRS. WILLIAM F. JONES.

ON June 17th, 1897, a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Allegany County was organized at

Belmont, with a charter membership of twenty-two ladies, Miss Forsyth, the State Regent, being present to perfect the organization. No name was selected.

At the July meeting, held in Wellsville, at the residence of the First Vice-Regent, Mrs. William F. Jones, the name of "Catharine Schuyler," was selected and chosen because she represented the pioneer family of Allegany County, being an ancestor of revolutionary fame of Judge Philip Church.

The name was presented to the Chapter by the hostess, in the following highly interesting historical paper :

Catharine Van Rensselaer Schuyler, beloved and only daughter of John Rensselaer, patron of Green Bush, was par excellence the gentlewoman among the New York representatives of the Republican Court and camp during the War of the American Revolution. The elegant hospitality and lavish bounty of her father's house (thought by many to have caused the anti-rent struggles later) prepared and equipped her for the high position she held as the wife of a major general, United States Senator and large landholder.

When the accomplished daughter of affluence, mistress of several languages besides her own, (who remained we are told, quite unspoiled by the affection and indulgence that surrounded her youth), was united in marriage with the noble young officer, Philip Schuyler, who had served already in the French War, their home became the center of all that was best, as well as most refined in the city of Albany, near which the Schuyler family had lived for a hundred years.

The family wealth fell to Philip by right of primogeniture, but true American that he was at that early day, he had at once shared it with his brothers and sisters. Mrs. Schuyler also was the heiress of large estates and she and her husband planned a fine house of the Dutch type in Albany.

While this house was building, in 1760, General Schuyler had imperative calls to go to Europe, but the refined and courteous lady proved also the competent woman of affairs, and the house was found completed on the return of General Schuyler.

In it at one time fourteen captive French officers were entertained and so graciously as to win their warm regard and sin-

cere admiration. In this house several children were born and received most loving nurture from the good mother to whom home and family were ever first.

General and Mrs. Schuyler also owned a handsome country seat near Saratoga, and there occurred an example of patriotic devotion of property to the cause of American Independence, which retains the place in history.

Mrs. Schuyler was at this place when she received word from her husband that he wished the standing grain on it to be destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British.

Mrs. Schuyler fired the wheat with her own hands and then she asked the tenants to do likewise, which it is pleasant to know that they did. The house itself was afterward burned to the ground by Burgoyne.

Malice and detraction, like grim death, love shining marks, and some New England men and General Gates did not acquiesce in the position high in influence attained by General Schuyler. Their thoughts prevailed for a time and General Schuyler was relieved of his command. He demanded an investigation, was acquitted of fault, and re-instated, but only for a short time. Again General Gates was placed in the position of General Schuyler.

Just here is where the influence of a noble woman helped to hold a man steady in the line of duty, when tempted to leave it by unjust treatment. Under like provocation General Benedict Arnold, brilliant soldier and ardent patriot up to such a time of strain of principle, fell to a depth of infamy that time and history have done nothing to lighten.

Contrast these names, as they have come down to us, Schuyler and Arnold.

General Washington remained firm in his confidence in the ability and integrity of General Schuyler and all the events of Schuyler's life proved the justice of that trust.

In the winter of 1780, General Schuyler and his family spent several weeks at Morristown in a house assigned them by Washington. During this time a courtship of Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Catharine Schuyler, was ardently pressed by the young secretary and aide-de-camp of the Commander-in-Chief, Alexander Hamilton. So engrossed was young

Hamilton by such thoughts that he once narrowly escaped being shut out of camp from an entire failure on his part to give the countersign to a sentinel. This was a source of much mirth on the part of Mrs. Schuyler, who was nevertheless fond of the young man, and later received him cordially into her family.

The eldest daughter of General and Mrs. Philip Schuyler was married June 27, 1777, to John Barker Church, whose fortune and family he left in England, and he embraced with ardor the cause of the colonists, but he did this under the assumed name of Carter. This is supposed to have been because he had fought a duel in England. This daughter of General Schuyler, from whom the village of Angelica was named, lived in the family traditions as well as in the memoirs and letters of her contemporaries as a brilliant, handsome woman, a belle much in society, both at home and in London. She is spoken of as Mrs. Carter by Washington in a letter to General Schuyler, describing a visit that she made to army headquarters with her younger sister, Elizabeth, afterward Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, when Washington entertained them at dinner. Mrs. Church's portrait was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The name Angelica, in Dutch Engeltic, was a favorite name in the old Dutch families and has been used in the Schuyler family from the 17th century down, and occurs in every generation, and in the Livingston family also.

Robert Livingston, often called the first Lord of the Manor, and his nephew, Robert Livingston, both married Schuylers.

Mrs. John B. Church was at General Schuyler's house in Albany when an attack was made on it by a band of Tories and Indians under the command of John Waltemeyer. Mr. Church, of Geneva, says: "I remember hearing my grandfather, Judge Philip Church, say that in the hours of the retreat of the family to the upper part of the house, he, Philip Church, then a child, received a blow, the scar of which remained during life."

Margaret Schuyler, afterward Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, is the heroine of that occasion, because she rescued her little sister, Catharine. As she ran up the stairs carrying the



child, a tomahawk was thrown after them. The mark of this tomahawk is shown to this day, as the house is still standing in Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Church paid a visit to the late Judge Philip Church soon after he had established himself at Belvidere, making the journey to New York in their own coach with a party of attendants. Again quoting Mr. John Church, of Geneva, he says: "I have often heard my grandmother, Anna Stewart Church, daughter of General Stewart, of Philadelphia, tell of her efforts to entertain these relatives in the old white house where the family lived during the building of the present stone house. The octagon brick stable on the Belvidere farm was planned and built by Mrs. J. B. Church during this visit."

Mrs. Church died in New York City in 1815, and was interred in the Livingston vault, in Trinity Churchyard.

Our own country of Allegany has revolutionary records, but they are to border warfare with savage Indians and the heroes of those times, like Major Moses Van Campen, thrill us by their courage and endurance, but they do not touch the heart like these women, brave but gentle, and therefore have we chosen the name of one conspicuous where all seem great in service to modern eyes and standards, and we have wished to do Catharine Schuyler lasting honor by giving her name to our Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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## A SKETCH OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE descended from an ancient family of Auvergne, was born in 1757, in the castle of Chavagnac, now in the department of Upper Loire. His father, Colonel, the Marquis de Lafayette, was dead when this son was born, having fallen in the battle of Hastenbeck, when he was not yet twenty-five years of age. At the age of eleven Lafayette was taken to Paris to begin his education. During the pursuit of his studies he was placed in the army lists, in order that he might secure as early as possible the advantages of military promotion. At the age of thirteen his mother died in Paris, and he was left



with no nearer relative than his grandmother. His rank and title at court made him an interesting feature in the life at the capital. At an early age he became a soldier, and went to America in 1777 to take part with the colonists in their war of Independence. At a banquet in honor of the brother of the English King he first heard the Declaration of Independence. He was won by its arguments and from that time joined his hopes and sympathies to the American cause. But the question arose how he was to aid it. He was not yet twenty years old, he had just married, his prospects at home for honor and happiness were bright. To join the patriot army would take him from his native land, his wife, and all his coveted ambition, and lead him into a struggle that seemed as hopeless as its cause was just. His zeal for America overcame all obstacles, but other difficulties arose. His family objected, the British minister protested, and the French King was unwilling to give his permission. Still undaunted, he purchased a vessel, fitted it out at his own expense, and escaping the officers who were sent to detain him, crossed the ocean. As soon as he reached Charleston, he hastened to Philadelphia and offered himself to Congress, asking to serve as a volunteer without pay. A few days after his acquaintance with Washington began, and his friendship exercised a great influence over the development of his mind and the formation of his opinions. His bravery won for him a commission as major general before he was twenty-one. Lafayette with several officers landed at Charleston on the 13th of June, 1777, and were entertained at the summer residence of Major Huger, who received the strangers with a "cordial welcome and a generous hospitality." On the 25th of June, Lafayette, with his two colonels as counsellors and his aides-de-camp, started for Philadelphia, and after a journey of nine hundred miles presented himself at Congress. His joy at his success with Congress was redoubled by the flattering proof of friendship and regard on the part of the Commander-in-Chief. Lafayette's first service in the Continental Army was at Brandywine, and you also remember how he won distinction for himself as a soldier, and with what applause he was pronounced one of the heroes of the day. He remained but a few days in Philadelphia, and fearing lest he might

fall a prisoner in the hands of the British, he was transported by water to Bristol and from there removed in a carriage to Bethlehem, where he spent four months among the Moravians, recuperating from the wound he had received in the battle of Brandywine. After he had sufficiently recovered to join the army, he distinguished himself in a skirmish near Gloucester. Lafayette appeared next at Valley Forge and Barren Hill, and it is said he never fully realized how important a crisis for him was this affair at Barren Hill. If he had been captured then by the British, the first occasion when he had been intrusted with a separate command, the memory of Lafayette would have become that of a mere incident in the War of Independence. While at the camp of Valley Forge he received news of the death of his oldest child, and the distance from Europe to America seemed a more terrible separation than ever. The battle of Monmouth is the most difficult to follow in detail of any of the battles during the Revolutionary War. The battle at Newport, and Lafayette's services in the enterprise against Rhode Island, are such proofs of his zeal, ardor and talents as have endeared him to America. About this time Congress had ordered to Boston their best war vessel to convey Lafayette to France. He proceeded to Philadelphia to take formal leave of Congress, and then started on horse-back to Boston. He set out upon his journey in a hard and drizzling rain, but the long strain of anxiety and care during the siege in Rhode Island had told upon his former vigorous constitution, and he was worn out and ill. He continued through many discomforts until he reached Fishkill, when he succumbed to a violent illness, and it was not until December that he was ready to continue his journey to Boston. Upon his arrival there he was received with the warmest expressions of welcome and of sympathy from the citizens. Lafayette was the bearer of very important papers to France, especially of the instructions of Congress to Dr. Franklin, then American Minister. The declaration of war between France and Britain gave him an opportunity of aiding the new Republic effectually, by returning to France, where he was received with honor by the court and with enthusiasm by the people. He sailed for France on the 11th of January, 1779. This closed the first period of

Lafayette's career in America. Twice Lafayette came afterward to America. The first time in 1784, when yielding in his desire to see General Washington and to greet his companions in arms after the declaration of peace, he crossed the ocean and arrived in New York on the 4th of August. He spent several days amid the delightful surroundings of Mt. Vernon, whither he was conducted by General Washington, who went to Richmond to meet him. He re-visited many points of interest in the Virginia campaign, and he was received in such a manner that his tour was a continual triumph. The second time was when he made his famous visit in 1824 and 1825. He brought with him his son, George Washington Lafayette, to present him to the people whom he had helped to liberate. This visit of General Lafayette to America, nearly fifty years after the foundation of the Nation which he had so generously assisted, was an event to which the world's history can furnish no parallel. The great experiment of self-government was a triumphant success. Our population and prosperity had increased beyond all precedent, and our navy bore our flag over every sea. Never was the benefactor of a people awarded a homage so universal or so spontaneous. It was as if one of the dead heroes of the past, to whom the indebtedness of mankind is always acknowledged, were to be reanimated to receive the gratitude of a living world. The intelligence of the arrival of Lafayette in the harbor of New York on the 15th of August, 1824, spread through the city with a rapidity which our present methods of electrical communication could scarcely have increased. Multitudes poured into the street in expectation of instantly beholding him. But at the request of the city authorities he landed on Staten Island and was conducted to the mansion of the Vice-President of the United States. On the following day he sailed to New York on board the "Chancellor Livingston." Many vessels, both national and private, arrayed in their gayest trim, welcomed the noble guest. The ringing of bells, the roaring of cannon, the decoration of steamships, the martial strains of music, and the shouts of the people proclaimed a joyous jubilee. The recollection of so many dear companions and the recognition of some who survived, among the number Colonel Willet, (then in

his eighty-fifth year), overwhelmed him with emotion. Lafayette received the congratulations of the citizens in the Governor's chamber in the City Hall. He left New York for Boston on the 20th of August, attended by a numerous civil and military escort, and all along the route he was met by a great concourse of people. Every town and village through which he passed was ornamented or illuminated, and every testimony of gratitude and affection was offered to the Nation's guest. Lafayette reached Boston and spent the night at the residence of Governor Eustis at Roxbury, and on the following morning the city proceeded to meet him, accompanied by a cavalcade of twelve hundred horsemen. The sight of the General as he drove up to the line in an open barouche awakened an enthusiasm which only an eye witness could describe. Lafayette had sounded all the depths of honor. He had passed from every enjoyment that wealth and royal favor could bestow to poverty and a dungeon. For just here I will mention in parentheses (he had been seized for the Republican sentiments he was known to profess, and after several vain efforts to maintain the cause of rational liberty, he left Paris for Flanders but was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and conveyed to Olmutz, where he remained for five years, suffering every privation; until Bonaparte obtained his liberation in 1797.) Lafayette passed through immense throngs, with all the noise that bells, cannon, and human lungs were capable of producing. Every countenance beamed with admiration, and every one wore a Lafayette badge stamped upon blue ribbon. An arch was thrown across Washington street inscribed with the stanza, "We bow not the neck, and we bend not the knee, but our hearts, Lafayette, we surrender to thee." It was a complete surrender, and the cultivated classes of that somewhat exclusive city led the wild enthusiasm of the street. When the State House was reached the officers of the militia were presented, and he was welcomed to the Commonwealth by the Governor. Lafayette's reception culminated in a grand military review, which was finer than anything which had taken place in Boston. A few days later Lafayette rode to Cambridge to attend the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the ovation was as great as the one at the State House.



Mr. Ware gave a beautiful poem with allusions to Lafayette, and Mr. Everitt pronounced an oration (of which nothing more magnificent in the way of oratory could be conceived). When he alluded to the noble conduct of Lafayette in procuring a ship for his own transportation, when all America was too poor to offer him a passage to her shores, the scene was overpowering, every man in the assembly was in tears. When the voice of the orator ceased there was perfect silence, the feeling was too great for immediate applause. When the response came it was never to be forgotten. The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in a scene of grandeur. The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the projected monument were performed by the officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, assisted by Lafayette and the President of the Association, Daniel Webster. The address of Everitt at Cambridge was a grand display of oratory, but in Webster at Bunker Hill there was combined the magnificent presence of the man, and he seemed to tower above all other men. At the laying of the corner-stone Lafayette refused to take the seat next official personages and distinguished guests, saying, "I belong among survivors of the Revolution," and so he took a seat among the veterans, with no shelter from the rays of a June sun. At the conclusion of the exercises a dinner was given and patriotic toasts abounded. Lafayette made a most graceful speech which his French accent made very touching. Lafayette stood before his audience a fine portly figure, nearly six feet tall, wearing lightly the three score and ten years he had nearly completed, showing no infirmity, save the slight lameness incurred in our defense at the battle of Brandywine. He proclaimed that "Bunker Hill had been the pole star upon which his eye had been fixed." Many of the adjacent towns were visited, and everywhere he received a most cordial welcome. On Sunday, the 5th of September, the General returned to New York, receiving there, of course, the usual acclamations. The anniversary of his birthday came on the 6th, his sixty-seventh year, and it was celebrated at a dinner given to him at Washington Hall. He left New York for Jersey City, and was received by the Governor and many distinguished citizens. In Newark unusual demonstrations



were awarded Lafayette. As soon as he arrived near Newark bridge a salute was fired, and he was escorted by the distinguished members of the New Jersey courts, the clergy, and guests from abroad to the residence of Judge Boudinot, then occupied by Mrs. Munn. A civic arch was erected on the common, and two thousand militia escorted the illustrious guest, and as the General passed under the arch a female chorus sang and strewed flowers in his path. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Attorney General of New Jersey, welcomed him, and he responded in a touching manner. The crowd had so surrounded him that it was impossible for citizens and ladies to be presented as had been planned. A collation was served at his headquarters at the Boudinot House, and a toast was proposed which was drank with rapturous applause. At a recent meeting of one the New Jersey Chapters an able article on Lafayette's visit to Newark was read. As the reader ceased speaking, a voice said, "I was there, and walked through the arch, and saw all the celebrities." Whereupon Miss Eliza Sanford, a daughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary War was asked to rise that all the members might see her. She did so and was enthusiastically acknowledged with waving of flags and clapping of hands. That little incident served to bring that far away time down very close to the present. From Newark Lafayette proceeded to Trenton, and it is stated in one of the papers of that time that the crowd in the streets was so great as to compel the driver of the mail coach to pass around the town. Here were triumphal arches, variegated lamps, and such festivities as his brief sojourn would permit. Members of the Common Council were chosen to meet him, and no one took a greater part in the entertainment than Evan Evans (who by the way is the grandfather of our Chapter Vice-Regent, Mrs. Foster). In Philadelphia a grand ball was given in his honor, which exceeded in all respects any entertainment of the kind before known. The proceedings were similar to what had taken place in other cities, the same universal uproar, the same exultation of heart, the noise of drum and trumpet.

During his visit, which lasted a little more than a year, Lafayette traveled through nearly every part of the United States,

and at last this grand national jubilee was concluded by the departure of this illustrious hero whose presence had gladdened the hearts of millions of freemen. All business was suspended in the city of Washington. Lafayette appeared in the hall of the President's mansion, and, surrounded by all the civil and military officers, members of Congress, and distinguished citizens, he received the farewell of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. When the President dwelt upon the heartfelt reception which national gratitude had offered to him, and the blessings which he would carry to his native land, Lafayette embraced the President, saluting him on each cheek in the French manner. As a vessel placed at his disposal moved off, the deepest silence reigned until the artillery thundered its valedictory, and his farewell to America was accompanied by his fatherly benediction upon the whole people. Lafayette died at Paris on the 20th of May, 1834, and was buried in the same tomb in which reposed the body of Madame de Lafayette, who died in 1807. The inscription upon his stone is very simple, and no word reveals the fact that he ever visited America. The name of Lafayette with the present and all future generations will be associated with liberty, freedom, and happiness.

MARY HUNT EVANS,  
*Historian, General David Foreman Chapter.*

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702 N. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.,  
December 12th, 1898.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, EDITOR.

*Dear Madam:* I claim descent from the Washingtons in England, and have gathered all records bearing on direct lineage.

As given in the Supplement to the American Monthly, Vol. XIII, No. 6, Dec., 1898, Lawrence Washington, mayor of Northampton, married Anna Pargiter, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Gretworth, England.

His son, Robert Washington, of Sulgrave, England, married Elizabeth Light, daughter of Robert Light (I make this correction below and give my authority). She was the daugh-

ter and heir of Walter Light, of Radway, and not Robert Light, as given in the Supplement. (See will of Walter Light, gentleman, made March 16th, 1596, proven 1597, of Parish of Busshopper, Ichington, buried in church in Parish of Radway, a copy of which I possess.)

Mr. Henry F. Waters, researcher in England, who is authority for the above records, makes this statement in connection with his Washington Light records later:

"An error slipped into the pedigree of Washington family presented by me in 1889. Robert Washington, of Sulgrave, married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Light and *not* Robert as given."

The will of Walter Light, of Radway, proved in 1597, proves this: The children of Robert Washington and Elizabeth (Light) were: Lawrence, who married Margaret Butler (as given in Supplement, ancestor of George Washington, of U. S. A.); Robert; Walter, of Radway, died 1597 [namesake of Walter Light, his grandfather], married Alice [Murden] Morden, of Morell, (daughter of John Morden, of Morten, County Warr, whose will was proven 1647.—E. J. H.) She was left a widow and married, secondly, John Woodward, of Stratford-on-Avon.—See pedigree in Visitations of Warwick, 1619; Christopher-Palmer; Amy.

Walter Washington and Alice Morden, whose mother was Katherine (Marston) Morden, daughter and co-heir of Richard Marston, of Draughton, had son, John of Radway, married Mary Danvers, daughter of George Danvers, of Blisworth, County Northumberland, England; and daughter, Katherine Washington, in England.

Amy Pargiter was the second wife of Mayor Lawrence Washington.

This is my ancestry Washington, in brief. I have full records of ancestors and descendants of my lineage. I shall be pleased to have you credit to H. F. W. and E. J. H. this correction in AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Yours truly,

EVA J. HOPKINS HAMILTON,

*D. A. R. No. 346, Charter member Chicago Chapter.*

## A SKETCH OF MERCY OTIS WARREN.

[Given before the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by Elsie Role.]

FOR all the world, the story of the great women and the great men of history is a common heritage of aid and inspiration. Yet it is, I suppose, most natural that a people should take a deeper and more exclusive interest in the great names of their own country. If the aims and sacrifices of the revolutionary fathers aroused the helpful enthusiasm of the young Marquis de Lafayette how much more lasting is the impression upon us. For we live among their landmarks and enjoy, everyday, the benefits of their heroism.

But between ourselves and our ancestors a barrier seems to exist. The names of a Molly Pitcher and a Lydia Darrach belong to a more stirring epoch than our own. And those of us who have not chosen to enter the great world, would feel more in sympathy with that past age, if we knew more of the men and women who were quietly—but none the less truly—aiding to form our history.

That is particularly true of us, the women of to-day. We hear so much that we are “new women,” that in some subtle way—always undefined and perhaps undefinable—we are “not the same” as our grandmothers, that we are almost ready to believe ourselves of quite a different nature. But it is the conditions that are changed. From a primitive and simple life we are grown into a more difficult and complex civilization. In comparison with the sudden shock of difference between their European culture and their first colonial homes, the women of those times would consider our growth an evolution. In reality, it has come with something of the suddenness of revolution. And as I feel sure that it is the conditions only that are changed, and that we have been very much the same children, and are very much the same women, as those of revolutionary days, I have thought that the story of an early American woman would interest you even as it did me.

This woman, Mercy Otis, was born in 1728, in the Cape Cod country. And, says her best biographer, we may im-



agine her "quaint little figure like all the child-figures of the time, with long skirt and a close cap to protect her head from the searching cape winds that always fought their way into the bleak draughty farm-houses." In summer, the little Mercy had her "task and her seam," and after them the far sweeter delight of out-door duties, the gathering of bayberries for candles and healing-salve, and the search for the wild cranberry of the Cape. And we know that in winter she must have sat by the sputtering candle and enriched her small mind by reading of the "Day of Doom" and the fate of

" Children flagitious,  
And parents did them undo  
By nurture vicious."

Or, perhaps, as has been quaintly suggested, she read from "Cotton's Spiritual Milk for Babes" and learned from the Bay Psalm Book such cheerful child-lore as this:

"My heart is smote and dryde like grasse,  
That I to eate my bread forget:  
By reason of my groaning's voyce,  
My bones unto my skin are set.  
Like pelican in wilderness, like owle in desert, so am I ;  
I watch and like a sparrow am on housetop solitarily."

Of course, Mercy, like the virtuous woman of the Proverbs, was taught to "look well to the ways of a household." And it was a tradition of the motherland that when, with her needlework and her housewifery, a woman sang a little, painted a little, and played a gentle gavotte on a tinkling harpsichord, her education was elegantly complete. But Mercy longed for books and loved the vicarious joys of her brother's broader education. The honors of college were not for the Mercy Otises of those days. There was no special privilege of education for a clever girl, no particular opportunity for a clever woman. And it was not till she was—for the time—a very old maid of twenty-six and engaged to James Warren that she made for herself, as she says, a "company of the right stamp, sociable, learned, virtuous, and polite." Then she and her husband became one with all the great men of that excited day. And she was even so broad minded as to accept the friendship of a certain Doctor Cooper, whose foolhardy



love of learning led him to the forbidden study of the "dangerous and pernicious French language."

During the revolutionary period, Mrs. Warren wrote many dramas and poems, frankly partisan, and from a literary standpoint, eminently dull. It is not as a dramatist that she can be fairly judged. For she was not in any sense a literary dilettante and in her quiet moments her style was all the stilted tediousness of the age. But intensely moved by the revolutionary spirit, she wrote "in iron and in blood;" and she was eminently a strong pamphleteer. It is when she is interested, as she was in her *History of the Revolution*, and in her literary attacks on the British, in her ardent patriotism and her republicanism, that her satire is most incisive and uncompromising. Washington accepted the dedication of two of her dramas; and in her own day, the influence of her political writings was greater than we now dream.

It has been said of Mercy Warren that she is "the precursor of the type of American woman, a creature of fine nervous organization, cruelly beset at times by the vapours, unalterably brave, even stoical, ready for the emergency and prepared to stand with unmoved face in the van of battle." A woman of rich domestic life and of public effort, who believed that she was to be not less an American and a loyal citizen because she was a courteous hostess and a good mother. Her gentleness and force of character gave her influence over so many that some one said, "Those whom Mrs. Warren fails to persuade or convince, she charms or beguiles into silence and approbation." And she is the woman, too, of whom a young son could say, "For seventeen years I have devoted myself to the every wish of my dear mother. But I have not done enough."

Little is thought and still less is said of this gentle, strong, and noble lady of the Revolution. But fortunately for us, she is of those great women who have belonged so well to their own time, that in after years history has not forgotten them. And it must always be an inspiration to the Daughters of that Revolution that she encouraged, and to the other daughters of the land she loved so deeply, to see in Mercy Warren the first type of American womanhood.

## OUR STRATFORD ANCESTORS.

GAZING through the vista of the past, a panorama of English scenes is unrolled before us. We behold green fields covered with the English daisy; Hawthorne hedges in full bloom; parks sacred to the deer and fox; peasant cottage and lordly castle. The scene changes: we gaze upon ruined homes and deserted firesides; the martyrs fires lighted by superstition; friend betraying friend; enemies exulting in triumph over crushed foes.

The panorama moves onward. Vessels are leaving the motherland, bound for the New World. They carry not only merchandise, but a goodly number of men and women of gentle birth, who have gone down to the sea in ships to escape from an intolerable persecution. After weeks of buffet-ing with the winds and waves our harbors are safely reached. Joyfully the weary voyagers step upon the land where they can worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. Cheerfully the castle is exchanged for the log cabin. The park for the forest filled with wild beasts, venomous serpents, and the treacherous Redskin.

Our ancestors and their wives formed a part of that band of brave men and noble women.

America, the "Eldorado," became the scene of many conflicts with savage foe, beasts of the forest, sickness, privation, and death; but the faith which brought our ancestors to this land of promise, was like a guiding star, ever leading them toward the goal of secular and religious liberty.

In 1637 the Pequods, a tribe of Indians noted for their war-like propensities, became so aggressive that Captain Mason, with a band of ninety men from Connecticut, marched against them. Hartford contributed forty-two soldiers, Wethersfield eighteen, and Windsor thirty. In the three towns there were only two hundred and fifty men able to bear arms, yet more than one-third of this number volunteered to take part in this expedition.

After a long, weary, and tedious march, the little army reached the Indian encampment, near Groton, at break of day, upon May 27th. Surrounding it, they set it on fire. A terrible

scene followed. The Indians, if they escaped from the burning buildings, met death at the hands of their enemies; if they remained within the enclosure, they perished. It has been estimated that seven hundred Indians fell upon that battlefield. Many of the warriors who escaped, fled southward, reaching Cuphead (now Stratford); they were met by the Pequonnock Indians, who became their allies and hastened with them to Sasquo Swamp (now Southport).

The English followed them in hot pursuit; as the savages rushed into the morass, one of their number darting from behind a tree, caught hold of one of the soldiers; throwing him over his shoulder, he tossed him to a comrade. Captain Mason beholding the man's peril, followed them into the forest, but was unable to effect a rescue, as the Indian held the soldier as a breast-plate before him, but Captain Mason, by the sudden thrust of his bayonet, wounded the savage, who, with a howl of pain, dropped his prisoner, and disappeared. The Englishman lived many years afterward. The soldiers surrounded the swamp, which they slowly penetrated. The Indians lost so many of their warriors, that taking advantage of a dense fog, they made a break for liberty, but were repulsed, with great loss, and were soon obliged to surrender. Many of the warriors were sold. Two hundred of the women and children were sold as slaves. This act of cruelty upon the part of the whites was justly punished, for it compelled them to live in a state of terror for seventy-five years afterward. King Philip could never have consolidated the Indian tribes but for the hatred the white race inspired in the savage breast by their merciless treatment of the Pequods in 1637.

Roger Ludlaw, who was one of the leading spirits in this warfare with the Indians, was so delighted with the fertility of the southern part of Connecticut, that he determined to found a colony there. Upon his return, he brought such glowing accounts of the country to his friends, that a number of them resolved to emigrate to Unquawa (now Fairfield). In 1638 William Judson, our ancestor, emigrated to Cuphead. He was the first white man who settled there.

In 1639 John Curtis and Richard Booth, our ancestors, with a number of their friends, settled in Stratford.

Cuphead was not a forest at that time, for the Indians, realizing its fertility, had cleared a large portion of it for their planting ground.

We know but little of the trials experienced in this new settlement; its people were too engrossed with the stern realities of life to write its records. Even the links which connected many of the families of the New and Old World have been lost. The enforcement of the law, compelling all persons to partake of the sacrament before leaving England, resulted in the escape of the non-conformists in all kinds of disguises. Many succeeded in reaching America undiscovered, but owing to the watchfulness of the Government spies, it was never safe for them to refer to their ancestral homes. This silence has been the cause of their descendants losing all trace of their ancestors in the motherland.

Stratford in its infancy was surrounded by a dense forest inhabited by the deer, wolf, fox, otter, mink, muskrat, bear, and wild cat. These animals were not only a source of revenue to the hunter, but the terror of the children and the belated traveler. No unguarded farmyard was safe from their depredations. In the evening, as the Colonists sat by the light of the tallow candles, and the blaze of the burning logs in the great fire places, spinning, knitting, and preparing utensils for the home use, they were serenaded by the hideous cries of the wild cat, and the howlings of the beasts of the forest.

In the winter season the wolves, driven by hunger, imperiled the lives of all who ventured into the wilderness. Our ancestor, Joseph Curtis, with a number of his neighbors, rode on horseback to Newtown for grain. As they proceeded slowly homeward through the forest, they heard the distant howlings of their dreaded enemies. It was impossible to ride fast, for the horses were heavily laden. While they were discussing what course to follow, a large pack of wolves suddenly appeared in their rear. We can easily imagine how those flint locks did good service; but as one wolf fell, the rest stopped only long enough to devour him, before hastening in pursuit. Bag after bag of grain was thrown to them, but with the ferocity known only to the wolf nature, they came onward. At last as the only means of escaping, all of the corn was



thrown upon the ground. The panic-stricken horses, relieved of their burdens, carried their riders safely home.

The good people of Stratford determined that the wolves should be exterminated, and as a reward of thirty-two shillings was offered for every wolf slain, their number was soon reduced; but far more terrible to the people of Stratford than any danger from wild beasts, was a threatened Indian war. From Long Island Sound to the Housatonic Valley there were between two and three thousand Indians. Before 1700 there were at least four natives to every Colonist.

The merciless cruelty practiced by Captain Mason's soldiers upon the "red men," inspired in their breast an intense desire for revenge. The white man and his religion were hated by them. Although they had daily opportunities of learning of "the Christ," there were not a dozen conversions reported before the Moravian missionaries came to Scatacook in 1743.

In 1643 or '44, the people of Stratford, in order to protect their village from any sudden assault by the Pequonnock Indians, built a palisade fence from the Housatonic River across the north part of Academy Hill to the swamp, on the west side of the town, and southward as far as it was deemed necessary.

A house was built upon the hill called the "Watch Hill House," and a watch was kept there day and night. Every morning at break of day, and at the setting of the sun a drum was beaten.

Upon the "Lord's Day" a drum was beaten to notify the people when it was time to prepare for meeting. The second drum was the signal for the trained band to attend service. Every head of a house was obliged upon the Sabbath to go to the "House of God" armed. The laws required every herd of cattle to be attended upon the Sabbath by two armed men. The fields were tilled by the husbandman with a loaded gun by his side; and the wife and mother, as she bade her dear ones good-bye before they left home to attend to their daily duties, felt that the dreadful tomahawk might do its deadly work before the night came.

Fortunately for the good people of Stratford, they were



spared the horrors of Indian warfare. Our ancestors' Sabbath was preëminently a day of rest. Upon Saturday the busy housewife prepared and baked a double portion of food, so that no unnecessary labor should be performed upon Sunday. At sunset all work was laid aside; the elders and children assembled in the "keeping room" to read their Bibles and other religious books.

"The Pilgrim's Progress," "Baxter's Saint's Rest," "Fox's Book of Martyrs," and sermons, were read eagerly by both old and young. The "Westminster Catechism" was learned so thoroughly that all were able to recite perfectly both the questions and answers from the beginning, "What is the chief end of man," to its happy ending; that book was the foundation stone of the Colonies; its fruits were a trust, and faith in an overruling providence, a sternness of character suited to the times, a religion of mighty convictions and strivings of the spirit; so strict an adherence to duty was inculcated in the hearts of the people, that they were willing to suffer all things for conscience sake.

The Blue Laws of Connecticut forbade a man kissing his wife upon the Sabbath, and when a citizen of Milford offended in this particular, he was upon Monday sentenced to receive a number of lashes. He escaped from the officers, ran to the river, swam it, and once upon Stratford's shore, shook his fists in his pursuers' faces. His wife soon followed him.

As a gentleman from Stratford rode through a neighboring town one Monday morning, a man was being publicly whipped upon the village green. Enquiring the cause for this punishment, he learned that the culprit was a sailor, who after many months' absence from home, arriving in port the previous day; rejoiced to be once more with his family, he kissed them. He was arrested for violating the laws, and sentenced to receive a certain number of lashes. The stranger expressed his disapprobation of this penalty so forcibly as to excite the indignation of the officers of justice, who endeavored to arrest him. Putting spurs to his horse, the traveler fled homeward with the townsmen in hot pursuit; reaching the Housatonic River, he ran his horse upon the ferry which was tied to a stake, cutting the ropes he pushed off from the shore and escaped.

The whipping post upon the village green, the stocks and the pillory were the offenders' dread. If a husband's accusations against his scolding wife were proven, she was provided by the judge with a mask and gag, and was obliged to stand a certain length of time where she could be seen by her neighbors, as a warning not only to herself, but to others.

In 1651 witchcraft with its attendant evils affected the people of Stratford so greatly that they arrested as a witch a feeble woman called Goodwife Bassett. She was tried, convicted and sentenced to die upon the gallows. No records are now in existence which state her sin. To be called a witch meant usually conviction and death. If certain marks were found upon the suspected person, they were said to have been made by Satan, who was believed to be 'a veritable personage' with cloven hoofs and horns, who roamed through the earth "seeking whom he might devour."

If a woman aroused jealousy by being a more skillful nurse and concocter of herbs than her neighbors, or had incurred the hatred of the malicious, or if some one owed her money which they did not wish to pay, the charge of unlawful practices with Satan was resorted to and scarcely ever failed to affect the superstitious. Arrest, imprisonment and conviction generally followed.

On the day set for Goodwife Bassett's execution great excitement prevailed in Stratford. Household work was hastily finished or left undone. The fields were untilled, while people assembled at the jail, to follow the prisoner to the gallows. Magistrates of the law and ministers of the gospel were in the procession. Our ancestors must have formed a part of that company, for they were residents of Stratford; and as they were men of dignity and influence, it was essential that both they and their wives should testify by their presence the justice of the sentence. Heavily loaded with chains, Goodwife Bassett was led at the head of the procession. As they were passing a large stone by the roadside, she became so overcome with terror and horror at her approaching fate, that she threw herself upon it, proclaiming in piteous accents her innocence. Sternly she was ordered to rise, but refused, and clung so tightly to the stone that the officers were obliged to forcibly

remove her hands, which were cut and bleeding from its sharp edges. Turning toward the assembled people, she raised those poor, cut, bleeding hands toward heaven crying: "If I am innocent, I pray God that my clasped bleeding hands shall appear upon this stone." Was there no one among her followers to plead for mercy? No, not one. For did not the Bible ordain, "thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," and had not Goodwife Bassett been sentenced after careful and prayerful investigation?

She was hastened onward to Gallows Brook and there met her death, and was buried in accordance with the laws regarding witches, at the foot of the scaffold, a victim to the superstitions of her times. Judge not our ancestors too harshly; they lived, according to their light, true and noble lives. Two hundred years in the future will not our descendants judge this age, even as we are judging the centuries that are past?

Tradition states that on the morning following Goodwife Bassett's death two clasped and bleeding hands appeared upon the stone as a witness of her innocence.

The daughter of Mr. Phineas Curtis, who played upon it in her childhood, said, "that there were marks upon this stone which had the appearance of two clasped, bleeding hands." Upon moonlight nights the wayfarer who passes this place at twelve o'clock, can see two hands rise from this stone, clasped, as if pleading for mercy. Justice seemed satisfied with one victim, for there is no official record of any more executions for witchcraft in Stratford.

It has been said that the Colonists first built the church, and then the school-house. Although many of the colonial children could only attend school three months in the year, they were expected during that time to study faithfully, and be able to read, write and learn the common branches. When the minister visited the school, every scholar arose, and remained standing during his presence. All money earned by the minor children was usually claimed by the parent.

The children of that day were taught reverence toward their elders. No words of disrespect were allowed in the family. Wilful disobedience was punishable even with death, although the sentence was probably never carried into execution.

Our ancestors' recreations, although of a simple character, were thoroughly enjoyed by them. Afternoon suppers were a source of much pleasure to "ye ladies of olden time." Arrayed in their best homespun dresses, neckkerchiefs and caps of spotless whiteness, the matrons assembled at an early hour of the afternoon at the house of their hostess. As soon as they were seated in the straight-back chairs in the best room, sacred to company, funerals and weddings, the knitting needles were placed in their sheathes, and were soon keeping time to the busy hum of the voices. A short time before supper, the hot sling passed, had a most exhilarating and enlivening effect.

The colonial maidens had many a spinning stint at each others' houses. How pure and sweet their fresh young voices sounded, as their lively chatter kept time to the whirling of their wheels. After supper the young men came and games were indulged in until nine o'clock, the hour for dispersing.

In the winter season quilting parties, apple bees, corn huskings, brought the young people of the village together. The youth often called upon horseback after his Priscilla to accompany him to some merry-making. How carefully she was lifted upon the pillion fastened securely to his saddle, and when the jolting over the rough roads caused her to cling for protection to her escort, he was willing that the highways should be even in a worse condition.

The winter singing school was considered essential. How often the favorite "Fugue" was but the commencement of a theme sung by the young men and maidens of "Old Lang Syne," which is continued in the land of reunions, "The New Jerusalem."

As time passed, Stratford became one of the most prosperous and thriving towns of the Colonies. Its inhabitants were noted for their thrift, energy, intelligence and patriotism. The efforts of more than a century of patient, faithful labor had been rewarded by peaceful homes, and fruitful harvests. In the midst of these blessings a dark cloud arose above the political horizon of America. The unjust taxation of the Colonies by the mother land, resulted in the famous Boston Tea Party of 1773. "The sparks struck out by the steel of



Paul Revere in his flight to warn the patriots of the 'coming of the British,' kindled the land into flame with its heat." That cry thrilled the hearts of the people of Stratford, and they pledged their support in the coming contest between America and Great Britain.

From 1774 until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis upon October 19, 1781, they faithfully fulfilled their promise.

Our ancestor, Joseph Curtis, too far advanced in age to actively take part in the conflict, was nevertheless prominent in promoting every effort upon the part of the town in prosecuting the war, and bade several of his sons "God speed," as he sent them forth to battle. When at last peace was proclaimed by the signing of the treaty by the King, the people of Stratford felt that they were repaid for their eight years of sacrifice, for a free Republic was their reward.

Many years have passed away since the patriots of the American Revolution in Stratford have rested in its ancient cemetery. "They have fought the good fight, they have finished their course, death is swallowed up in victory."

Daughters of the American Revolution, the sacred inheritance of a free Republic is ours. May it be to us even as the mantle of Elijah was to his servant Elisha.

It required more than two centuries of stern discipline to prepare our fathers for self government, but their reward was our Republic. The goal of religious and secular liberty was won. Our banner with its stars and stripes floated over free institutions. May that Republic be our children's and children's children; until "there shall be a new heaven and a new earth;" old things having passed away and all things becoming new.

HARRIET TRUBEE GARLICH.



## MARY, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

As first Historian of the Mary Washington Chapter, the pioneer Chapter of the District of Columbia, and numerically the largest, I have deemed it appropriate to select as the subject for my initial sketch, that honored and honorable woman, whose name we have chosen as our official designation—Mary, the Mother of Washington.

Although among the heroines of the American Revolution, history records the names of hundreds who were distinguished by special or daring exploits, yet other hundreds form a goodly company of unknown and nameless ones, who helped to achieve the grand result, and who should be forever honored.

In this brightest galaxy shines the name of her, who, by reason of age, was not personally active in rendering assistance or support to the men who fought for Independence, but who was the "mother of a patriot." A further reason for my choice is that popular knowledge of Mary Washington seems to be limited; and a character possessing such pronounced and commanding traits should be the subject of wider research and study. Probably this ignorance has resulted from the fact that the fame of her illustrious son has always overshadowed hers; and yet this son said of her, "All I am I owe to my mother."

Another, and perhaps the principal reason for lack of information, may be found in the modesty and self-forgetfulness that were ruling features in her nature, which was otherwise marked by almost masculine attributes.

Mary Ball, born November 30, 1706, was the daughter, by his second wife, of Joseph Ball, of Epping Forest, Lancaster County, Virginia, who died when she was very young. He bequeathed to her 400 acres of land and left her to the guardianship of her half-brother, Joseph, who had been educated in England, and after adopting the profession of barrister had married an English woman, and remained thereafter in London, with only occasional brief visits to America. Her education was limited, and in a letter to her brother, written in her seventeenth year, she makes this mention of one of her earlier teachers: "We have not had a school-master in our neighborhood,

until now, in nearly four years. We have now a young minister living with us, who teaches school for his board. He teaches sister Susie and me, and Madame Carter's boy and two girls. I am now learning pretty fast."

A description of her at this time was thus recorded in a torn and faded letter, without signature, found during the Civil War in a deserted mansion near York River: "Madame Ball, of Lancaster, and her sweet Molly have gone hom. Mamma thinks Molly the Comliest Maiden She Knows. She is about 16 yrs old, is taller than Me, is Verry Sensable, Modest, and Loving. Her Hair is like unto Flax, Her Eyes are the color of yours, and Her Chekes are like May-blossoms."

Early in 1728 her mother died, and in the summer of that year she went to England with her brother Joseph, who, doubtless, had come to Virginia to attend the settling of his mother's estate, and to offer a home to the orphan girl. She was now twenty-two years old, and had fulfilled the promise of her youth, in becoming so beautiful and so charming that she was called the "Belle of the Northern Neck" and the "Rose of Epping Forest." There is no positive proof for the statement, but it is believed that in her brother's home, near London, she met Augustine Washington, a young widower of thirty-four, with two little sons, who after his wife's death, had gone to England to dispose of some property inherited from his grandfather. They were married March 6, 1730; the place not being stated in the record, but there is no uncertainty about the birthplace of their first child—George Washington—who himself wrote in reply to an inquiry from an English heraldry officer: "George, oldest son of Augustine, by the second marriage, was born in Westmoreland county." The homestead there, called "Wakefield," was totally destroyed by fire in April, 1735, during the absence of Mr. Washington, but by the efforts and example of the mistress much of the clothing, valuables and furniture was saved. Instead of rebuilding on the site at Wakefield, the family, now increased to five children (two sons by the first marriage and two sons, George and Samuel, and a daughter, Betty, by the second) was moved to the plantation in Stafford county, opposite Fredericksburg. The place was called Pine Grove or the "River

Farm," and here were born John Augustine, Charles and a second daughter, Mildred, the latter dying in infancy.

In April, 1743, Augustine Washington died after a week's illness, leaving to his widow, then only thirty-seven years old, the care of seven children, and the management of large estates. Her eldest step-son, Laurence, was a fine, young man of twenty-six, who had always been her firm friend, and was now her comforter and adviser. Within a few months, however, he married Anne Fairfax, and removed to Hunting Creek, which he afterwards called Mount Vernon, and left by will to his step-brother, George.

Life at Pine Grove was most laborious and exacting to the young woman thus burdened with serious and perplexing duties; for she was now not only house-mistress, but superintendent of the plantation and guardian of her children's inheritance. At that time nearly everything used on the estate was raised and manufactured there. Cotton and wool were spun and woven, and the cloth cut and made into garments for the household and servants. All supplies were kept under lock and key, and the mistress, with her key-basket, went through larder, store-room and smoke-house, weighing, measuring and giving out all necessary supplies for the house, the kitchen or the "quarters." Pickling, preserving, the curing of meats, the making of lard, soap and candles, and the manufacture of currant, elderberry and blackberry wines, with cider and vinegar, were also among the many duties that occupied her mind and time; and in addition to these, she was, for the servants as well as for her own family, apothecary, nurse and physician, except in cases of dangerous illness. What wonder, then, that such a mistress was almost an autocrat, and by her strong nature left an indelible impression upon the characters of her children and dependents. In those days reverence for, and absolute obedience to, parents were rigidly exacted, and the moulding of the young minds by the strictness and severity of home-training helped to lay the foundations for those virtues which afterwards shone so brightly in "the times that tried men's souls."

Of Mary Washington one of her nephews wrote: "I was more afraid of her than of my own parents. She awed me in

the midst of her kindness; and even now, when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grandfather of a second generation, I could not behold that majestic woman without feelings it is impossible to describe."

Her one recorded weakness, if such it can be called, was an uncontrollable terror of a thunder storm, caused by an event which occurred in her early married life. She was sitting at supper with a young girl who was visiting her, when a stroke of lightning instantly killed her guest, melting the knife and fork which she held in her hands. It is related by a lineal descendant that, "on one occasion her daughter, missing her mother, and knowing how she suffered, found her kneeling by the bed, with her face buried in the pillows, praying. Upon rising she said, 'I have been striving for years against this weakness, for, you know, Betty, my trust is in God, but sometimes my fears are stronger than my faith.'"

Before her eldest son's marriage to Mrs. Custis, in 1759, the other four sons had married, and settled themselves in homes of their own; and in 1760, her only daughter, Betty, married Colonel Fielding Lewis, who took his bride to Gloucester, and afterwards built a handsome mansion at Fredericksburg, which he called Kenmore. This left the mother alone at Pine Grove, but although now nearly sixty years old, she maintained her active directorate of the farm, and continued to do so until the breaking out of the Revolution. Washington then wrote and begged her to leave the "River Farm," and go to Fredericksburg. She was then almost seventy, and her daughter added to this plea a request that she should make her home at Kenmore. The reply of this self-reliant woman, who for more than thirty years had been mistress of her own affairs and of her own servants, was: "I thank you for your dutiful and affectionate offer, but my wants in this life are few, and I am perfectly competent to take care of myself." To her daughter's husband, however, she made this concession: "You can keep my books, for your eyesight is better than mine, but leave the management of the farm to me." Later, in compliance with the wishes of her children, especially of her son George, she purchased the house in Fredericksburg, in which she lived to the close of her honored life.



In 1890 this house became the property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and will always be cared for as a sacred and historic landmark.

Mary Washington's removal to her new home was personally superintended by the General, who spared no effort to arrange everything for her comfort and satisfaction. It was nearly seven years before she saw him again, but throughout the war he sent her frequent messages, and these tidings, whether good or ill, she received with calmness; once rebuking her daughter for an outburst of feeling, by saying: "The sister of the commanding general should be an example of fortitude and faith."

Washington's next visit to his mother was on November 11, 1781, when, with his staff, he passed through the town en route from Yorktown to Philadelphia. Leaving his retinue at headquarters, he walked unattended to the modest cottage, where his mother met him with a warm embrace, and welcomed him by the name of his childhood. *To her* he was not the victorious general, and the idol of his countrymen, but her dear boy George, who had come to greet her as a son.

It was at this time that a "Peace Ball" was given in Fredericksburg to Washington and his officers, which was attended by his mother. She went early and was escorted with most respectful courtesy by the General to an arm chair on the raised platform, reserved for distinguished guests. As the mother and son appeared, a pathway was opened through the crowd and every head was bowed in reverence. At ten o'clock she signified her desire to leave, saying: "Come, George, it is time for old folks to be at home," and with a gracious farewell to all, she took his arm and was attended by him to the door, with the same courtly deference. When she had gone, one of the French officers exclaimed, "If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons."

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For fourteen years "Madame Washington" was one of the familiar figures in Fredericksburg. Her cottage was upon the street corner, and the garden and orchard, with the stables, occupied the balance of the square. She was very fond of flowers, and was often seen working among them, in her gar-



den-garb of "linsey petticoat and short gown," with a broad-brimmed hat tied over the full-plaited border of her cap. The garden was full of old-fashioned plants, many of which she had brought from the "River Farm," and here she was once found by Lafayette, who had come from Mount Vernon to pay his respects to the mother of his venerated commander and friend. She received him without apology for her homely attire, and invited him into the house, where according to the Virginia custom he was served with home-made cake and a mint julep.

For some time after her removal to Fredericksburg she was driven daily in her gig to the ferry, where she crossed to the farm in the flat-bottomed scow which served as a ferry-boat. She then made the round of inspection, noting all that had been done, or was needed, in fields, gardens, barns or servants' quarters; giving directions, or if necessary, administering rebuke in so sharp a fashion that an overseer who had been the subject of her anger once declared that "her eyes flashed like blue lightning and he felt exactly like he had been knocked down." It is related that on each of these visits to the farm she brought home a demijohn of water from a favorite spring, which is still known as "Lady Washington Spring," saying, "no other water tasted so good to her."

At last her increasing years and weakness prevented such activity, and she rode about town and across the ferry in a low-hung phaeton, which she preferred to any other carriage, as it was a gift from her son George. As this unpretentious equipage passed through the rambling and unpaved streets every day, old and young saluted its venerable occupant. Her habits of punctuality were so strict that it was said her neighbors set their clocks by the ringing of her breakfast, dinner and supper bells, and that her pew in St. George's Church, where for years she was a devout and faithful attendant, was occupied each Sabbath morning at precisely the same moment. A favorite pastime was a walk to a knoll near Kenmore, which was crowned with gray boulders and shaded by trees, and which, she afterwards requested, should be her burial-place. Here, with her basket of mending, her knitting, or her Bible, she often sat for hours alone. No one would intrude upon her, and those who from a distance saw the silent figure wondered "what the old Madame was thinking about."

So passed her declining days until 1789, when, in the beginning of her eighty-third year, she was seized with a painful and incurable malady, cancer of the breast, caused by an accidental blow. Still her indomitable spirit refused to bow before it, and in the early summer she visited her sons, Samuel and Charles, to assure herself of their well-being. On the 14th of April preceding, she saw for the last time her well-beloved son, George, who rode more than forty miles on horse-back, attended only by his favorite body-servant, Billy Lee, to inform her in person that he had that morning received the official notice of his election to the Presidency of the United States. The newly-elected President could scarcely restrain his emotions at her changed and feeble condition, and declared his intention of returning as soon as public business would permit; but she placed her wasted hand on his and said: "This will be our last meeting in this life." So it proved, for this "Roman matron," as she was called by Lafayette, died August 25, 1789, and was laid to rest on the spot chosen by herself, in sight of her cottage home, and overlooking the beautiful valley of the Rappahannock.

On the day of her funeral business was suspended and black draperies were displayed on shops, dwellings and store-houses. St. George's Church was thronged by friends and neighbors, and after the service the coffin was borne on men's shoulders to the quiet hillside, where were assembled hundreds of reverent mourners, who had been unable to gain entrance to the church. Solemn notice of the event was made by newspapers and clergymen all over the country, and in New York, where Congress was in session, members of the Congress and many private citizens wore crepe for thirty days, as for some distinguished public official.

President Washington, who after his inauguration, was overwhelmed with public duties, and had afterwards been prostrated by a malignant carbuncle, had scarcely recovered when he received the news of his mother's death. A messenger was sent *poste-haste*, but it was nearly a week before he reached New York on his sad errand.

In 1833 Silas M. Burroughs, a member of Congress from Medina, New York, offered to bear the expense of erecting a

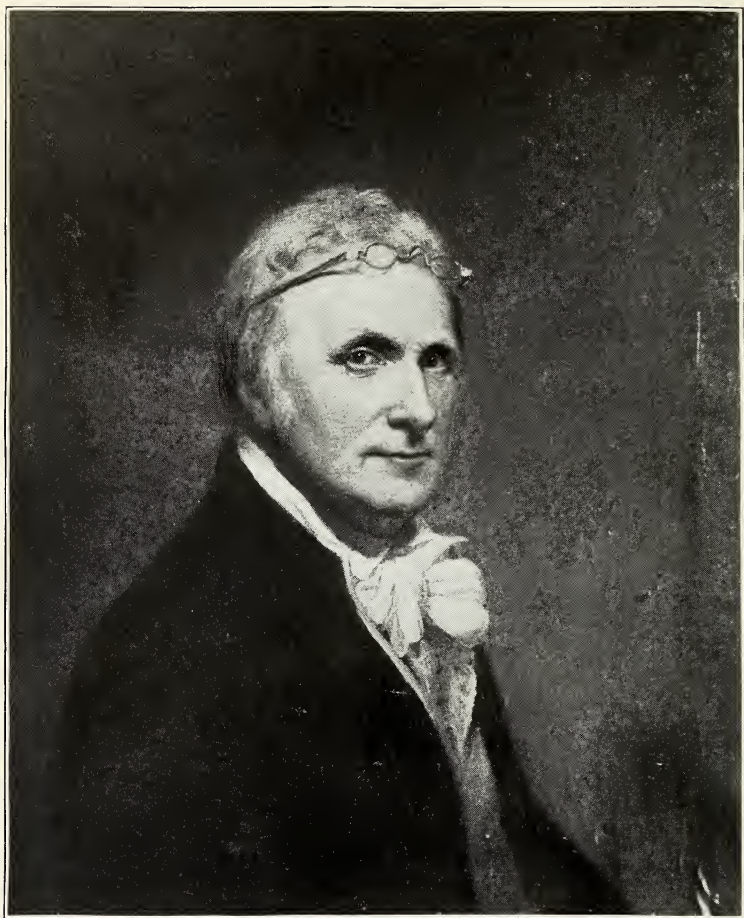
monument to the mother of Washington. The corner-stone was laid May 7, 1833, with imposing ceremonies before an assemblage of nearly 15,000 people. Many prominent officials were present, and President Jackson placed a tablet within the stone, concluding his address with these words: "When the American citizen shall in after years come up to this high and holy place and lay hand upon this sacred column, may he recall the virtues of her who sleeps beneath, and depart with his affection purified and his piety strengthened, while he invokes blessings upon the memory of the mother of Washington." Through some disaster which befell the author of the project, the monument was never completed; and for years the monolith rested at the base of the ruined foundation—both weather-stained and marred by vandal relic-hunters.

But at last *the women* of the United States formed a society called the Mary Washington Memorial Association, and on the 10th of May, 1894, a beautiful shaft was dedicated—the first monument in the world's history ever raised by women to the memory of a woman. On that memorable occasion tributes in her honor were paid by Governor O'Ferrall and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and by President Cleveland, who said, in part: "In the light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion, there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine. Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened, with a higher estimate of the value of American citizenship, and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to the sentiment that grows of a love and reverence for American motherhood."

The "sacred column" is a reproduction in miniature of the stately Washington Monument on the banks of the Potomac; one side bearing the inscription: "Erected by her countrywomen," and on the other the simple words: "Mary, the mother of Washington."

FRANCES A. JOHNSTON.





CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.



CHARLES WILLSON PEALE AND HIS PUBLIC  
SERVICES DURING THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION.

[Read December 15, 1896, before the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia.]

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE is known to-day mainly from the fact that our familiarity with the features of many of those who took part in the Revolutionary War is due to his brush, and without the persistent effort that he made to secure their portraits our knowledge of their personal appearance in many cases would be very limited. However, Peale was not only an artist or portrait painter, as well as author and naturalist, but he took a prominent part in the American Revolution, not only in a civil capacity, but also in connection with the army as a member of the militia of Philadelphia. The family from which he was descended seems to have been settled in Leicestershire, England, very early, certainly as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century and probably long before that time. The name Peale is of French origin, and was first applied doubtless to some one who was bald, as Thomas LePele, or William LePyl. The name LePele evidently passed through many variations, such as Peil, Peile, Peill and Peyl. By the early part of the sixteenth century the spelling had become Peall or Peel, and more commonly Peale. From 1520 until about 1600 the family was most numerous in the Western and Northwestern portions of Leicestershire, the church records in that section of the county showing that the most common Christian names were Richard, Thomas and William. Toward the middle of the seventeenth century some branches of the family had removed to the eastern part of the county and had settled mostly in the vicinity of Great Dalby, Thorpe Arnold and adjacent portions of Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire.

The great-grandfather of Charles Willson Peale was the Rev. Thomas Peale, born about 1658, son of William Peale, of Great Dalby. Thomas Peale was a scholar at the public school at Oakham in Rutlandshire, from which, in 1677, when eighteen years of age, he was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge. He obtained the degree of B. A. in 1680 and from

1681 to 1717 was Rector at Great Dalby; from 1687 to 1717 was the Rector of the Church at Edith Weston in Rutlandshire, and was buried there August 2, 1717. His wife was Jane (probably Jane Wilson). His children were Charles, Anne, James, Thomas, Richard, Catharine, William, Elizabeth and George. Charles Peale, the eldest son, born at Edith Weston, October 21, 1688, the grandfather of Charles Willson Peale, was evidently named for Dr. Charles Wilson, a relative, the relationship probably being through his mother Jane, wife of Rev. Thomas Peale. The will of Dr. Charles Wilson proved at London, May 3, 1723, was witnessed by Jane Peale and her daughter Jane, and contains the following clause: "I give to my dear and only child, Mistress Mary Wilson and the heirs of her body lawfully to be begotten and for default of such issue to my kinsman, the Rev. Mr. Charles Peale, Rector of Edyth Weston in the said county of Rutland, Clerk, and to his heirs forever."

Charles Peale was also a pupil at Oakham as was his father, and in 1705, when sixteen years of age, was also admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, from which he was graduated B. A. in 1708, and from which he obtained the degree of M. A. in 1717. He succeeded his father as Rector at Edith Weston, his services beginning in 1717 and continuing until his death in October, 1734. His wife's name was Elizabeth (probably Elizabeth Digby) and their children were Charles, Jane (who was the wife of Rev. Joseph Digby, Rector of St. Mary's, Stamford, and afterwards of Tinwell in Rutlandshire), Thomas, Mary, John and Margaret.

Charles Peale, the eldest son of Rev. Charles Peale, and father of Charles Willson Peale, was born at Edith Weston, December 22, 1709. He, as shown by some of his letters, was also a student at Cambridge, although evidently was never graduated, probably not completing his course. He came to Maryland about 1727, and is said to have been the private secretary of one of the Calverts. In 1746 he was married at Annapolis to Margaret Triggs and soon after was appointed master of the free school in Queen Anne County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Later he removed to Chestertown in Kent County, Maryland, where he was master of the school

for that county and where he died in 1750. Charles Willson Peale was his oldest child, his birthplace usually being incorrectly given as Chestertown, Maryland. His own statement as to his birth is as follows: "My birth is registered in the vestry records of St. Paul's Parish in Queen Anne's Co., where I was born, in this manner, i. e. 'Charles Willson, son of Charles Peale by Margaret, his wife, born April 15th, 1741, which said Charles as he says is the oldest son of Reverend Charles Peale, Rector of Edith Weston in the County of Rutland.'"

Before Charles Willson Peale reached the age of nine years, his father died, leaving four children, all younger than Charles. They were Margaret Jane, who was the first wife of Col. Nathaniel Ramsay<sup>1</sup>, St. George Peale<sup>2</sup>, Elizabeth Digby, who was the wife of Capt. Robert Polk<sup>3</sup>, and James Peale<sup>4</sup>. Soon after

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<sup>1</sup> Nathaniel Ramsay was the second son of James and Jane (Montgomery) Ramsay, of Drumore, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and brother of David Ramsay, the historian. He was born May 1, 1741, and graduated from Princeton in the class of 1767. He was admitted to the bar in Cecil County, Maryland, March 14, 1771, and the same year married Margaret Jane Peale. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was living at Charlestown, Maryland, practicing his profession of law. He was one of the signers of the "Declaration of Freemen of Maryland," and was a delegate from Cecil County in the Convention at Annapolis in 1775. When troops were raised he became captain in Colonel Smallwood's battalion in 1776. He was commissioned lieutenant colonel of Third Battalion of the Maryland Line in the Continental Army in 1777. At the "Battle of Monmouth" he was told by Washington to hold the enemy in check, which he did, and was wounded and taken prisoner and remained in the hands of the British from 1778-1780. In 1781 he was one of the supernumerary lieutenant colonels in the reorganized Maryland Line. His wife was with him at Valley Forge, at Monmouth and while he was a prisoner on Long Island.

<sup>2</sup> St. George Peale, prior to the Revolution, was a clerk in the Land Office of Maryland, becoming chief clerk; and after the Declaration of Independence, upon the resignation of Mr. David Stewart on the 21st of April, 1777, was commissioned Register of the Land Office. He was also commissary of military supplies 1776-1778. March 6th, 1776, he was commissioned first lieutenant in an independent company of militia at Annapolis. He died in 1778.

<sup>3</sup> Captain Robert Polk commanded the privateer *Montgomery* in 1776, his commission being issued September 5th, and on June 21, 1777,

the death of Charles Peale his widow removed to Annapolis with her five children, where she was obliged to support herself and family. Charles Willson was put to school, but before he was thirteen was apprenticed to Mr. Waters, a saddler. As soon as his apprenticeship was at an end he started in business for himself, and on the 12th of January, 1762, when not quite twenty-one years of age, married Rachel Brewer<sup>5</sup>. In addition to his business as saddler he made watches and clocks, and engaged in a variety of other enterprises. While on a trip to Norfolk to purchase supplies for his business he met a Mr. Frazier who had painted some landscapes and a portrait. This suggested to Peale the idea of taking up painting, although as a youth he had a fondness for pictures. When a schoolboy he used to draw pictures for ladies to "draw after," and had copied prints in pen and ink and had even attempted designs in colors. The following incident related by him indicates that he was supposed to have some ability to draw while a child: "An uncle was dead and Charles' grandmother, a very aged woman, begged him to draw a picture from the corpse; the boy told his grandmother that he did not know how to do it. She persisted that he could if he would try; all her entreaties were in vain, the task appeared too difficult."

After his visit to Norfolk, Peale took up painting with vigor, painting several landscapes and some portraits, at the same time entering into the sign painting business. Needing

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was commissioned master of the sloop *Black Joke*, carrying ten guns, two swivels, and twenty-five men, and was killed in action during the latter part of that year.

<sup>4</sup>James Peale, in July, 1776, was ensign in the Maryland Battalion, under Colonel Smallwood. March 27, 1777, he was commissioned captain in the First Battalion of Regulars, and on March 1, 1778, was commissioned captain in the First Regiment of the Maryland Continental Line, and resigned June 2, 1779. He was in the battle of Long Island, in the rear guard on the retreat from the North River in 1776, was at Trenton and Princeton, and at Valley Forge and Monmouth. He was a member of the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati.

<sup>5</sup>Rachel Brewer was a daughter of John Brewer and the great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Henry Ridgely, who was a member of the Assembly of Maryland in 1690 and colonel commanding the militia of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, until 1696, when he resigned on account of old age.



colors for his portrait painting he went to Philadelphia and visited the color shop of a Mr. Christopher Marshall, but not knowing just what to buy procured only a list of colors and their prices. He then went to a bookseller at the corner of Front and Market streets, and purchased the "Handmaid to the arts." After four days' constant study of this book he returned to the color shop, bought his paints and returned to Annapolis, to begin in earnest his new profession. Mr. John Hesselius was then living near Annapolis, and Peale, with the idea of obtaining instruction offered him a saddle if he would allow him to watch him paint a portrait. The offer was accepted by Hesselius, who not only allowed him to see him painting two portraits, but also painted half of a face, leaving Peale to paint the other half.

Partly as the result of entering into too many business pursuits, but mainly owing to the fact that he began with borrowed capital, Peale soon found himself heavily involved in debt, and as he had joined the "Sons of Freedom" in opposition to the Court Party, to which most of his creditors belonged, he incurred political enmities which soon made it convenient for him to absent himself from Annapolis. This was in 1765, and after going to Virginia he sailed for New England on a vessel owned and commanded by his brother-in-law, Captain Polk. He visited both Boston and Newburyport and in both places did some painting. It was in Boston that he made his first attempt at miniatures—a portrait of himself. While here he also had the opportunity of seeing some unfinished pictures of a Mr. Smibert who was then dead but who had studied in Italy. He thought them superior to anything he had previously seen. He also met Copley, who treated him "civilly," and gave him a "candle-light" to copy. He says, "Copley's picture room was a great feast to him."

Soon after Peale's return to Virginia affairs were arranged with his creditors and through the kindness of some of his friends and friends of his father he was enabled to go to London. He sailed in December, 1767, and after a rough passage of eight weeks, reached England, where he spent a little more than two years under the tuition of Benjamin West. His re-



turn passage occupied twelve weeks and in June, 1770, he was once more in Maryland. He remained in Annapolis until 1774 and soon had his debts all paid.

In the winter of 1774-75 Peale having many portraits to paint in Baltimore, rented part of a house in Market street in that city, where he remained about a year, after which he removed to Charlestown at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. Having twice visited Philadelphia after his return from London, and on each visit having obtained considerable painting to do, he began to think of settling in that city. He visited Philadelphia again in the winter of 1775-76 and painted a number of portraits, and made arrangements to take up his residence there, which he did in May, 1776.

Prior to going abroad Peale had been a zealous patriot and on taking up his residence in Philadelphia, as he says, regularly attended the militia musterings. At the beginning of the American Revolution the militia of Pennsylvania was organized upon the plan adopted in 1747 at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, viz: that of associations in which the members pledged themselves to unite for the common defense. In Philadelphia, as throughout the State, they organized themselves into battalions, and it was as a member of the Second Associated Battalion of Philadelphia, that Peale went through the campaign of Trenton and Princeton. The Philadelphia Battalions formed the Philadelphia Brigade under Col. John Cadwalader. In the return made of the brigade in 1777 Peale is put down as one of the captains<sup>1</sup> although he had started out in the latter part of 1776 as lieutenant. He was under the command of Col. John Bayard. The Philadelphia Associators were ordered enrolled December 2, 1776, and on the 9th or 10th of December left Philadelphia for Trenton. They numbered about 1,000 men and together with nearly 900 men under Col. Daniel Hitchcock, called the New England Brigade, were organized into a division which was commanded by General Cadwalader, who was the senior officer. The division was posted along the Delaware, Cadwalader's headquarters being at Bristol.<sup>2</sup> On the first of January Cadwalader's command

<sup>1</sup>Archives of Pennsylvania, Vol. XIII, p. 585.

<sup>2</sup>The Battles of Trenton and Princeton, by Wm. S. Stryker, 1898.

joined Washington at Trenton, and at the battle on the 2d was posted in the line of battle in an open field on the south side of the Assunpink or Mill Creek about a mile from the bridge at which the main fight occurred. On the next day, the 3d of January, they took a prominent part in the fight at the Quaker Meeting House bridge near Princeton. Peale describes the entire campaign as follows :

“From the time in which Great Britain first attempted to lay a tax on America by the memorable Stamp Act, he (Peale) was a zealous advocate for the liberties of his country, and contributed his mite in those periods, by assisting in making the emblematical ensign used at Newburyport in New England,<sup>1</sup> which showed with what unanimity of detestation the people viewed that odious act of Parliament. And when he was in England, the Parliament having suspended the charter of New York because they would not, under a law of Great Britain, find the British soldiers that were billeted on the inhabitants, with fire-wood, vinegar and salt, etc. The Assembly of New York, having declared that if the King could without their own consent, oblige them to find those articles, by the same parity of reasoning, he could oblige them to feed and pay the troops, etc. After this transaction, Peale would never pull off his hat, as the King passed by, and then he determined to do all in his power to render his country independent. His first step was not to purchase any clothing to bring with him to America ; with these sentiments it may readily be imagined that he was not backward in testifying his approbation of the opposition then making by America to secure her freedom, he therefore punctually attended at the mustering of the militia, and at one of the first elections that was held after he had become a resident of Philadelphia, he was elected a lieutenant of a company, altho’ but a stranger amongst them. He now applied himself in the best manner he was able to deserve the confidence of the men, who had reposed a trust in him.

“The battle of Long Island had been fought, Fort Washington and Fort Lee surrendered, and the affairs of America became gloomy.

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<sup>1</sup>Peale also painted a flag for an independent company at Williamsburg, Virginia.

"The militia now being called out, he was obliged to attend to that duty, and he trusted to his friend Mr. Hollingshead to assist his family in their removal, in his absence. He then took paper, pen and ink, and went personally to every man whom he could find out, who had ever mustered in the company he belonged to; he promised the men to get everything they should want, and told their wives that they would be supplied with necessaries while their husbands were doing their duty in the field. On one paper he set down the number of the family, to supply their wants; on another paper, the wants of the soldier to make him comfortable in the field (it being in the month of December), and on another paper actually enlisted them, which increased their number to eighty-one men. And with this very respectable company, pushed off with all possible dispatch to join the army.

"As soon as they had reached Trent Town, orders came for them immediately to recross the river, with all possible haste, and General Washington's whole army followed that night and made a grand but dreadful appearance—all the shores were lighted up with large fires; the boats continually passing and repassing, full of men, horses, artillery and camp equipage. That night he lay with his company by a fire on the shore; the next morning they were ordered to an encampment about a half mile from the water. He now met his brother James, who had a commission in the Maryland line, and had been in the rear guard, through all the retreat of the American Army from the North River, and had lost his clothes; he was in an old dirty blanket jacket, his beard long and his face so full of sores that he could not clean it, which disfigured him in such a manner that he was not known by his brother at first sight.

"The militia just coming out had store of good things, and balm was shortly poured on the brother's sores. To shorten the tale he marched with the militia to Dunckers Ferry, that memorable night that General Washington crossed the river and took the Hessians at Trent Town. The city militia was intended to attack the detachments of Hessians at Burlington, at the same time, but the floating ice and a snow storm prevented their getting over their artillery, and the militia before

morning marched back to Bristol, and afterwards they crossed the river above Bristol and marched to Burlington, and crossed, where they rested until the evening before the battle of Trent Town. They had just got into quarters about one hour, at Lamberton, before the alarm gun was fired, and were immediately ordered into the line of battle. He saw the battle at the bridge but was in no danger, a few cannon shot only flying over their heads. Peale had brought a quarter cask of rum with his baggage, and when the army grounded their arms and made up their fires, he supplied each of his men with a gill of rum, and got them a quarter of beef. The Captain left them here, and the whole charge of the company devolved on Peale. The cares and novelty of the scene prevented him from lying down to rest. And he wonderfully escaped going with a surgeon of his acquaintance to assist in cutting off the limbs and dressing the wounds of those unfortunate men of that day, in which case he would have been left behind on the march of the army, which took place at twelve o'clock that night. They took a circuitous march by a road leading to Cranbury, and just got sight of Princeton a little after sunrise. He had some small share in this engagement and kept his men in good order. The battle was soon over and the army, after securing their prisoners, marched on, but not before they heard the firing of the British army in their rear. Very little order was kept after this in the march of the militia to Summerset court house, where they arrived just before night. The men, who before this time would not put up with indifferent quarters, were now so amazingly fatigued, that they were happy in having some old straw in a smoky loft, where the Hessians had lain. Humanity induced Peale to purchase beef, pork and potatoes with his own money, to feed his men, and he saw a large pot put on the fire to dress it, but returning to get his men to eat, the want of sleep and excessive fatigue had so worn them down that not a man would rise to help himself; they declared that they would rather sleep than eat.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>General Washington passing, saw the men a small distance from the road, called out to know why they were there, and Peale stepped up to him and told the general that he was giving his men something to refresh them. "Very well, march on as fast as you can."



"The army was ordered under arms at three o'clock the next morning, and when this provision was boiled to rags (for it had been kept on the fire all night) his men were glad to sup what they esteemed very good broth. In this day's march to Pluckemin many of the company had their shoes quite worn out, and some had their feet cut with the ice. Here Peale's mechanical genius enabled him to administer to their wants; and getting two hides, by making mokasins of raw hides, putting the hair next to their feet, very warm and comfortable coverings they were. Peale was a thin, spare, pale-faced man in appearance, totally unfit to endure the fatigue of long marches, and lying on the cold, wet ground sometimes covered with snow, yet by temperance, and a forethought of providing for the worst that might happen, he endured this campaign better than many others, whose appearance was more robust. He always carried a piece of dried beef and biscuit in his pocket, and water in his canteen, which he found was much better than rum.

"The army rested here a few days, and then marched to Morris Town, where the company got into good quarters, and where they staid the remainder of their tour of duty." [This was the latter part of January, 1777.]

After the campaign which included or terminated with the battles of Trenton and Princeton, the militia was very much disorganized. The plan of associated battalions did not stand the test of actual war, and in consequence a militia bill was passed reorganizing the entire force. The constant alarms, many of which were false, had frequently resulted in calling out the entire force when it was needless, entailing hardships upon the members in taking them from their avocations, and finally many did not respond when called. In the reorganization the militia was divided into classes, so that all might not be subject to active service at the same time, and the State and city were divided into definite districts. Under this reorganization Peale was captain of a company in Philadelphia for the district included between<sup>1</sup> Front and Second streets and reaching from Market to Arch street. His company was in

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<sup>1</sup>Archives of Pennsylvania, Vol. XIII, p. 584.



the Second Battalion still commanded by Colonel Bayard. Later it was the Fourth Company of the Fourth Battalion under the same commander.

On June 17, 1777, Peale was commissioned captain of the Fourth Battalion or Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel William Will<sup>1</sup> and was in this regiment when at White Marsh.

The spring and summer of 1777 was an active one politically in Philadelphia, and feeling ran high between those who wished to revise the Constitution and those who were opposed to any action. Numerous town meetings were held and a Whig Society, of which C. W. Peale was president, was organized. Many persons who were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, refused to subscribe to the State oath. The Assembly was asked to revise the Constitution or to recommend a new election for members to a Constitutional Convention. The Whig Society, in opposition, prepared an agreement which was taken around for signatures, pledging the signers to a cordial support to the authority of Congress and the several States for the promotion of peace and good order. The discussion became very bitter, but the pressure of other public events prevented any definite action.<sup>2</sup> It was at this time that Peale entered the political life of Philadelphia, in which he was destined to take part for several years. The following is his account of his action at this time:

"Another kind of cares had intruded on the active Whigs. This was to take the necessary precautions to keep under the now dangerous internal enemies, many of whom were too open in avowing their attachment to the British interest. Also to consider what ought to be done respecting the Constitution of Government just framed. Out of mere curiosity, Peale attended at one of these meetings of the people, in the School house belonging to Christ's Church. After the room was full of people, a chairman was proposed, and two or three persons named, and approved, yet each of them severally excused themselves from taking the chair. This produced a remark from Peale, to a gentleman standing by him, that he wondered why gentlemen should be so unwilling to take the trouble of only keeping order in an assembly of their fellow-citizens.

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<sup>1</sup>Archives of Pennsylvania, Vol. XIII, p. 677.

<sup>2</sup>Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, Vol. I.

This private conversation meeting the approbation of the person it was addressed to, produced the cry, Mr. Peale in the Chair, which was supported by several others. After what had been said, a refusal to take the chair would have been wrong. And from this accidental affair, the launching out into that dangerous and troublesome political sea, subjected to troubles by every blast, and very often in contrary directions. And this, viz: embarking in politics (to which he was much a stranger) Peale considered as the most disagreeable part of his life. For the difference of opinion here made him enemies, in those whom before, he considered his best friends.

"It appearing clearly to Peale that the great majority of the people of Pennsylvania (at least the Whigs) were desirous to support the (existing) form of Government, until the time prescribed by the Constitution for taking the same again into consideration, and which was always so determined at every public meeting of the citizens, which were in those times pretty frequent; and as under this now existing Constitution, the means of defense against the Common Enemy, were provided; and as it is an undoubted fact that the greatest opposition was waged against this form of Government at the Identical time the Enemy was, making hasty strides, with a large army into Pennsylvania, the motive of action with Peale was on a clear idea, that to attempt alterations at that time was equal to taking from the Whigs the means of defense; and in several of those meetings of the free assembling of people, of which Peale was a moderator, (altho' their numbers were small in comparison of the whole people) the question respecting the exceptional parts of this Constitution were put, and freely debated, and in every instance carried in favor of the then existing form of Government, by a large majority, and often unanimously. Under these circumstances, will candour declare he is wrong? Certainly not.'

"Having now unfortunately become popular, he is appointed by Government, one of the Committee of 50, for the purpose of removing the stores out of the City, to prevent them from falling into the Enemies' hands. In short he was called on, in almost every instance where personal service was wanted—which obliged him to be a busy active character."

(To Be Continued.)

# WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

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## QUEQUECHAN CHAPTER.

THE fourth annual meeting of Quequechan Chapter, of Fall River, for the election of officers, occurred Tuesday, October 11th, at the residence of Mrs. C. E. Mackenzie. The Regent, Miss Mary L. Holmes; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary P. Hartley; Registrar, Miss Berthea M. Nixon; Treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Mackenzie, and Historian, Mrs. C. W. L. Davol, were re-elected. Mrs. E. J. T. Coburn was appointed Secretary, and Mrs. Louise D. Horton, Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. James Henry and Mrs. Clarence Brown, were elected to fill two vacancies on the Advisory Board.

The principal business of the meeting was the third Massachusetts State Convention to be held in Fall River, for which further arrangements had to be made. During the summer the Chapter has lost by death two of its charter members, and now numbers seventy-one.

Fifty dollars has been contributed to the "Volunteer Aid Association." Twenty-five families, whose supporting members had enlisted on land or sea in the service of their country, have been given aid by the Volunteer Aid Association, through members of our Chapter. Many became members of the Association and aided both at home and at the rooms of our local Grand Army of the Republic, in sewing or contributions. Our Vice-Regent, Mrs. Hartley, raised \$442.72 by chain letters, for the use of the Massachusetts Hospital Ship, "Bay State." The Chapter has also contributed its mite for various good causes and deems itself fortunate and glad to be one of the great army of Chapters formed of such patriotic women of revolutionary ancestors.

The Convention was held in Music Hall, Franklin street, Thursday, October 20th, the morning session opening at 10.45.

The presiding officer was Mrs. George F. Fuller, the newly elected State Regent. The day was perfect and our city extended it most sunny greeting to the one hundred and fifty or more delegates from all parts of the State attending the Convention. Mrs. Henry F. Grinnell and Miss Minnie Davis were at the station on the arrival of the delegates and directed them to the special electrics awaiting them, and during the ride to the hall decorated them with the badges prepared by the Chapter entertaining, a wide ribbon of red, white and blue for the Regents, and bows of the same colors for other delegates. The members of the Chapter wore badges of white satin ribbon, on which was printed: "Quequechan Chapter, D. A. R., Fall River, Mass." The Executive Board being further identified by their office, printed in smaller letters.

The hall was tastefully decorated around the balcony with the Daughters' colors, blue and white, the thirteen stars at the thirteen loopings, below which hung an illuminated seal of the corresponding State. A very large flag hung from the center of the stage and on either side of it the charter of the Chapter and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The corners of the stage were decorated with potted plants, behind which were the Elite Orchestra, who furnished the music, playing patriotic airs with much spirit. "The best music we ever had," said one visiting Daughter.

In front of the stage was draped the national colors, the tables used by the presiding officer and secretary being covered with the same. The hall was seated for about one hundred and sixty, the space behind these seats being arranged with rugs and seats to give a cosy effect. Opening from this space was a reception room in which were many pieces of old-fashioned furniture, loaned by members of the Chapter, among which was a rocking chair more than one hundred and fifty years old, made in the days of high window seats, so that a cricket was needed on which the occupant's feet could be placed. Silver platters held the ice pitcher and glasses. On a center table were the books of the Chapter, and interesting articles that are preserved in its archives. Many names were added to the visitors' book. One felt the welcome the cozy room was intended to express.



In a smaller hall, opening from the audience room, a silk flag bearing the coat of arms and motto of Massachusetts, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem," hung over the mantel on which were beautiful ferns, and in the large fireplace were old-fashioned brass andirons and fender with a kettle on the crane. In this room was a large table, set by Oillinghurst, of Providence, Rhode Island, from which an elaborate lunch was served. A bevy of young ladies served the guests, adding much to the occasion by their bright faces and patriotic decorations. The verdict can only be "well and gracefully served," the best of sauces being sweet looks, kind words and a cordial greeting.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. William Knight, of Central Church, followed by the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung by the audience. Miss Holmes, Regent of the Chapter, welcomed the guests in a few well chosen words, introducing to them His Honor, Amos M. Jackson, Mayor of Fall River, who made a fine address, giving a hearty welcome to the visiting Daughters. "I congratulate you," he said, "upon being descended from such courageous blood. It is better than any patent to nobility," and concluding, "the honor of to-day's convention will be to us, not to you, and the profit and pleasure will be ours as we hope it will be yours."

This was responded to by Mrs. A. S. McClean, Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The lunch hour was a most social one, affording an opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones. Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, was the guest of honor and received many of her Daughters in the reception parlor at this time. She was presented from the platform at the opening of the afternoon session, and made a stirring and patriotic address in response to a most enthusiastic greeting. Mrs. Manning said: "I esteem it a privilege and an honor to come before you to-day, to meet the representatives of a State which has so notably preserved its memories of the past and its spirit of united patriotism," closing with, "wherever we find the flag of the United States it represents civilization, humanity and liberty. Let us love it, let us honor it." Dr. E. A.



Brockett, who made two trips on the hospital ship "Bay State," made an address of great interest, giving his experience and impressions.

Matters of interest to the delegates were discussed, and the convention was instructive and successful. We closed with "America," all joining in the singing. Beautiful flowers were presented to Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Fuller, and Mrs. Brownell, the latter a Real Daughter, and a member of Quequechan Chapter. She sat upon the platform and received much attention later from our visitors. On the platform beside the presiding officer and ladies before mentioned were Mrs. Mary J. C. Neale, former Regent of the Chapter; Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, who made a few remarks in place of Mrs. Masury, who was unable to attend on account of illness; and the State Treasurer, Miss Vining; Mrs. A. S. McClean, of Springfield; Mrs. Grace LeBaron Upham, of Boston; Mrs. Robbins, of Hingham, and Mrs. Edward S. Robinson, of Brookline, State Historian. Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Historian of Gaspee Chapter, Providence, Rhode Island, was present; also a number from the William Ellery Chapter, of Newport, Rhode Island, this sister city being often represented in our social gatherings and extending to us equal courtesy. Officers of our local military companies were invited, and the Sons of the American Revolution were represented by Mr. C. V. S. Remington, the Volunteer Aid Association by Mrs. Clark, who twice visited the camp at Montauk, carrying supplies to the soldiers there.

Miss Brazier, Regent of Bunker Hill Chapter, of Charlestown, presented our Chapter with several lithograph copies of the flags given to the schools of Charlestown by her Chapter. They were accepted by Miss Holmes. On Wednesday evening, October 19th, Miss Holmes gave an informal reception at her home, 318 Pine street, to the State Regent, Mrs. George F. Fuller. Our President General, Mrs. Manning, honored us with her presence at that time. We consider it most kind in her to have taken the long journey from Albany to visit us and we hope she has carried away such pleasant memories of Fall River and Quequechan Chapter as will long

be a source of pleasure to her. She will certainly be long remembered for her cordial manner to her Massachusetts Daughters.

Mrs. Manning was the guest of one of our members, Miss Brayton, of Broadview, Highland avenue, while in this city, from which residence many extensive and beautiful views can be seen

The Massachusetts State Convention of 1898 will represent to our Chapter a day of pleasant memories, of friendly intercourse and interchange of ideas in planning a mutual work, and it extends a hearty welcome of good comradeship to its sisters far and near, wishing them success in all their work and ever increasing numbers.—CORNELIA W. (LINCOLN) DAVOL, *Historian*.

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## THE WORK IN VERMONT.

IN presenting the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Vermont I regret that the work cannot be given more in detail, and it is due to the State Regent as well as Chapter Regents to state that before the appeal was sent out from the War Committee of the National Society that most of our members were already actively engaged in relief work that appealed to them personally.

Brattleboro Chapter (Brattleboro), Mrs. Florence Gray. Estey, Regent.—At a meeting held at the house of the Regent on April 19, 1898, it was decided that the Chapter should take the initiative in the work for the soldiers. A public meeting was appointed, which was held in the town on April 27th, and the Regent was elected president of a "Soldiers' Aid Society," and the Secretary of the Chapter chosen as secretary. A generous collection was taken, the Chapter starting the fund with \$25.00. Many enthusiastic and well attended meetings were held, the object was to provide comforts for the soldiers, and during their absence, for many of their families. On April 29th at a meeting held at the Brooks House eighty-four soldiers' comfort bags were made and filled. May 3d, at

another meeting, the ladies provided 84 pairs of good wool socks for the company. On May 6th a committee met at Mrs. Estey's house at six o'clock in the morning and prepared a good, substantial lunch for Company I of the First Vermont Regiment, who went into camp that day at Burlington, at Fort Ethan Allen. On May 21st the ladies met again at Mrs. Estey's and prepared a very nice lunch for the entire regiment of twelve hundred men which was to pass through Brattleboro that day on its way south to Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park. June 6th we sent the men at Chickamauga a large quantity of groceries—900 pounds. Two concerts and a supper were given at which \$1,116 were realized, to be used for the soldiers and their families. The Society sent 200 woven bandages, 200 towels, 30 sheets and \$300 in money for hospital use. Doctors and nurses have been provided for the soldiers, and groceries and coal given to them when required. Many have received two tons of coal. On the return of the company a good, substantial dinner was given them at the Brooks House. \$400 were used in providing for the families of the men as they were not yet mustered out of service. Finally, on the evening before they were mustered out, October 31st, a reception was given to Company I and their friends, and to the general public by the Soldiers' Aid Society at the home of the president. The young ladies decorated the house handsomely with flags and bunting, and as we heard the grateful expressions of appreciation from the returned brave ones who had endured the horrors of camp life at Chickamauga we felt the patriotic work initiated by the Brattleboro Chapter, and so well executed by the Soldiers' Aid Society, had proved the *raison d'etat* of the Chapter. Total amount of money raised for this patriotic work during the summer, \$1,750.50.

Lake Dunmore Chapter (Brandon), Mrs. Frances D. Ormsbee, Regent.—Not very long after war was declared, realizing that there was need for extra efforts, a meeting was called in our town, and an Aid Association formed under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's Relief Corps, and the King's Daughters. I was made president of this association, and our first work was a box of supplies sent to the hospital ship "Bay State;" then supplies to

our own company in the Vermont Regiment, and a box to the Red Cross, one box to Fort Meyer, Virginia; one box to Fort Ethan Allen on the return of the Vermont Volunteers; all valued at \$50 or more. We have continued to assist soldiers' families, and our own boys who have come home sick. This work cannot be credited to the Daughters of the American Revolution alone, for all the ladies in our town were interested, but a goodly share of it is to the credit of the Chapter.

Bennington Chapter (Bennington), Miss Jennie Valentine, Regent.—This Chapter reports having sent to the treasurer of Chickamauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, \$8.00 June 28, 1898, which was duly acknowledged by the Treasurer.

Green Mountain Chapter (Burlington), Miss Mary Roberts, Regent.—In June last \$50 was sent to the Chickamauga Chapter, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, with the request that the needs of the Vermont Regiment be first considered. In July, in response to an appeal made from the National War Committee, \$50 was sent to the Treasurer General at Washington. Upon the return of the First Vermont Regiment from Chickamauga Park in August, and during their encampment near Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, delicacies, and other comforts were sent by individual Daughters to the hospital for the sick ones.

Ethan Allen Chapter (Middlebury), Katharine A. Wright, Regent.—Money sent for War Fund, Daughters of the American Revolution, \$50; 250 abdominal bands sent to Mrs. Alger and by her to Camp Wycoff; value of bands, \$45.50; 18 nurses' aprons sent to Camp Wycoff, value \$6.50; 2 barrels of reading material to First Vermont Volunteers, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga; freight on barrels \$6.50; total value \$108.50. At the last meeting the Chapter voted its thanks to the sub-war committee for work done during the summer.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter (Montpelier), Mrs. Frank A. Adams, Regent.—At a meeting in July the Chapter voted to send \$25 to the Treasurer of the War Fund. Through the personal efforts of Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin, Vice-President General, and a member of the Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, Vermont, and under her direct supervision there



was supplied to all of the soldiers' and sailors' relief organizations in Washington, the Division Hospitals at Camp Alger, Chickamauga, Mobile and Tampa, medicines, delicacies and such cleansing and refreshing remedies as were needed by the fever-stricken patients, many of them journeying northward during the hot summer in hospital trains. These supplies amounted in value to \$163.29, and in addition thereto magazines and books were sent to Camp Alger, Washington Arsenal, Mobile and Tampa. From Mrs. Taplin's knowledge it is well to speak of the deep feeling of gratitude and appreciation of the grand and patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the brave men, who were the recipients of their bounty and unselfish work.

Ox-Bow Chapter (Newbury), Louise F. Wheeler, Regent.—A most interesting and patriotic union service was held in the Congregational Church, July 31st, the object being to raise funds for the sick soldiers of Vermont. A collection amounting to \$61 was taken; to this was added \$12 from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Newbury; and to that was added \$35 from Captain Johnston's Company "G" Relief Fund, making \$108 in the treasury of the Chapter. The Daughters concluded to personally conduct this relief work and have expended in doctors' bills, nurses, delicacies, etc., for the returned sick soldiers of Newbury, \$81.85, leaving in the treasury \$26.15, which the Chapter have concluded to hold for the present in case of further need.

St. John de Crevecour Chapter (St. Johnsbury), Mrs. Minnie B. Hazen, Regent.—The Chapter sent \$5 to the War Committee. One box was sent to Company "D," First Vermont Volunteers, Camp Thomas, Chickamaugua, containing stationery, tobacco, buttons, one dozen handkerchiefs, one box of soap, one dozen towels, shoe lacings, common pins, safety pins, novels and magazines. This constituted the contributions as a Chapter, but in August many urged me to call all the ladies of the town together to form a Volunteer Aid Association so long as I was Regent of a patriotic organization. The membership of our Chapter was only fourteen and many were away from home, so it was thought best that so large a work should be carried on by a larger society of women that we could gather



together. Accordingly a Volunteer Aid Association was organized and I had the honor of being made president of the same. About \$200 was raised and the money sent to Company "D," First Vermont Volunteers, who were at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. A well-filled box was sent to Company "D," at Fort Ethan Allen, Burlington, Vermont, for the use of the sick and hospital patients who had been brought from Chickamauga. The Volunteer Aid Association has also aided soldiers home on a furlough who were unable to work; also paid hospital and physicians' bills. We have also sent a box of hospital supplies, valued at \$10, to Miss Jessie Hiscock, who is in a hospital in Savannah, Georgia. We rejoice that Vermont has been honored in having such noble sons, and the record of their noble achievements shall lead us to a more consecrated patriotism.

Heber Allen Chapter (Poultney), Mrs. F. B. Barrett, Regent.—Reports 36 flannel abdominal bands sent to Mrs. Alger for distribution; and to the Treasurer of the War Fund to purchase night shirts, \$6.60. We did not do as much as we intended, being prevented by sickness.

Ascutney Chapter (Windsor), Mrs. Helen E. Davis, Regent.—\$8 to War Fund.

Bellevue Chapter (St. Albans), Mrs. E. C. Smith, Regent.—\$12 to War Fund.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland).—\$7 to War Fund, and three boxes to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, in July.

Ormsby Chapter (Manchester).—\$30 to War Fund.

Bronson Chapter (Arlington), Mrs. E. Delberth Stone, Regent.—Mrs. Jesse Burdette, \$5. The members of this Chapter were so scattered that they worked with other Chapters in the towns where they resided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. JESSE BURDETTE,  
*State Regent of Vermont.*

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER (Mystic, Connecticut).—As has been their custom this Chapter celebrated the 6th of September by visiting Fort Griswold, where a very interesting program was rendered around the monument that marks the place where

the gallant Colonel William Ledyard fell one hundred and seventeen years ago.

Mrs. Addie P. Batty, Regent, opened the exercises by a paper on the historical aspect of the battle of 1781, when so many of our ancestors laid down their lives for the freedom we now enjoy. It was a fine address, from which we take a few extracts: "No sooner were the terrible alarm guns heard than the startled citizens, leaping from their beds, made haste to send away their families and their portable and most valuable goods. Throngs of women and children were sent into the fields and woods, some without food and others with a piece of bread or a biscuit in their hands, women laden with bags and pillow-cases, often driving a cow before them, with an infant in their arms, or perhaps on horse-back with a bed under them and various utensils dangling at the side; boys with stockings strung like wallets over their shoulders containing money, valuable papers, and the heirlooms in the shape of spoons of the family; such were the scenes on all the roads leading into the country on that memorable morning of September 6, 1781. Many of these groups wandered all day in the woods, and at night found shelter in the scattered farm houses and barns. Such was the confusion of the scene that families in many cases were separated upon different roads, and children eight or ten years of age were sent off alone into the country, their parents lingering to bury or conceal some of their effects, yet no one was lost, no one was hurt.

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'After the massacre those that could stand were paraded and ordered to the landing, while those that could not were put in one of the ammunition wagons and taken to the brow of the hill, which was very steep and at least one hundred rods in descent, from whence it was permitted to run down by itself, but was arrested in its course by an apple tree. Being near the house of Ebenezer Avery, one of their number, they were taken into it and such a night of distress and anguish was scarcely ever passed by mortal. Nothing but groans and sighs were heard. But with the morning light came 'ministering angels,' to their relief.

"The first was Miss Fanny Ledyard, of Southold, Long Is-

land, for whom this Chapter was named, then on a visit to her uncle, Colonel William Ledyard, the murdered commander, who with a kindly hand gave to the suffering ones warm chocolate, wine, and other refreshments.

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"History will repeat itself. When the echoes of the war with Spain grow fainter and the historian sits calmly down to write the events of the last four months he will find it necessary to devote one long chapter of his volume to the heroism of woman; he will have to tell not only of the women who risked their lives by going to the front, but of those who performed an equally valuable service after the soldiers had returned home, and were suffering and dying in unhealthy camps.

"There is coursing through the veins of the women of to-day that same devotion to country that actuated those who lived in revolutionary times."

"America" was then sung. An original poem, by Miss Ann A. Murphy, our first Historian, was read by Mrs. H. C. Denison:

On consecrated ground again we stand,  
Historic spot! Home of the loyal, free,  
These heights they scaled to plant our standard there,  
Proud emblem of our country's liberty.

Courage undaunted, fearless, bold and brave!  
Their lives they sacrificed in freedom's name,  
And left a heritage, a priceless boon,  
For generations then unborn to claim.

That same old flag that shielded then the oppressed,  
Now floats the harbinger of joy to-day;  
'Neath Cuban skies, where tyrants long have ruled  
But God's own hand has crushed the oppressor's sway.

Emblazoned high on history's glowing page,  
Thy name recorded on the roll of fame;  
No richer legacy than that we hold  
Is held by any nation, clime or name.

Bright flowers of autumn 'round this shaft we lay,  
And on this spot where gallant Ledyard fell;  
We bless the ground where 'tis our lot to place  
These emblems of their glorious deeds to tell.

Many choice and beautiful flowers were placed upon the sacred spot, among them a sword of golden rod, it being similar to the one used by Colonel Ledyard on that day.

Mrs. Walter Denison, of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, of New London, being present, an invited guest, sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

Mrs. Harriet A. Stanton, Chapter Poet, then read the following original poem:

SEPTEMBER 6, 1781.

Our fathers trod these heights that day  
When freedom veiled her face;  
Let every heart glad tribute bring  
In honor of the place.  
They braved oppression's haughty power!  
They raised our ensign high!  
'Tis ours to keep that honor bright  
For which they dared to die.

Many a wife and mother sought  
Along this well-worn way,  
Their heart's beloved who vainly fought,  
And with the mangled lay  
In death's cold sleep. Our hearts would keep  
Their memory green for aye.

A hundred years have passed away!  
All nations' loud acclaim  
Has proved the justice of our cause,  
The grandeur of our aim;  
As Daughters here renew your vows  
In honor of your names,  
Emblazoned on this granite shaft,  
That shall long years remain,  
And as we meet in counsel sweet  
Let every mind be pure  
As those who bought our freedom grand,  
Our home, our country, native land.

Our fathers' God! to thee we raise  
A prayer of love and trust;  
Oh! keep our land from error's way  
And grant her statesmen just;  
Make this *the nation* of the world  
That thine oppressed may trust.

Mrs. Emma Avery Simmons, Vice-Regent, read a paper entitled "The Death of Benedict Arnold," which was attentively listened to. Miss Mary E. Barrows delivered an eloquent address of some length, composed for the occasion, in which patriotism breathed in every line. We wish there was room for the entire address, but the following extracts give in part its sounding notes:

"On that September day, 1781, thirteen weak colonies; on this September day, 1898, *a nation* extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, then reaching out her arm of strength, clasps the hand of the infant republic "Hawaii" to nourish and cherish; then further still across the Pacific the chastening hand falls on Spain in the island of the Philippines, and southward to Cuba and Porto Rico. Out of this race of grandfathers of 1776 comes the strength and patriotism of 1812, who will not allow the impressment of our American men into the British Navy; of 1861 who will not allow our Constitution to be violated and the union of States to be ruptured. 'The Union must be preserved; united we stand, divided we fall,' and two millions took the field to enforce that unity, and preserved the Nation as a whole. The army returned with tattered flags and uniforms, the soldiers' emblem of glory and duty performed, and many with shattered constitutions for life. To them we owe the prosperity of these latter thirty years. All honor to the bronze button worn by the fast thinning ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic men! To their sons have they handed down the mantle again, and to-day we have these heroes incarnated in the returning army of brave men, who fought and won the battles of Guantanamo, El Caney, and Santiago.

"Brave men and boys! doing their duty in the face of want, hardships and deadly climate of Cuba, in the trenches for twenty days without a dry thread in their clothes, standing in water, sheets of water descending from the clouds on their heads, heat by day, chill at night, deadly disease about them, doing their duty as at Valley Forge and elsewhere their forefathers of the Revolution braved whatever hardships and privations war may bring in its wake.

\* \* \* \* \*



"We are a rich Nation—a powerful Nation—how powerful we had grown we did not dream ourselves, until we were compelled to try that power! Spain four hundred years ago was rich and powerful—the wonder of the world! but corruption and an overestimate of self has enervated her until she is what she is. Then let us as a country see that our politics and government are kept pure and clean, enough for the Lord God of Battles continue to abide with us as a Nation meant by Him to accomplish His own great work."

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,  
Praise him, all creatures here below,  
Praise him above, ye heavenly hosts,  
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

All present felt that this was one of the most solemn anniversaries ever kept by the Chapter, and left the sacred spot with tender thoughts of all fallen heroes who had shed their blood for liberty, home and country.—HARRIET A. STANTON, *Historian*.

WILTWYCK CHAPTER.—A year ago your Historian's report began somewhat in this way: "The Chapter has enjoyed a year of peace and quietness; as in the history of the world, so it is with us. In peaceful times there is little to chronicle."

How dim was our outlook into the future! How little could we foresee what a few months would bring us! In the ranks of our Chapter, to be sure, discord and confusion have not come; but our hearts have all beat fast and our thoughts and hands have been full, because our country was at war. Strange it is to think that before the year is over this great tide of conflict has risen and fallen, till now it is only the sight of a uniform now and then and the knowledge that our own brave boys have not yet returned which helps us to realize that war with Spain is not merely a dream. So short has been the struggle, so swift the victory, that there is danger we may not heed the lessons of the war. We need to keep in mind the spirit of Kipling's beautiful hymn:

"God of our fathers, known of old,  
Lord of our far-flung battle line,

Beneath whose awful hand we hold  
 Dominion over palm and pine,  
 Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet  
 Lest we forget, lest we forget!"

This record begins with December, 1897. Our first meetings were not marked by any unusual incidents. In December the annual reports were given; in January the delegates to the Continental Congress were chosen and interesting papers read. The February meeting was on the third day of the month. We had papers appropriate to Washington's Birthday, and sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." How little did we anticipate the tragedy so near at hand! On the 15th, only twelve days later, came the terrible news of the loss of the "Maine," and by the time for the March meeting every heart was filled with the fear that the call to arms must come and "Battle Hymns" would be sung once more throughout the land. We heard at this meeting reports of our delegates to the Continental Congress, and pledged our loyal support to the new President General of the Society. A large flag was presented to the Chapter by the delegates, after which "Rally Round the Flag" and "The Star Spangled Banner" were sung. It was an appropriate time for the presentation of "Old Glory." Before the month was over flags were waiving from every flagpole, draped over doorways, hung over pulpits. The Nation was aroused.

It was not until after our April meeting, however, that war was declared. On May 5th was our first "war meeting." Our State Regent sent a letter, asking what action the Chapter would take in relation to the war; a telegram was received from Miss Forsyth, who was in Washington attending the meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, stating that the National Society had placed itself at the command of the President, and was ready to help in any way that the Government might advise.

Resolutions were sent from Wiltwyck Chapter to the Fourteenth Separate Company, expressing the pride and sympathy of the Chapter toward the "boys in blue." This meeting was held at the home of Miss Louise Tremper. It was a busy session, full of enthusiasm. The house was draped with flags,

patriotic songs were sung, and the spirit of these Daughters of revolutionary heroes was roused to an ardent desire to do something for the present war.

In June we found work ready to our hand. The National Society at Washington had asked for contributions toward a war fund and towards the work of the Hospital Corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as well as towards the assistance of our home soldiers. The Fourteenth Company, in answer to our inquiry as to what was needed for their comfort, suggested that we provide a set of cooking utensils for camp use. This was the first thing decided upon. Mrs. Lawton, of Fairview, had collected some money for the benefit of the soldiers, which was received at this meeting. Each member of the Chapter was asked to contribute something towards a war fund, part of which was to be used by our own Chapter, and part sent to Washington, to be appropriated to the work of the committees of the National Board. A Chapter War Committee was appointed, authorized to spend the local fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors as needed.

Two nurses went out from Kingston, under the auspices of Wiltwyck Chapter, and one from Brooklyn, also recommended by a member of our Chapter. We have received from the surgeons of the hospitals where these brave young women have been working many warm words of appreciation of their services. Miss Shaw went to Leiter Hospital in a time of intense heat, and finding that typhoid fever had just broken out and that nurses were terribly needed, she toiled day and night until her own health gave away; she had two attacks of illness, but after coming home for a rest, has gone back to her noble work and is now at Fortress Monroe.

Miss Dunn, who volunteered about the same time, but did not start until later, has been doing excellent work at Jacksonville. She is now at home, but may go to Cuba. Mrs. Mary Brynes Irwin, of Brooklyn, has been, I think, since August, at Fortress Monroe. Miss Sarah Hardenbergh, of our own ranks, was from the earliest days of the war anxious to go as a nurse, and offered her services both to the Hospital Corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the Red Cross; but much to her disappointment was not called upon.

In the papers of July 9th a notice was printed, signed by the Regent of Wiltwyck Chapter, inviting all ladies to meet at the City Hall, on Monday, July 11th, to help prepare supplies for the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors. The wonderful meeting of patriotic women responding to this call will long be remembered by those who attended it. The mayor's office proved far too small to hold the crowd who came, eager to help. Women from uptown and downtown, those who had, perhaps, never met before; some who had worked hard to earn what they gladly gave, some who gave from their abundance. The supplies of muslin and flannel provided beforehand soon gave out; and so many friends were ready to help cut and sew that it was decided to meet every day through the week in the corporation counsel's room. Here was a busy scene each day, sewing machines humming, scissors cutting, busy women with flying needles, people coming in and out with new supplies. Never will the Daughters forget the ready and valuable help received from noble women who, though their names are not enrolled among the Chapter members, have proved themselves worthy to be called "sisters" by every patriotic society. So quickly was the work accomplished that by Friday noon four large barrels were ready to be sent to Santiago. Three other barrels were afterwards sent to Chickamauga, besides a box from Kyserike forwarded by the Chapter. Many friends outside the Society sent in money and supplies for these barrels. Their names are all kept in the archives that we may not forget how, in time of need, one helped another to work for our country. Three hundred and one dollars and twelve cents were spent for the benefit of the army, sixty-six dollars being given by those not belonging to the Chapter.

Bags for the use of soldiers in the hospitals have lately been sent to Miss Shaw at Fortress Monroe by members of the Chapter. Sixty dollars was given towards the work of feeding the returning soldiers passing through the city; and different members volunteered to meet the trains and assist in this work.

The war work, we hope, is nearly over, and may it be long before we have to record such items in our reports again. Yet it is a noble record and should be carefully kept. We must hasten over the rest of the year's annals.



On Memorial Day, as usual, the graves of revolutionary heroes were decorated. The prize offered the students in the public schools for the best essay on American history was awarded to Miss Agnes Bermingham, who was presented by the Chapter with the Century Book of Famous Americans, and the Century Story of the Revolution. In addition to the flag presented by the delegates to the Continental Congress, Wiltwyck Chapter has received two volumes of the Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Book, one the gift of Miss Anna V. V. Kenyon, the other of Mrs. Hyman Roosa. Mrs. Gregory, of the Mohawk Chapter, a former member of our own ranks, presented the Chapter with a beautiful picture of the three State Capitols.

In April we had the pleasure of a brief visit from the Vassar College Chapter and Historical Society, who came up to spend a few hours in visiting the places of historical interest in the neighborhood of Kingston. A committee of Daughters met them at the train, and after luncheon at the home of Miss Forsyth, carriages provided by the Chapter took them to see various historical places, after which they drove to Hurley, where they were entertained by Mrs. James D. Wynkoop. Letters were received from these visitors expressing great pleasure in their excursion.

In July Mrs. Abraham Brodhead invited the Chapter to New Paltz, where they spent a most enjoyable day, taking luncheon at Mrs. Brodhead's home, and visiting a number of interesting old houses, under the guidance of Mr. Ralph LeFevre.

In September a parliamentary class was taught by Mrs. Urquehart Lee, which gave pleasure and profit to all who attended it. Mrs. Lawton, of Fair View, gave a lawn party which added quite an amount to the war fund.

At the regular meeting in September several visitors were present. Mrs. Shuler, of Buffalo, and Mrs. Seymour, of Syracuse, gave brief accounts of their Chapter work, and Mrs. Fulsom, whose son was one of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, told some stories of the war, and recited a revolutionary ballad. We have continued this year the study of our own State history, which was begun last season, and at every monthly meeting one or two interesting papers have been read.



Our Chapter Day, October 16th, came this year on Sunday. We had a two days' celebration, however, as on October 14th Wiltwyck Chapter gave a reception to the President General of our Society, Mrs. Daniel Manning; the State Regent, Mrs. James Belden, and Miss Forsyth, Vice-President General. Mrs. G. D. B. Hasbrouck gave her beautiful home for the evening. A band of Daughters decorated the rooms with palms and flowers. In spite of a pouring rain a large number assembled and the reception was a very great success, the whole scheme being carried out in a charming manner.

The next day, October 15th, by invitation of the Colonial Dames, the Chapter attended the ceremony of the unveiling of the tablet erected in the memory of George Clinton, at the court house, after which the officers and local board were asked to a luncheon at the house of General George H. Sharpe.

At the annual meeting in November our Regent and most of our officers were reëlected; so that there are no great changes in Chapter affairs to chronicle.

But this has not been to our Chapter a year of unclouded brightness. We have mourned the loss of a valued member, Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hardenbergh, who from the early days of our organization has been a faithful and interested friend. And into the household of several of our number sorrow and death have come. We sympathize with all those who are mourning for loved ones who have left them.

Several of our members have been transferred to other Chapters, but their loss has been balanced by the additions to our membership. A band of one hundred and eighteen intelligent women, pledged to patriotic working together for the good of the place in which they live, ought to be a power whose influence is widely felt, and when we remember that our whole Society comprises at least twenty-five thousand, what a strong force it is, if we keep true to the aim we started with, as expressed in our Constitution—"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institution of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."—KATHARINE BRUYN FORSYTH, *Historian*.

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON CHAPTER (Bloomington, Illinois).—To the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter has this been a year of great undertakings. It seemed as if in advance of that great wave of patriotism which has swept over our nation, our Chapter was so thrilled with patriotic enthusiasm that its members were not content merely to meet from month to month, but in December, 1897, decided to offer cash prizes to the pupils of the grammar grades in our city schools for the best essays upon patriotic subjects to be chosen by the Chapter. Two hundred and more essays were submitted and judged by committees appointed by the Regent, Mrs. De Motte. From these, the best eighteen were chosen to be the prize winners. February 22, 1898, was the date set for the awarding of the prizes, and on the afternoon of that day a large audience assembled in the Grand Opera House to witness the ceremonies of the day. The ladies of the Chapter were seated upon the stage, which was handsomely decorated with the national colors, with a portrait of Washington over all. In the absence of our Regent, Mrs. De Motte, who was in attendance on the National Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary A. C. Marmon, Vice-Regent, presided over the exercises. The Board of Education and officers of the schools occupied the boxes and the pupils competing for the prizes were seated in front of the stage.

Cash prizes amounting to thirty-six dollars were distributed among the winners. The first six essays were read to the large audience present, by members of the Chapter, Mrs. F. C. Vandervort, Mrs. Sain Welty and Mrs. I. N. Light alternating in the reading. For lack of time, the essays taking the second and third prizes of two dollars and one dollar, respectively, were not read, but after a few remarks from Mrs. Dr. Marsh, referring to the object of the contest, she read a list of the prize winners, calling them to the platform, where the prizes were presented. Musical numbers were interspersed throughout the afternoon's program, the High School Glee Club and Miss Louise Pomeroy giving their services to make the occasion enjoyable. The celebration was most unique and highly gratifying to all, and Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter

certainly earned deserved laurels by the manner in which this most successful contest was planned and carried out.

The event of the year was the reception of May 2d, in honor of the President General of our organization, Mrs. Daniel Manning; the State Regent, Mrs. Henry Shepard; and the visiting delegates to the Illinois Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The plan, as arranged by the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, of Bloomington, for the entertainment of the visiting delegates, was a complete and successful one. About three hundred invitations were issued for the reception at Cooper Hall, and it is safe to say that very few of these were declined. At the appointed hour the reception committee and the ushers were on hand to assist in making the affair a success. The reception room was gay with flowers and drapery of flags and bunting, and the silver loving-cup presented to Mrs. A. E. Stevenson by the National Society held a prominent position and was admired by all. The receiving party consisted of Regent Mrs. H. C. De Motte, President General Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. John M. Jewett, of Chicago, Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, State Regent of Illinois, and Mrs. Dickinson, Regent Chicago Chapter, assisted by an introduction committee. At nine o'clock the doors into the supper room were thrown open, and the tables and decorations displayed. The Stars and Stripes hung in graceful folds from chandeliers, cornices and walls. Ashton's Mandolin Orchestra played sweet, soft music from behind a screen of palms and ferns. In the center of the room a table had been prepared with plates for eighteen and handsomely decorated with flowers and candles. Here were seated the guests of honor and a number of the members of George Rogers Clarke Chapter, Sons of American Revolution, of Bloomington. Mrs. De Motte was toast mistress, and after the refreshments had been discussed, she, in a few well chosen words, introduced Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, who proposed the toast "Our President General," to which Mrs. Manning responded in a delightful vein. Mrs. Henry M. Shepard gave the toast "To the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution," which was enthusiastically received and responded to by Mr. Charles L. Capen, President George Rogers

Clarke Chapter, of this city. Mr. Capen's response "To the Daughters," was in his happiest vein. Mrs. De Motte then gave the toast "Our Sister Regents," to which Mrs. Dickinson, of the Chicago Chapter, responded in a witty and charming speech. After a few remarks by Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, appropriately closing the exercises, the rest of the evening was spent in social converse, and in greetings to the visiting delegates. May 3d, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., the hour set for the opening of the Conference, found Cooper Hall well filled with members of the local Chapter, visiting delegates and interested citizens. The meeting was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock by Mrs. H. C. De Motte, Regent of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, with Mesdames Manning, Jewett, Shepard and Stevenson occupying seats on the platform. After the opening song, "America," by the audience standing, Mrs. De Motte made the welcoming address, after which Mrs. Shepard took the chair as presiding officer of the Illinois Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and gave an address to the regents and delegates present, telling them of the work of the National Board, urging them to uphold its work in every particular. She also called attention to the Continental Hall fund, and asked the ladies to bear it in mind. After a vocal solo by Mrs. O. J. Skinner, the reports of Regents were called for. Twenty-one Chapters reported through their Regent or an accredited delegate, there being fifteen Regents, one Vice-Regent, five delegates and five alternates present. During the noon hour lunch was served by the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, which was greatly enjoyed by all, as an occasion for meeting the National and State officers present, and making acquaintance with the delegates of various Chapters. After lunch, the afternoon session opened at 1 p. m. The Conference voted that an annual assessment of ten cents per member, to be paid into the State Treasurer at the time of the payment of annual dues, be collected from each Chapter in the State, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the State Regent at the Annual Conference. The Regent of the Evanston Chapter was appointed treasurer of this fund for one year, by vote of the Conference. It was also decided by vote that the annual State Conference



be held at the call of the State Regent. The resolution of the National Board at the April meeting addressed to the President of the United States expressing the desire and willingness of the National Society to aid in the national crisis of the war with Spain, by doing anything within their power in assistance in the great and responsible work to which it was committed, was read to the Conference and it was voted to endorse the action of the National Board, and that the Secretary so notify that body. Mrs. Manning here spoke of the work which the Daughters might do in this juncture, and especially of the Floating Hospital pledge of the New York Daughters. By request, Mrs. J. R. Kimball, Regent of Fort Armstrong Chapter, Rock Island, Illinois, sang, "I Love You, Dear." The vocalist was accompanied upon the piano by Mrs. Frank Capen and the number was heartily encored, and gracefully responded to. Mr. Arthur Bassett then favored the audience with a song, "The Two Grenadiers." Mr. Bassett was accompanied by Mrs. Benoni Green, and was compelled to respond to an encore. Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General of the National Society, gave a fine address upon the National Society, its object and its aims. Miss Evelyn Mayes, pianiste, delighted the audience with her rendition of Chopin's "Fantasia Impromptu," after which Mrs. A. E. Stevenson gave a short address. Mrs. Willis Harwood, accompanied by a violin obligato by Mr. Shepherd, gave the solo "The Spring Song," in her inimitable manner, and was obliged to respond to an encore. Mrs. B. S. Green accompanied Mrs. Harwood and Mr. Shepherd upon the piano. Mrs. John N. Jewett, of Chicago, Vice-President General, National Society, then gave an address upon the National Board of Management, telling in a happy manner of some of the difficulties and problems of that much tried organization. A piano solo, Mendelssohn's Wedding March, completed the special program, after which business was resumed. Votes of thanks to the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter for its "generous hospitality," and to the National Officers for their presence, were moved and carried. A resolution of love and sympathy to our honorable State Regent, Mrs. G. D. Kerfoot, who was too ill to be present, was presented and Secretary instructed to send a telegram em-



bodily the resolution to Mrs. Kerfoot at once. Mrs. Dickinson read a letter from the Chicago Art Association, relative to the placing of patriots' pictures in the school rooms of the State, and offering reduced rates on the same, and urging the adoption of a plan for so decorating our school rooms. It was voted that the Secretary be intrusted to write a letter of love, sympathy and cheer to the soldiers called out in defense of their country and now in camp at Springfield. Mrs. Stevenson invited all Daughters present to call upon the National and State Officers, her guests, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock p. m. Just before Mrs. Shepard's closing remarks the song "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was given, by special request, by Mrs. Annette R. Kimball, of Rock Island, the entire large audience present joining in the chorus with patriotic fervor. Mrs. Emily B. Welch, of Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, acted as accompanist. Mrs. Shepard closed the conference with words of praise for all its participants, and to the local Chapter and the public, who so generously did whatever was in their power for the success of these meetings, and then asked to adjourn, and the Illinois State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 1898 was ended. A delightful feature of the evening was an informal reception at the home of Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, for the members of the National Board, who were her guests. A large number of the visiting delegates, with their hosts, the members of the local Chapter, availed themselves of this opportunity of meeting these ladies who stand at the head of our organization. Mrs. Stevenson also received the Daughters in an informal way on the morning of Wednesday, May 4th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, in honor of her guests. Both occasions were greatly enjoyed by those present. During the days of the Conference the members of the local Chapter displayed the Stars and Stripes from their homes in honor of the occasion.

At the June meeting of the Chapter, it was voted to purchase and present a flag to Troop B, of the First Illinois Cavalry, then in camp at Chickamauga. This troop is composed of Bloomington boys. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to secure the necessary funds, most of which was

given at the meeting, fifty dollars being secured. Mrs. M. T. Scott was commissioned to purchase the flag in Chicago and made the selection of a beautiful one, which, on June 20, 1898, was formally presented to Captain Hills, representing Troop B. The Daughters met at the north door of the court house at 7.30 p. m. A large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the proceedings. Mrs. H. C. De Motte, Regent, took her place on the court house steps, where the flag was delivered to her for presentation. In a few minutes, Captain Hills and staff appeared and were greeted with cheers and applause, as had been "Old Glory" on its appearance. Mrs. De Motte, in a few well chosen words, presented the flag, which Captain Hills accepted in a brief speech of thanks, promising that the flag should be honored and cherished by his entire command. For what seemed to be good and sufficient reason, Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter took no active part in the work of the National Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the war, but it was considered best to join the Army and Navy League of McLean County as individual members. Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, as president of that organization, and other members of the Chapter as officers or as working members, have a proud record, and while their work will not be recorded in the annals of the Chapter, it was work that told for good in the cause of patriotism and love of country. In addition to the gift of the flag, the Chapter collected and sent to the soldiers in camp a large quantity of reading matter.

During this year we have adhered to a printed program, prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose, and our meetings have grown in interest and in point of attendance. A scrap-book is kept containing clippings and articles of interest to the Chapter.

The AMERICAN MONTHLY and the "Spirit of '76" are placed upon the tables of the Public Library by the Chapter, and files of these magazines are kept at the same place. The Chapter also keeps a copy of Saffell's "Record" on the library shelves. Individual members have very kindly presented the Historian with considerable genealogical matter in the shape of clippings, but with a request that it be kept on file at the library,

for the benefit of all. The Chapter has had several additions during the year and now numbers eighty-one members, among which are three "Real Daughters": Mrs. Lydia Partridge Clayes, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher Lennon, Mrs. Elizabeth Bush. Mrs. Clayes has been a member for some time, and has been in possession of the souvenir spoon given by the National Society ever since her joining the Chapter.

A feature of our June meeting was the presence of Mrs. Lennon with us, and the presentation to her of the souvenir spoon with appropriate exercises. By reason of the infirmities of advanced age, she being ninety-six years old, Mrs. Bush was unable to be present, and a committee of ladies was delegated to visit her and present the spoon to her, Mrs. J. B. Taylor being the chairman of the committee. This committee reported at a later meeting, having fulfilled the pleasant duty and received the thanks of the recipient.—CAROLINE F. J. KIMBALL, *Historian*.

PAUL JONES CHAPTER (Boston).—Tuesday evening, December 13th, celebrated the charter presentation of Massachusetts' Naval Chapter, the Paul Jones, named in honor of the first naval hero of the American Revolution. It is due to the patriotism and devotion to the National Society, as shown by her former efforts, that Miss Marion Howard Brazier was enabled to bring this Chapter into existence on June 14th, "Flag Day," a report of which has already appeared in this publication. Miss Brazier, while serving as Regent of Bunker Hill Chapter (which she founded) and at the request of the late State Regent, Mrs. T. M. Brown, presented her resignation in order to assume the regency of the new Chapter. At the unanimous request of her Chapter, however, she decided to remain until her year expired, but not, however, to give up her idea of the Naval Chapter. At her suggestion, Miss C. Mabel Beaman withdrew from Bunker Hill and was appointed Regent of Paul Jones. Owing to the death of Mrs. Brown and the non-election of her successor until fall, the charter was not officially presented until December 13th, when Mrs. George F. Fuller was guest of honor and made her first

charter presentation. It was also the first to be signed by her and the first from the new plate to come into Massachusetts.

The exercises were held in Lorimer Hall, which was elaborately decorated, a large portrait of President McKinley, flanked by English and American flags and the Union Jack occupied a central portion of the stage. The city and State seals were draped with the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, and conspicuous among the flags was the famous rattlesnake one of Paul Jones. Through the courtesy of Secretary Long (who is especially interested in the Chapter), there were many marines, Blue Jackets and buglers in uniform to add to the scene. The Kearsage Veterans, also in uniform, attended in a body and the principal male guest of honor was Rear Admiral George E. Belknap (retired), who delivered an able address. He was greeted with the buglers' salute and with much applause from the naval men of '61 present. There were notable addresses by Rev. Edward A. Horton (a sailor in the Civil War), Postmaster Thomas (Chapter orator), Mrs. William Lee, representing the General Society United States Daughters of 1812, and by Major Charles K. Derling, Sixth Massachusetts United States Volunteers. Major Darling confined his remarks to the Navy as viewed by him at Cuba and Porto Rico. It was Major Darling who was in command of the regiment when the officers resigned and who has been recommended for promotion for bravery and coolness under fire.

A feature of the evening was the superb rendition of "The Fight of the Armstrong Privateer," and Tennyson's "Bugle Song" by Miss Marie Collins, of Washington, who was introduced as one who had a brother at Manilla under Dewey's eye. Miss Lucy Tucker sang and there were many delightful incidents, notably the reading by Colonel Thomas of letters from President McKinley, Governor Wolcott, Secretary John D. Long, Mayor Quincy, Admiral Dewey, Commodore Schley, General Miles, Mrs. Donald McLean (who is an honorary member), Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General, and many others. Miss Brazier, the founder, presided and presented the Chapter with the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. McLean sent a "Union Jack" used at the unveiling of the Key Monument in August last.



Mrs. W. H. White, the acting Regent, received the charter and in a few well chosen words pledged the allegiance of the Chapter to the National Society. She then presented to the State Regent and founder bouquets of white roses tied with satin ribbons in blue and white. Miss Brazier referred patriotically to Mrs. Stafford's gift to the Nation of the Paul Jones flag and stated that Mrs. Stafford was also an honorary member. "America," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Auld Lang Syne," were in turn sung by the audience, accompanied by an orchestra and the red-coated buglers. Rev. Peter MacQueen, of the Rough Riders, and war correspondent, pronounced the blessing.

The audience was large and representative of the patriotic organizations in Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, December 7th, 1898. An election of officers was held which resulted in the reëlection as Regent of Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward I. Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry W. Wilson; Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Henry C. McIlvaine; Treasurer; Mrs. Herman Hoopes; Registrar, Mrs. Frances Howard Williams; Historian, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes; Managers, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, Mrs. Penn Gaskell Skillern, Miss Fannie S. Magee. The reports from the officers and chairmen of the various committees were read and showed that the work done by the Chapter during the past year had been most satisfactory. We entertained at receptions the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, and after Mrs. Daniel Manning's election, we had the honor and pleasure of having her as the Chapter's guest at a reception given by Mrs. James M. Rhodes at her beautiful country place at Ardmore. The Chapter took part in the re-dedication of Independence Hall, during the Peace Jubilee, and we feel justly proud of the share we had in the restoration of this shrine of American liberty, the first step having been taken by the Philadelphia Chapter when it restored the banqueting room.



One of the members of the Chapter, Miss Sarah S. Cox, again this year, as in past years, decorated, on May 30th, the mausoleum of Kosciusko, at Rapperswyl. This was done in the name of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the decorations this year consisted of a laurel wreath with red, white and blue ribbons, with inscription in gold letters, "The Daughters of the American Revolution to Kosciusko—The Soldier of Freedom, May, 1898." The directors of the National Polish Museum, at Rapperswyl, and president of the board of administration, sent a most beautiful letter of thanks and appreciation to the officers and managers of the Chapter. Our membership has increased during the year to three hundred, with many more applications. The chairman of the Hospital Corps reported: Contributed by the Chapter members, 1,040 garments; many rolls of bandages, the selvages of 28 pieces of muslin (to the Red Cross); a cow to the Leiter Hospital; a war fund of \$640. Nurses' applications examined, 200; and the Regent raised by personal circular letter \$3,050, which was used to supply comforts to the soldiers at the University Hospital. This report does not in any measure represent the amount of work done by the Chapter members, as many were active workers in the Montgomery County Auxiliary to the Red Cross Society of Philadelphia, which raised \$1,366.82 in money, provided kitchen outfit for hospital tent, and garments and articles too numerous to mention. Our Chapter members also worked with the Delaware County Auxiliary to National Relief Association with many home relief societies and helped nurse and care for the sick soldiers which were brought to the city hospitals in many hundreds. In fact, the members of the Philadelphia Chapter contributed in any and every way in their power to the help and relief of the brave American soldiers, and thereby showed that they were worthy descendants of their revolutionary ancestors, whose memory they wish to perpetuate.—FANNIE PRICE RHODES, *Historian*.

FAITH TRUMBULL CHAPTER (Norwich, Connecticut).—The record of the Chapter for the year 1898 has been one of prosperity under the tactful leadership of its Regent, Mrs. B. P. Learned. The regular meetings have been devoted to the

study of the history, legends, and folk-lore which are connected with the share Eastern Connecticut had in helping to establish the independence of the Nation.

Our Chapter is proud that it can bear the name of the honored wife of Governor Trumbull, Sr., the "Brother Jonathan" of history; and the mother and ancestress of a distinguished line, numbering among them a son and grandson who became Governor of the State of Connecticut, and the patriot artist, John Trumbull, whose paintings adorn the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

The social event of the year occurred May 26th, when the Chapter had the pleasure of welcoming to the "Rose of New England" representatives from all the Chapters in the State, with the exception of four; the occasion being the Fifth General Conference.

A committee met the guests upon the arrival of the trains, and conducted them to especial trolley cars that were in waiting to take them to the beautiful Slater Memorial Hall, which had been decorated with palms, flowers, and flags for the occasion. Mrs. B. P. Learned made a graceful address of welcome, which was fittingly responded to by Mrs. Sara Kinney, State Regent. A prayer of invocation was offered by Mrs. Bulkley, of Southport. Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, President of the Sons of the American Revolution of the State of Connecticut, spoke briefly in praise of the patriotism of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. W. S. C. Perkins read a sketch of the life of Faith Trumbull, a copy of whose miniature adorned the souvenir programs. Miss Root, of Bristol, made a report for the committee appointed to investigate the expense of printing a biographical sketch of the heroines of the different Chapters and of the Real Daughters of the State. Miss Ellen D. Larned, Historian of Windham County, followed with an admirable paper, entitled, "A Few Hints," in which she urged that family tradition be treasured, but admonished her hearers not to appropriate the story that belonged to some other locality and family, to their own great-great-great-grandmother. Mrs. Virginia Chandler Titcomb, of Brooklyn, New York, told of the horrors of the prison ships of the Revolution, when eleven thousand patriot prisoners

perished in one ship alone, the "Jersey." Mrs. Mary Bolles Branch, of New London, read an original poem, "Quo Vadis." Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, of Meriden, gave us some interesting glimpses of New England dinners and marriage customs in colonial and revolutionary times. "Norwick Town Old Green" was charmingly described by Mrs. Jean Porter Rudd, a favorite authoress of Norwich.

Vocal and instrumental music was interspersed, and the hymn adopted by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was sung, the words of which were written by Miss Ella A. Fanning, music by Mr. J. Herbert George, and the harmony by Mr. Felix Potter, all of Norwich.

The weather was unpropitious, but nearly three hundred ladies sat down to tables decorated with lovely spring flowers, and enjoyed the elaborate luncheon which was served in Breed Hall.

An informal reception was held at the Norwich Club, at the close of the afternoon session. Delightful orchestral music was furnished by members of the Children of the American Revolution, and light refreshments were served.

Connecticut still bears the proud distinction of being the banner State, and the interest displayed in the General Conference argued well for the future.

Faith Trumbull Chapter during the late war was not idle, but sent pajamas, bands, literature, money and supplies to our soldiers, and also has an adopted nurse in the hospital service. The annual meeting of the Chapter was held in the Norwich Club in October. Reports and business were followed by a social hour, and dainty refreshments were provided by the Regent, Mrs. B. P. Learned, a courtesy appreciated by the Chapter.

The Honorary State Regent, Mrs. William M. Olcott, opened the historic Tyler mansion for the regular meeting in December. The house stands on land deeded from the Indians to the great-great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Josiah Leffingwell Bushnell. The chair and table used by the Regent were over one hundred years old and belonged to Mrs. Olcott's great-grandfather, Col. Zabdiah Rogers, lieutenant, captain and major in colonial times and lieutenant colonel and colonel

during the Revolutionary War. The house had in it many other valuable heirlooms. Mrs. Olcott read a paper giving a history of the Colonial Glebe-house or parsonage which was built in 1767. It has been the birthplace of two bishops; the late Rt. Rev. John Paddock, D. D., of Washington, and the late Rt. Rev. Benjamin Paddock, D. D., of Massachusetts. Five o'clock tea was served by Mrs. Olcott.

Norwich has many historical associations and relics of the colonial and revolutionary period. A winter of interest and enthusiasm is anticipated, as other homes with their valuable treasures are to be opened for the regular meetings of the Chapter.—ELLEN KILBOURNE BISHOP, *Historian*.

OAKLAND CHAPTER (In Red Cross Work).—Here in this historic Western domain, the land christened with prayer book service by Sir Francis Drake forty-one years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the Atlantic coast; here, where the setting sun as it glides through the Golden Gate, flashes back its radiance and tips the flowers with its golden splendor, was heard the call to service as it was wafted across the continent, and to the loyal hearts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Red Cross became a symbol of self-sacrifice.

Our Registrar, one of the first to catch the echo from afar, knowing the Red Cross always follows in the wake of the army, in thought saw the gathering of soldiers, and realizing the aftermath of such an influx, true to her ancestral patriotism, at once took steps to organize a Red Cross Society.

A few friends met at her house on April 25th, 1898, four days after hostilities had been declared, and perfected an organization for Red Cross work.

Soon after, the Regent called a meeting of the Chapter, to ascertain if the members preferred to work independently, or in connection with the Oakland Red Cross then in process of formation. Our numbers being few, it was decided to give up individual organization and to affiliate in the general work.

Out of the small sum of \$40 in the treasury, one-half was given to the work, and when Oakland Red Cross called for delegates from different organizations, the Chapter promptly responded and sent a delegate to represent them.



Two Daughters were Red Cross directors, one of whom, as secretary, kept the records of meetings held at headquarters nearly every day, and the patience shown in performing her arduous duties, indicated how truly the Red Cross spirit abided with her; the other, as chairman of the enrollment committee, in the short space of a little more than two months, reported 1,236 names on the list, representing \$1,236. The enrollment papers were kept at headquarters, where another member, as chairman of headquarters, assisted by two others, was kept busy giving information on many points connected with the work, and in caring for hospital stores, and funds, so freely contributed by Oakland's liberal citizens.

Two members were ceaseless workers on the literature committee, distributing reading matter to the soldiers encamped under the shadow of Drake's Memorial Prayer Book Cross, and in addition sending over fifty large cases to Manila.

The Red Cross badge committee had as chairman another member, whose position, representing several hundred dollars, was one of trial and trust. One found that duty led her into the sewing department, where every garment made meant comfort for the sick.

Our Oakland boys who enlisted for Manila had in another a friend who kept a record of their names, a work valuable for future reference.

As chairman of the ward promoting committee our Registrar's faithful service was of great profit to the cause. This was a feature originating with the Oakland Red Cross, and was of great assistance in interesting the citizens of the different wards in the work.

Two other members were engaged in the social department where the giving of Tea's netted several hundred dollars.

Hospital work called out the sympathies of another, and as she came into headquarters in her quiet, unostentatious way, with her basket of nourishing food for the sick, it was remarked, "Oh! woman, thou art always first at the sepulcher."

One month after Oakland Red Cross was in working order, a State society was formed, and one of our members, wife of a United States Army officer, was chosen to represent Oakland on the executive board, and was elected second vice-presi-

dent. In addition to valuable services in this connection, she was the originator of identification medals, and distributed 10,689 to soldiers going to Manila. This was an inspired thought and one that would mitigate the sorrow of many a wife, mother, and sister. She also gave time and money for the establishment of a home for convalescent soldiers.

In addition to the personal services which fifteen out of a membership of twenty-six gave their country in His name, many individual gifts of money and hospital supplies, found their way to sick and convalescing soldiers.

Thus it will be seen that a Daughter of the American Revolution was the first to take action in forming a Red Cross Association in Oakland, and that Oakland Chapter was the first to contribute to the work. As loyal Daughters we are thankful that our hearts responded so readily and earnestly to the needs of the hour.

Our loyalty to our country is based on the sentiment expressed in the following toast, given by a pensioner in Connecticut in the early part of this century, "The rising generation: while they enjoy the blessings of liberty, may they never forget those who achieved it."—MRS. B. C. DICK, *Historian*.

SANTA YSABEL CHAPTER (San Jose, California).—The Chapter was formed two years ago with thirteen charter members; since then nine have been added, and a number will enter as soon as their papers have been verified. The Chapter was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Pedro Merlin Lusson and Mrs. S. Franklin Lieb. Both of these ladies are of distinguished ancestry, being Colonial Dames and descendants of Virginia patriots. Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib has been Regent, and through her patriotic influence has done much to instill love of country in the hearts of the members.

Since its organization the Chapter has had many charming social affairs, the gracious Regent, Mrs. Leib, generally being the hostess.

On December 16, 1896, Mrs. Leib gave the first Colonial Tea in commemoration of the Boston Tea Party. It was the first affair of the kind ever given in San Jose, and a pleasing feature of the occasion was the display of

many old pieces of silver belonging originally to Lord Stirling.

On December 10th of this year Mrs. Lieb gave another Colonial Tea, which was even more beautiful than the first one. This Tea was given to introduce the new officers of the Chapter. At the annual meeting in November Mrs. Lieb was unanimously reelected Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Pedro Merlin Lusson reelected Registrar. The other officers were from the new members. Mrs. David Starr Jordan, wife of the President of the Leland Stanford "Jr." University, was elected Vice-Regent. Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, Historian; Mrs. Paul Page Austin, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. Q. A. Ballou, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Gustave, Treasurer.

Mrs. Lieb's elegant home, on the lovely Alameda, is delightfully adapted for large social affairs, and on this beautiful Saturday afternoon it was elaborately decorated for the occasion. The hall, receiving rooms, dining and tea rooms were decorated in ferns, ropes of smilax, foliage plants, lovely roses, and yellow chrysanthemums. The flowers were all picked from Mrs. Lieb's garden. In this sunny climate flowers are ever blooming.

Mrs. Lieb is a graceful and accomplished hostess, and is always ably assisted by her daughters, the Misses Elva and Lida Lieb. The colonial-costumes of many of the Daughters added picturesqueness to the occasion.

As true, loyal Daughters we have not been idle during this recent war. Our Regent, Mrs. Lieb, on the 19th of May, called a meeting to decide upon some work to assist our beloved country in her hour of trial. It was decided to make comfort bags for our soldier boys at once; so Mrs. Lieb hospitably invited the Daughters and their friends to meet at her home on the afternoon of the 24th of May. The afternoon will ever be a pleasant memory to those who were present. Fifty-six comfort bags were made and filled with scissors, pencils, pipes, tobacco, Testaments, needles, pins, cushions, tapes, buttons, court plaster and other conveniences. Miss Voltz charmed and inspired all with her sweet voice as she sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the company joining in the chorus.

Our Chapter having adjourned for the summer, many of the Daughters became members of the Red Cross Society, and worked there for the soldiers. They also gave many needful articles for the soldiers. Mrs. Lieb is vice-president of the San Jose branch of the Red Cross Society, and did much to advance it. One beautiful act of hers deserves particular mention. She received into her home many of the convalescent soldiers, who under her kind care were mentally and physically refreshed. For our winter's work we are studying early colonial history in Virginia.

We know that we are in our infancy; but we look forward to growth; and we hope to always be able to rejoice that we are descendants of those noble men and women whose splendid courage radiate those dark revolutionary days of history, and thus made this Republic possible.—H. LOUISE SMITH, *Historian*.

TUSCARORA CHAPTER (Binghamton, New York).—Two delightful social events have within a short time been enjoyed by Tuscarora Chapter, one held on Chapter Day, October 12th, to celebrate the third anniversary of its organization, the other a Colonial Tea and Loan Exhibition.

The celebration of Chapter Day took the form of a reception to the members, and was given at the home of Mrs. May La Monte Ely, who graciously opened her lovely house for the occasion. The house was beautifully and artistically draped with flags, and filled with glowing autumn leaves, relieved by palms and ferns. An orchestra played throughout the afternoon, interspersing more classical music with the national airs. All the rooms were beautiful with flags and flowers, the dining room being perhaps the prettiest of all, entirely in red, white and blue, no flags being used in its adornment, and those colors were used on the tables with charming effect. Mrs. Ely and Mrs. Kate M. Bartlett, the Regent, assisted by a number of the Daughters, received the guests, who thronged the rooms during the afternoon. A number of Daughters from out of town were present, and many beautiful gowns were worn.

This celebration of Chapter Day was so thoroughly en-



joyed by all the Daughters that it will long be pleasantly remembered and future celebrations of the day will be hereafter looked forward to with pleasure.

The Colonial Tea and Loan Exhibition which was held on the afternoon and evening of November 18th, was the first public entertainment given by the Chapter, and proved to be a most delightful affair. The Colonial Tea comprised a menu of old-fashioned delicacies, and was served by the Daughters attired in gowns of ancient cut and form, many quaint and beautiful gowns and ornaments worn by ancestresses of the wearers being brought out for the occasion. The two "Real Daughters" belonging to the Chapter, Mrs. Louise R. Woodruff and Mrs. Clara Jones Gifford, who were present, entered into the spirit of the occasion and enjoyed themselves thoroughly. The tables were set with old blue china, old silver and candlesticks, and were presided over by dames with Priscilla caps and kerchiefs. A Dutch table occupied the centre of the room, and bore an antique silver urn and ancient candlesticks; the dishes were of blue delft and the viands prepared from famous old Dutch recipes. Young ladies in Dutch costumes from the quaint lace or linen cap to wooden shoes served at this table. The large hall was beautifully decorated with flags, interspersed with hand-woven spreads in red and white and blue and white, some of which bore dates many years back. The walls hung with old portraits.

The Loan Exhibition was one of great interest. There were exhibits of articles once owned by Lafayette and by many others of revolutionary fame, a perfect arsenal of old arms and muskets, uniforms and equipments used in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, beside numberless rare and precious relics of our early civilization.

Over four hundred people were in attendance and the affair was in every way a most enjoyable and successful one.—ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE, *Historian*.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER.—In May, when we of the Baltimore Chapter held our last meeting before separating for the summer, our country was threatened with a war that all felt might prove disastrous and that must bring sorrow. With this cloud

overshadowing us, none could look forward to a season of enjoyment, and it was decided to intermit the usual celebration of October 19th, "Peggy Stewart Day," and the Field Day of the Baltimore Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

When October came round, however, the war cloud had lifted and though many homes had been made desolate by that terrible enemy, fever, we had so much to be thankful for that all felt the first Chapter meeting should be a social reunion.

October 27th, the regular day for the monthly Chapter meeting, was the occasion of the formal opening of "Colonial Hall," 417 North Charles Street, one of the oldest residences in what was, 60 years ago, the most fashionable residential section of the city. This beautiful old house, which was purchased last summer by the Baltimore Society of Colonial Dames, has been restored throughout and here most of the historical societies have their headquarters, the Baltimore Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution among the number.

The first business in order was the report of the Committee on Hospital Supplies, Mrs. James Boyle, Chairman, a band of six earnest women, who during the hottest days of last July, prepared and sent off two hundred and thirty-three garments to our suffering soldiers at Santiago, receiving in reply, beside the official acknowledgment, a grateful letter from a soldier in Santiago.

The evening closed with a most delightful tea, served in the quaint old dining room below stairs, that must have witnessed many a scene of festivity in "the days that are no more."

The decorations were yellow and black, the Baltimore colors, and the service of quaint china and time-worn silver, was in harmony with the old dining room. On November 17th, election day, there was a goodly attendance at the Chapter meeting, which was particularly gratifying, as all the officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. John Thomson-Mason; Vice-Regent, Miss Elizabeth Y. Thompson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Edgar M. Lazarus; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Neilson Poe; Treasurer, Mrs. Nelson Perin;

Registrar, Mrs. George Norbury Mackenzie; Historian, Miss M. Alice Smith. Miss Thompson resigned her position as Vice-Regent at the next meeting and Mrs. Charles Nicholson was chosen to succeed her.

The December meeting, on the 29th of that month, came in Christmas time, the season of "good will to men," and after the business of the day, the most important item of which was voting equal appropriations for the Washington and Lafayette monuments to be erected in Paris, the Chapter adjourned to the dining room, made beautiful with holly and Christmas green, where a bright farewell was given to the Old Year.—M. ALICE SMITH, *Historian*.

STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER (Burlington, Iowa).—The annual meeting of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the Library rooms, January 4th, followed by an observation of "Chapter Day."

The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson; Secretary, Mrs. J. T. Illick; Treasurer, Mrs. Edwin Carpenter; Historian, Abbie MacFlinn; Registrar, Mrs. F. Ashley Millard.

The business meeting was followed by the ceremony of presenting and hanging the charter of the organization. An interesting program was given in the lecture hall, which was draped in the American colors, invited friends and relatives of the members of the Society being present.

The singing of "America" was the opening number of the program. Miss Effie Lahee and Miss Grace Elting and Mrs. E. M. Shelton played mandolin accompaniment for the different patriotic songs and the soloists were Miss Lahee and Mrs. Seymour Jones.

Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, the Regent of the Chapter, presented the charter with the following words:

*"Daughters of the American Revolution, and Honored Guests:* It is my pleasure to bid you welcome, and to congratulate the Stars and Stripes Chapter upon its third birthday, and further to felicitate the Chapter upon the presence of a distinguished

Son of the Revolution, viz., the State Historian of Iowa, Rev. Dr. Salter, who will speak to us.

At the last regular meeting it was voted that we name this fourth day of January our "Chapter Day," and that we celebrate the occasion with patriotic exercises, and the hanging of the charter.

We feel that we owe a vote of thanks to Mr. Crapo, for his consent that the charter be hung upon the Library walls. It seems fitting that the charter of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, of which Miss Crapo was your charter Regent, should find its home within the building with which her father is so identified, and appropriate that Doctor Salter, so long and intimately associated with the Library's history and growth, should be the orator of the day.

On this birthday anniversary I extend to you of the Stars and Stripes the right hand of fellowship; and urge you, as I myself aspire, to a more fervent patriotism, a more intense Americanism, and a loftier ideal, as inspired by our revolutionary ancestors, and the noble work of our organization during the late war.

The committee of the framing of the charter has ably fulfilled its mission, and it is now my privilege to give the charter into the hands of one of our enthusiastic organizers, and charter members, Mrs. Illick, who will address you."

Mrs. J. T. Illick accepted and responded very gracefully.

This ceremony was followed by a well written sketch of the Chapter by Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson, Historian.

The feature of the meeting was the address by Rev. William Salter, who is a Son of the Revolution, Son of the Colonial Wars, and State Historian.

The Chapter felt particularly honored in having Dr. Salter contribute the address of the occasion, for besides his interesting patriotic lineage, he has been connected for more than a half century with the Congregational Church of this city. He spoke very entertainingly for a half hour on "The Mothers of the Revolution." He opened with a sketch of the early settlements in America, by people who came here to make homes in the New World. The first colonies composed only of men were failures, but as soon as the women came to make homes,



their industry and thrift brought prosperity. Nearly all the colonies were founded by families, and the "American Home" came as a peculiar institution of America. These early colonies soon became involved in war, which brought to the front George Washington. He had a good mother and a good wife, and the modern women owe as much to his mother, Mary, and wife, Martha, as to the "father of our country." There were a great many other mothers in humbler walks of life, who had this same patriotic spirit, and to whom we are also indebted.

Dr. Salter illustrated a local relation with these "Mothers of the Revolution." This was Nancy Ann Hunter, the great-grandmother of Hon. W. W. Dodge. She was of Scotch-Irish stock, and married Israel Dodge, her second husband being a Mr. Lynn. She was the mother of two United States Senators, Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, and Louis F. Lynn, of Missouri. Nancy Hunter was possessed of an heroic character, and exhibited her valor on a signal occasion at Fort Jefferson, near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, when that fort was attacked by Indians. She was also the mother of the late General A. C. Dodge. Her children of the third and fourth generation are with us. A great-great-grandson went forth under the flag in the American-Spanish war. The speaker closed by expressing the hope that the "Daughters of the Revolution" be as good as their ancestral mothers, patriotic and brave, and leading pure and noble lives."—ABBIE MACFLINN, *Historian*.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER (Medford, Massachusetts).—This Chapter held its first meeting of the season Monday evening, October 3d, in the rooms of the Historical Society. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. Miss E. M. Gill and Mrs. Elizabeth Chaney were elected delegates to the State Convention at Fall River, the 20th inst. The Secretary read a very interesting letter from one of the Medford boys in Cuban waters, describing life and experience in government service.

The Historian was instructed to write a note of congratulation to the mother of the young daughter recently born—the first child born to a member since the organization of the

Chapter. This pleasant duty rightfully devolved on the Secretary, but as she has been honored and dignified by being made a great-aunt at an early age by the birth of the little maid—it was decided she might be too partially biased in the matter—and she herself blushing and modestly waived her honors. The business being completed, the program for the evening claimed the attention of the members. Mrs. Ellen M. Gill, who had visited Derry, New Hampshire, during the summer, related a few facts concerning the Chapter of that place—the Molly Reid—and Stark's monument.

Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller gave the concluding paper on Washington, an able and discriminating one, to which she had given much time and wide reading. Mrs. Fannie S. Leary read a copy of Washington's autograph letter to John Brooks, in possession of the public library of the city, one of the most valued treasures. Brooks at the time of the writing of the letter was a trusty young officer in the newly gathered army, and Washington appointed him with others to attend to certain important matters of discipline. The Historian read "Springfield Ferry," describing an incident in Washington's journey through the State, and Miss Helen T. Wild read extracts from a sermon preached by Dr. David Osgood, of Medford, soon after the death of the first President. The town voted to have this sermon printed and copies were given to every family. From one of these, now in possession of the Historical Society, Miss Wild read. At the close of the program, a framed copy of the order of exercises printed and framed by the town, containing the requests to the citizens, made by the committee having in charge the arrangements for publicly expressing in a suitable manner their sorrow at the death of Washington, was exhibited. Patriotic music was furnished by a graphophone.

The November meeting was held at the usual place, the rooms of the Medford Historical Society. Miss Eliza M. Gill reported the State Convention held at Fall River, October 20. The Chapter sent two other members to this convention, Mrs. Goodale and Mrs. Chaney.

Misses Wait, Dinsmore and Harlow were appointed to present at the next meeting a list of names of candidates for the

executive offices to be filled at the annual meeting. The Regent reported the work done by the Chapter for Company E, Fifth Massachusetts United States Volunteers, and then the evening's program was taken up. Sketch of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, by Mrs. Lydia Kakas; extracts from Washington's Farewell Address, Mrs. Annie M. Page; paper on Caesar Rodney, Mrs. Emma W. Goodman; reading of E. S. Brook's poem, "Rodney's Ride," Mrs. Kate D. Shultis; extracts from Washington's Will, and description of the medal presented to Washington by citizens of Boston, now in possession of the Public Library of that city, Mrs. Elizabeth Chaney; reading of Rev. Theron Brown's version of "Caesar Rodney's Ride," Miss Helen T. Wild.

The annual business meeting was held the first Monday in December. It was voted to hold all regular meetings during the year in the evening. An appropriation was made for public celebration of Washington's Birthday, and plans arranged for the same. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Mary B. Loomis, Regent; Miss Ella L. Burbank, Vice-Regent; Miss Helen T. Wild, Secretary; Miss Sarah L. Clark, Treasurer; Miss Eliza M. Gill, Historian; Mrs. Emma W. Goodwin, Registrar; Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, Chaplain; Mrs. Hannah E. E. Ayers, Mrs. C. Edith Kidder, Mrs. A. H. Evans, Executive Board.—ELIZA M. GILL, *Historian*.

MARY CLAP WOOSTER CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter was held at Colonial Hall, on Tuesday, October 19th, at 3 p. m.

The reports for the year were presented by the officers, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Henry Champion; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Luzon B. Morris; Registrar, Mrs. George F. Newcomb; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. P. Hoadley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. S. Miller; Treasurer, Miss Marie E. Ives; Historian, Mrs. T. W. T. Curtis; Assistant Historian, Miss Mary Sloan; Librarian, Mrs. A. S. Holt; Board of Management, Mrs. M. F.

Tyler, Mrs. C. B. Peets, Mrs. Clarence Dening, Mrs. S. A. Galpin, Mrs. E. F. Thompson.

During the past year there have been seven meetings of the Chapter, with an average attendance of sixty-seven.

The annual meeting was held October 13, 1896, at Colonial Hall, at which time the various reports for the year were read, and the officers elected for the coming year.

Mrs. Henry Champion was chosen Regent in place of Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, who declined to serve another year.

As an expression of the good feeling existing and of regret at losing so efficient a Regent, Mrs. Tyler was presented in a quiet way before the meeting with the badge and membership of the "Mary Washington Memorial Association."

Mrs. Tyler read a report of the Chapter since its organization, and at the close returned heartfelt thanks to the members of the Chapter for the honor conferred upon her.

The new cabinet, which had been purchased by vote of the Chapter, was placed in the Historical Society rooms at this time.

A special meeting was held at the Foot Guard Armory on November 9th, the object being a reception to the officers of the Mary Wooster Chapter of Danbury.

The Regent, Miss Meeker, read an historical paper describing the invasion of Danbury by the British, the defense of the town by Colonel Wooster, and his death which followed. At the close of the paper she presented to our Chapter a gavel-block made from the house in which Colonel Wooster died. Miss Meeker referred to the presentation a few weeks ago by Mrs. Tyler to their Chapter of a gavel made from the house in which Mary Wooster lived as a bride.

A paper on Mary Clap Wooster, prepared by Mrs. Curtis, was read by Mrs. Jenkins.

A social hour followed, during which refreshments were served, and the ladies of our Chapter had an opportunity to meet their guests.

A fine engraving of General Washington by Marshall was left, handsomely framed, at the Armory as an expression of appreciation of the kindness of the Foot Guard in giving us the use of their parlor for our meeting for the past year.



The December meeting was a business meeting. The revised by-laws were read and delegates to the Congress were elected.

The gavel made from the wood from the Mary Clap Wooster house, on George street, had been mounted in silver and suitably inscribed as a gift to the Chapter by Mrs. Tyler.

It had been the intention to vote upon the revised by-laws at the February meeting, but as not quite a majority of the members were present it had to be postponed.

A committee was appointed to attend to the restoration and cleaning of the grave stones of Mary Clap Wooster and those of her parents, President and Mrs. Clap. A committee was also appointed to place flowers on the graves on Memorial Day.

The report from the State Convention at Waterbury was given by the Regent. Mrs. Luman Cowles read a paper on the "Genealogy of General Washington," and Miss McAlister's subject was "Was Fourth of July our National Birthday."

A special meeting was called for March 11th, to hear the reports from the delegates to the Congress. The Regent gave a general account of the meetings. Mrs. Newcomb reported the election of officers, and Mrs. Kinney the business transacted. Mrs. Ives read a paper on "Woman as a Parliamentarian," and Miss Law gave an account of "Congress as seen from the Gallery." Mrs. Holt described the general festivities and Mrs. Peets gave a description of the reception given by the Connecticut Daughters.

At the April meeting a sufficient number were present or represented by proxy to vote upon the revised by-laws. Each article was adopted as read, except article ninth, which relates to the day of meeting, the time being changed to the third Tuesday of the month, as a more convenient day for a majority.

A paper by Rev. E. G. Porter on the "Battle of Lexington," was read by Mrs. W. H. Moseley, and a recitation was given by Mrs. G. E. Salisbury.

Our annual outing meeting was held at the Hotel Pembroke in Woodmont, on June 15th. After a short business meeting, Mrs. Shaw, of Derby, read two interesting papers.

A number of guests from other Chapters were present, and a social hour was enjoyed by all.—HARRIET SPERRY MILLER, *Recording Secretary*.

BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER (Bath, New York).—This Chapter having finished its special work for our soldiers (a report of which has appeared in this Magazine), has resumed its regular monthly meetings, with a program of papers and readings on the period of the Revolutionary War. The Chapter has been entertained by the Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, the Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Davenport, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Reuben E. Robie. The literary exercises have been followed by the serving of light refreshments, when a social time has been enjoyed.

As Bath has no revolutionary battlefields, nor historic mansions of the period to care for, as some of our Chapters have, the Baron Steuben Chapter has taken for its special patriotic work the trying to rouse interest in the study of the history of our country among the students of our public school by offering prizes of \$5 for the best essay and \$3 for the second best essay on a subject pertaining to the early history of the country. So much interest was manifested in the contest last year that it has been decided to offer prizes again for this year.

As some other Chapter may like to undertake this most important work, the conditions of the contest are appended:

"Competitors must be registered students at the school, holders of Regents' preliminary certificates, and must have, in addition, pass cards in United States history.

"The essays must not exceed 1,000 words, and must not fall below 600 words in length. They must be written on legal cap paper, on one side of sheet only. The subject must be written on the first line of the first page, and the pages must be numbered. A fictitious name must be written after the last line of the last page. The sheets must be folded lengthwise, and the same fictitious name with the name of the subject and the date must be written on the outside of the last folded sheet.

"Paragraphing, arrangement, and general neatness of papers will be considered in the awarding of the prizes.

"The whole must be inclosed in an envelope, together with a sealed envelope, containing the writer's real and fictitious name, and mailed to the chairman of the committee on or before the 30th of May, 1898.

"The papers will be examined by a committee of the Sons of the American Revolution and the prizes will be awarded two weeks later."—NORA HULL, *Historian*.

CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER (Wilmington, Delaware), held their third annual meeting at the residence of the Chapter Regent, Miss Waples, on Wednesday, December 7th, 1898; the anniversary of the day on which Delaware set the bold and patriotic example for her sister Colonies, by being the first to ratify the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Very interesting reports on the year's work of the Chapter were read by the several officers. Since the last annual meeting eight new members have been added to the Chapter.

The following officers were unanimously reëlected: Regent, Miss Sophie Waples; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harvey S. Denison; Treasurer, Mrs. W. Mortimer Drein; Secretary, Miss Helen E. Van Trump; Registrar, Mrs. H. J. Martinez-Cardeza; Historian, Mrs. W. Goodell Clark; Chaplain, Miss Harriette W. Mahon.—ELIZABETH WILTBANK CLARK, *Historian*.

WYOMING CHAPTER.—In the early summer, appeals were made to the Regent of Wyoming Chapter, Wyoming, Ohio, for help for the soldiers engaged in the Spanish-American war, and in June a special meeting was held, at which it was decided to begin work at once. Many Wyoming ladies, not members of the Chapter, but in sympathy with the cause and wishing to assist in the work, a general meeting was called for July 8th, and the Wyoming Relief Corps, to work with the Wyoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under the National Hospital Board, was organized, with Mrs. George Kinsey, of Wyoming Chapter, president. Meetings were held each Friday and at the close of the summer two hundred dollars (\$200) had been expended, and seven hundred gar-

ments, including head nets, aprons and pajamas made. In the pocket of each coat was placed a handkerchief, and the following note of sympathy, "To the convalescent soldier to whom this garment may come: The ladies of Wyoming Relief Corps, and Wyoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, offer you their sympathy, and hope for your early recovery.

Each stitch sewn in the garment, carries with it its maker's heartfelt appreciation of your patriotic service and earnest good wishes for your future safety and welfare. Wyoming, Hamilton County, Ohio, July, 1898."

Boxes of magazines and other reading matter were sent to different camps.

Grateful letters were received from convalescent soldiers, also from Colonel Gardiner, of Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Dr. Blair D. Taylor, Major and Surgeon United States Army, and the Commanding General of the Hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, expressing their thanks for the donations which assisted them so much in making comfortable the sick and wounded.—MARY E. LAURENCE, *Historian*.

CATHERINE SCHUYLER CHAPTER (Allegany County) met with the Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Saturday, December 10th. The day was cold and the delayed trains kept members west of Belmont from being present.

The Chapter commemorated the "Landing of the Pilgrims" and the day proved a typical New England one. Those who braved the storm and defied snow bound trains by driving, found a most cordial and hospitable welcome at the home of the Regent and sincerely sympathized with their sister pilgrims who were deprived of the afternoon's entertainment.

Miss Bertha Bradt delighted the Chapter with a selection upon the violin, accompanied upon the piano by her mother, Mrs. John Bradt, after which the members adjourned to the library and the meeting was called to order.

After the opening prayer, Mrs. Ward with profound sorrow and regret spoke of the loss the Society had sustained since the last meeting by the death of Miss Frances Dobbins, their Assistant Historian.



Mrs. Barnes offered for the consideration of the Chapter the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We are again called to record the death of a charter member of the Catherine Schuyler Chapter, the assistant Historian, Miss Frances Dobbins, who peacefully passed across the river on November 12, 1898; and,

Whereas, We the members of this Chapter feel that in her death we have lost a loving, interested and patriotic sister, one whose loyal and unremitting devotion and interest in the organization never flagged; and,

Whereas, It seemed good to the Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us this beloved friend and member, therefore, in the loss we have sustained and the greater loss to near and dear relatives; be it

Resolved, That the members of Catherine Schuyler Chapter do express their sense of bereavement and grief for the loss of one of their charter members; that they sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of our late beloved associate and that they commend them for consolation to that Divine Power, which though oft-times inscrutable, "Doeth all things well," feeling sure that their and the Chapter's loss is the dear sister's gain.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of their grief and sympathy a copy of these resolutions be sent to the near relatives of the deceased and printed in the *Wellsville Daily Reporter* and *AMERICAN MONTHLY*.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The literary exercises were opened by Mrs. Keeney with a most excellent paper on Washington and his cabinet, for which she received the hearty thanks of the assembled members and guests.

The historic paper, the "Landing of the Pilgrims," by Mrs. Robert Armstrong, was snowbound with the lady at her home in Cuba, but a telephone to her neice, Miss Watrous, asking her to supply her paper by a short article upon the subject, fully proved that the will and determination of revolutionary ancestors has descended upon many daughters. Miss Watrous had no time for preparing a paper but with a few notes she gave a most interesting talk upon the events which led to the Pilgrims' departure from England, their loyalty and their bravery in enduring untold hardships that they and their posterity might worship the Creator in accordance with the dictates of their conscience. We were truly proud of the Pilgrim fathers when Miss Watrous closed her talk.

The necessary business of the day being attended to, all joined in singing "America," and the meeting adjourned to meet with the Regent, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, at her home in Belmont on January 14th, 1899.

The ladies were then invited to the dining room where the hostess pleasantly entertained her guests with a buffet luncheon. The ladies who awaited belated trains east report a pleasant evening session.

Since this article went to the publisher the news of the sudden death of Judge Hamilton Ward has come to us. Mrs. Ward, Regent of Catherine Schuyler Chapter, has the deep sympathy of her friends.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER celebrated the anniversary of the "Boston Tea Party" at the home of their Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond.

Quaint little cards of invitation were issued, one side of which was painted to represent a tea chest.

Mrs. Richmond was assisted in receiving by "Dame Witherell, Dame Burbank, Dame Cully and Mistress Rice," all of whom were attired in costumes of "Ye olden times" as were also many of the guests.

The house was prettily decorated with flags and empty tea chests, and inverted tea pots were conspicuously displayed as a reminder that no tea would be served. A fine collection of old tea pots, of both pewter and china, was shown. Revolutionary muskets and swords, as well as many other relics of days gone by, had been gathered together and the light from numerous candles illuminated the same.

The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Walker, gave a detailed report of the State Convention, and one of the principal features of the evening's entertainment was the introduction by Mrs. Witherell of the Children of the American Revolution, it being the first time this organization had made a public appearance. A contest of descriptive initials followed that tested our memory of historic men, and Mrs. Wesley was awarded the first Daughters' prize, which was a pretty little china tea pot, and the first Children's prize was awarded to John Rice.

Refreshments were served on an old mahogany table set with pewter and old china. The flakes, doughnuts, seed cakes

and mints would have done credit to a tea party given by our great-grandmothers. In the absence of tea, coffee was served in quaint little old fashioned cups and altogether it was voted a very enjoyable occasion.—MARY F. B. BURBANK, *Historian*.

MARY DRAPER CHAPTER.—The December meeting of Mary Draper Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, Miss Helen M. Winslow Regent, took place December 10, at the home of Mrs. James M. Dodge, Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. The attendance was fair. The occasion was an interesting one, from the fact that it marked the return to the Chapter gatherings of a member who, because of severe illness, has long been deprived of participation in the meetings. A most cordial welcome was given this member. The most important matter considered at this gathering was the resignation of the Regent. It was at Miss Winslow's suggestion that the Mary Draper Chapter was formed, at a time when she was a resident of West Roxbury, and during the three years of her regency she has given it generous service and encouragement. Her change of residence and the many demands upon her time (Miss Winslow is editor and publisher of "The Club Woman") make it impossible for her to continue in office. Therefore her resignation was accepted with deep regret on the part of each member. The Chapter puts on record its recognition of her leadership and work for its interests, work which has been especially difficult, because of the large territory covered by the membership. Miss Winslow has been made Honorary Regent by vote of the Chapter.

JERSEY BLUE CHAPTER.—This patriotic and enthusiastic Chapter has never appeared prominently before the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The omission is entirely due to modesty, yet the Chapter has enrolled within its membership the names of a number of ladies, whose ancestors figured most prominently in the War of the American Revolution. These ladies have proven that they are worthy daughters of patriotic sires, and furnish a most eloquent and convincing argument for the increase and success of the Chapter.

Since the organization of the Jersey Blue Chapter it has had for its Regent Miss Kate Deshler. Finding it had made no mistake in the selection of this lady (so preëminently fitted for the head of Chapter work) it has been loyal to its first choice and despite Miss Deshler's protests at the meeting for the election of officers, she had been elected her own successor. The meetings are held monthly at the homes of the members. In order to encourage and develop a taste for revolutionary and colonial history an essay is prepared and read by a member at each meeting.

Finding the war between our beloved land and Spain upon us it was decided at the meeting in June, 1898, to do what we could for the alleviation of distress naturally incumbent upon the families of the soldiers who had responded to the Nation's call.

A fête was held upon the beautiful lawn of ex-Senator Schenk's home, "Redcliffe." This charming spot was placed at the disposal of the Chapter by the courtesy of Mrs. Schenk. A sight never to be forgotten greeted the eyes of the many interested spectators who gathered to see the stately minuet danced by the Daughters of the Chapter. Of the beautiful dames in their quaint colonial dress, the brilliantly illumined lawn with its white tables dotted here and there, the sweet music, the graceful movements of the dancers, much might be said, but suffice this that the sum of eighty dollars was thus raised and given to the families of the soldiers of Company D, Third Regiment of New Jersey.

It is impossible to say just what the Chapter has done for the sick soldiers in the recent conflict. In response to a call by the Regent in July last large donations of nurses' aprons, literature, lotions for the sick, &c., were received. Through the untiring energy of Mrs. William C. Butler these were forwarded to headquarters.

In addition to the above, the Jersey Blue Chapter donates yearly a liberal sum to the "Wallace House," situated at Somerville, New Jersey. It, with two other Chapters, the General Frelinghuysen and Camp Middlebrook, looking after the hall and stairways and in other ways helping to furnish the house.—  
MRS. E. LIVINGSTON BARBOUR, *Historian*.



## PAUL REVERE CHAPTER.—

[Dedicated to Our Chapter, Our Officers, Our Retiring Officers and Board.]

## OUR CHAPTER.

Another year has rolled into the past  
Since last our friendly ballots here were cast,  
And in its path our deeds of good or ill,  
Our losses, or our gains, remembered still;  
The failure or success that crowned each task  
Can never be recalled, nor do we ask  
To live it o'er again, nor have it last;  
Its virtues and its flaws are of the past.

A happy twelve month in our Chapter's life,  
Where friendship ruled in place of discord, strife,  
And on that harp of many strings was heard  
Deep chords harmonious, far more than spoken word  
That caused a hundred wills to blend as one,  
And feel in friendship's clasp the work was done.

When on the air was heard the sound of war,  
In file the "best and bravest" sons we saw  
Go forth to offer up their brave young life,  
And in the deadly carnage of the strife,  
To lay down at the foot of that dread shrine,  
All down the length of that far-reaching line,  
The great wealth of their life, their blood, their limb.  
Then, while the tears flowed and the eyes were dim,  
Our Chapter did its best to ease the pain  
That came from fever and the bullet's rain.

There hangs upon a school-house walls in state  
The face of him who changed a nation's fate,  
An object lesson to the youthful mind,  
In those benignant features, firm yet kind.

## OUR OFFICERS.

What ship can ride in safety on the waves,  
Through stormy seas; past dark forbidding caves,  
Unless a careful pilot guide her way,  
With heart and hand both firm, mishaps to stay.

What club can lift its head in honest pride  
While treacherous quicksands in its path abide?  
Unless directed by the master mind  
That knows the spots where dangers lurk behind.

Since Anthony the Roman factions led,  
And for his eloquence was placed ahead;  
Where'er that richest gift has yet been heard,  
There silvery speech has every bosom stirred.  
All these and more we find combined in her,  
Our Regent, in whose praise we all concur.

OUR SECRETARY.

Ponce de Leon for years, in vain, forsooth,  
Sought for the spring that gives eternal youth;  
Now is that rill immortal in the hand  
Of one that serves most faithfully our band;  
Indeed, where falls the magic of her glance,  
Whate'er is entered in that book of chance,  
That magic book that chases time away—  
There Time reaps not by year or month or day,  
But in her hands the magic loom can spin it,  
And make the workings of a year "a minute."

OUR TREASURER.

We cannot live without the chaff we spurn,  
That "filthy lucre," oh! so hard to earn;  
Yet one there is who by her work has paved  
Our well-filled coffer, by her efforts saved.  
Hardest among the many things to do,  
To save the wealth which efforts hard accrue.  
Earnest and true her work; so high it ranks  
Not one but tenders her her heartfelt thanks.

OUR REGISTRAR.

Our school-days, long since past, yet freshly green  
Upon the cameras of our minds are seen,  
And aught that calls to mind those visions dear,  
What though some shadings come to us with fear,  
Is dear to every heart that loves to dream  
Of past events that in the present seem.  
She who produces this illusion pleasant  
Calls from a book, and we answer "present."

OUR AUDITOR.

When all was done at last, the year was through,  
Our auditor was called her work to do;  
As rows of figures there before her stood,  
She looked them over and pronounced them good.

## OUR RETIRING OFFICERS AND BOARD.

We all, maybe, have stood upon the shore  
And waved farewell until our eyes no more  
Could in that fading speck our loved ones see;  
Then—oh! how fervently, with bended knee,  
And head bowed low, we breathed a silent prayer  
That He who rules would keep them in His care.  
'Tis sad to part from those whom we hold dear;  
Our loved ones, at whose feet we fondly rear  
Our monuments of friendship and of love,  
Surmounted by the olive branch and dove.  
Yet, in our journeyings onward through the world  
We see that parting picture e'er unfurl,  
And so, to-day, again we say adieu,  
To those whose faithful works we surely knew.  
Adieu, though boundless seas roll not between;  
Adieu, though in our ranks they still are seen;  
Adieu, yet not adieu, we still rejoice,  
And often hope to hear each well-known voice.

JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON CHAPTER.—Invitations were issued to a select few by the Daughters of the American Revolution as follows:

“Anniversary of Washington’s wedding day. Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, requests the pleasure of your company at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Towles, at 8 o’clock on the evening of January 6th, to meet Mrs. George H. Shields, St. Louis, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution.”

These invitations were generally accepted, as the Chapter is noted for its charming functions and kind hospitality. Once a year at this time they give a handsome reception, when the State Regent, Mrs. Shields, is always their guest of honor.

Mrs. Towles, the Regent for the Jefferson City Chapter, was assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Shields and two other special guests, Mrs. W. J. Stone, of St. Louis, a member of this Chapter, and Mrs. E. W. Stephens, of Columbia, besides the Daughters of the Chapter. The ladies wore handsome colonial gowns, with powdered hair, and “Martha Washington” caps. After the guests had assembled Mr. E. W. Stephens, who had been invited to be the orator of the evening, gave a charming little address relative to the occasion.

He was followed by Mrs. Shields, who spoke a few words of encouragement and commendation for the success of the Chapter.

The handsome new home of Major and Mrs. Towles was artistically decorated. The large reception hall was draped in bunting and flags. The dainty white and gold drawing-room in pink roses and the library in red carnations and ferns, while the dining room was arranged as for a wedding supper in the colonial days. Handsome antique silver with quaint old candelabra decorated the table. From the chandelier to the corners of the table alternated white satin ribbons and ropes of smilax, and suspended from the center of the chandelier was a wedding bell of white and green. On the walls hung two fine old portraits of George and Martha Washington, draped in smilax. At one end of the table Misses Mary Gantt and Marian Davison served coffee; at the other chocolate was dispensed by Misses Jewel Weidemeyer, of Glendon, and Winnie Pope. These young ladies had for assistants Misses Carrie Davison, Effie Fox and Miller Pope.

Fully a hundred guest, including the Daughters, paid their respects to Mesdames Shields, Stephens and Stone during the evening. The members of the Chapter are Mrs. Florence Ewing Towles, Regent; Mrs. Mattie W. Gantt, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Carrie Davison, Recording Secretary; Miss Ella McCarthy, Historian; Mrs. Beauregard Ferguson, Registrar; Mrs. Kate D. Henry, Mrs. Georgia C. Ewing, Mrs. Lulu P. Church, Mrs. Louise Pope, Miss Rena McCarty, Mrs. Margaret Harding Robertson, Mrs. Christine Broughton, Mrs. Louise Bragg, Mrs. S. W. Fox, Mrs. Nona Wildberger, Mrs. Ellen C. Edwards, Mrs. G. B. Macfarlane, Mrs. W. J. Stone, Mrs. E. B. Ewing, Miss Marian Davison, Miss Julia Epps, Miss Mary Gantt and Miss Gertrude Hatch.

The next entertainment of importance given by the Chapter will be February 22.





## MINUTE MEN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

THERE never has been a great nation without men of special racial germ qualifications out of which were evolved a nationality peculiar to itself. First, what manner of men make the Keystone of the Arch? From the answer to this is woven the story of the formation of nations—their civilizations, their religions, their literature.

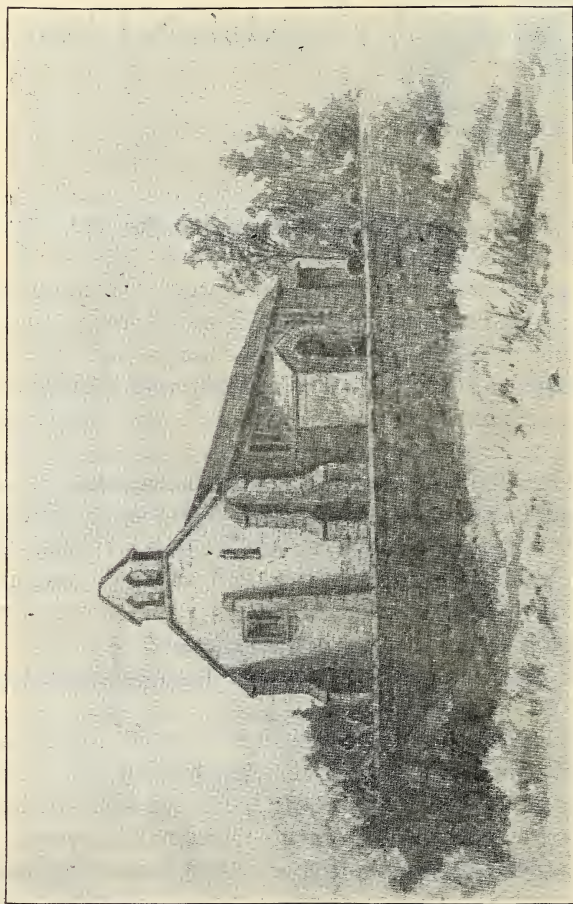
It was after the Saxons came out of the molding hand of Charlemagne, after thirty-three years of conflict, that they threw aside the garb of barbarism and became civilized. They formed the nucleus of the great German Empire. Charlemagne forced them to become educated whether they would or no. He also recognized the power of Christianity.

It needs only a few men of God to walk among men to sow the germ of a new civilization.

The English nation progressed in power and influence, because before the lives of her men had become texts out of which history was the commentary, there was from the handiwork of God a racial germ from which the nation grew.

In the natural distribution of forces these men were brought across the pathless sea—courageous, brave, enduring—an invisible power leading them. Amid the rock-bound coasts of New England and the waving forests and flowery landscapes of Virginia, we find a new nation planted in a New World.

They felled the forests and built rude homes on the bleak shores of New England.



ST. HELEN'S CHURCH, AUSTERFIELD, ENGLAND.

*Scene of the Baptism of George Morton the Pilgrim, on February 12, 1596—Gov. William Bradford was also baptized in this church.*

They encountered privations and starvation on the rivers and bays of Virginia. They penetrated forests; they built towns, established colonies and endured all the hardships to which human flesh is heir for the old, old story of Liberty.

It was during the French and Indian wars that it was evolved what manner of men had possessed their country, men who preferred freedom to despotism. There we find the transcendent race germs which formed the unique development of the "minute men" of a later day. One of the chief causes that led up to the Revolution was the inherited character of the Colonists, and so it is that when we go back to our ancestors of the Revolution, we are impelled to turn the other page of back history until we come upon another ancestry crowned with the environment of freedom of thought, action, and belief.

Among the many sketches of those brave heroes which have found a place of record in the pages of this Magazine from year to year, the writer of this article takes this opportunity of placing among these records the names and exploits of some of her own ancestry, feeling that she cannot honor their names in greater degree than to place them on the roll of honor gathered by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

No name is oftener spoken by historians of early New England days than that of George Morton, the first New England author and founder of the Morton family in America.

He was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, near Scrooby, and joined the Pilgrims at Leyden. When the first Pilgrims started for the New World, he remained behind to encourage immigration; and as he was the financial agent of the Plymouth Colony in London there were many interests to look after. It was during this time that he prepared "Mourts' Relation," the first history of New England which will connect his name forever with American history. This was issued in 1622, in London, just before Mr. Morton sailed for America.

He left England with his wife and children and sailed in the "Ann," the third and last ship to carry what is distinctly known as the forefathers, reaching Plymouth June, 1623. This valuable addition to the Colony was always attributed in

great measure to his efforts. The moulding name of George Morton toward a higher, freer civilization has always been recognized.

We publish the picture of St. Helen's church of Austerfield, England, where George Morton the Pilgrim was baptized on February 12, 1599. This church was built in the twelfth century, a short time before the reign of Henry II. The exterior of the church has undergone very little change.

The rude oak chancel rail is clearly many hundred years old. It is the same before which the young pilgrim was brought to be baptized by Henry Fletcher, in whose clear and beautiful hand the entry of that christening on the parchment still exists in the safe custody of the iron box.

Governor Bradford also was baptized in this church, and it is without doubt they had many councils together before this great undertaking of immigration took place. They married sisters. George Morton married Julia Ann Carpenter, and when he died several of the children were brought up in Governor Bradford's family.

Richard Morton, son of George, in an early day settled in Hartford and from there moved to Hatfield. Abraham Morton was his son, and father of Daniel Morton, "Minute Man," who was father to Roxa Morton, the grandmother of the writer of this paper.

In searching for the race germ that developed the "Minute Men" of the Revolution, we find it implanted in the sturdy Colonists, but back of the Colonists we must go to search for an earlier seed planting.

On the page of history we find it recorded that the founder of the Morton family in England was Robert Comte de Mortain. This name is found on the "Battle Abbey Roll," "The Domesday Book" and the "Norman Rolls."

This Count Robert was the half-brother of William the Conqueror, by their mother, Harlotte.

In the Bayeux Tapestry he is represented as the Council of William, the result of which was the intrenchment of Hastings and the conquest of England.

He built manors and castles in a hundred counties, among them a castle and monastery at Montacuta, which gave the



name to the town and the honorable name of Montacuta, from which descended the famous King maker, Richard, Earl of Warwick.

Here we find the earlier germ which in the natural distribution of forces, and lineal descent develop in the man George Morton and in his descendant, Daniel Morton, the "Minute Man" of the Revolution.

The same germ is found in all the Morton family of Massachusetts founded by George Morton.

John Wait, "Minute Man" under Captain Henry Stiles, and defender of his country under Captain Seth Murray, only had to go back one generation to find the fountain of his inheritance. His father was Benjamin Wait, known in history as the hero of Connecticut Valley in the Indian War.

It was in the spring of 1677, after the Indian horrors of Deerfield. The planting time had passed in peace; the hay had been gathered in summer, yet the people were always cautious. They went about their ordinary business with arms in their hands and to meetings as one goeth to battle.

The fields had put on their mantel of green; the days which ordinarily embolden the Indians to go on the war path had passed. Scouts remained at home and the people saw no necessity of being under guard.

It was an unfortunate hour for Hatfield when she slept in imaginary safety. In September, when the men were busy in the fields, a party of Indians attacked a few men who were building a house just outside the palisades, killing three of them, and then fell upon the defenseless women and children. They fired seven houses, killed nine, wounded four and took seventeen captives and escaped to the woods. They first went to Deerfield, then to Northfield, West Meadow. They had then captured some eighty women and children. They crossed the country to Lake Champlain and thence to Canada.

Among the captives was Martha, the wife of Ben Wait, and her three daughters, and Mary, the wife of Samuel Foote, daughter and son.

Ben Wait was a young man about thirty years old. We can well imagine what his first impulse was when he reached the

ashes of his home and learned the fate of his wife and children. But he had prudence as well as haste, we are told, and took council of his second thoughts.

With a commissioner from the Governor he and Stephen Jennings, whose family was also captured, set out from Hatfield October 24th to go by way of Albany to Canada.

After privations that would have daunted many a man—of hunger and cold—on the 6th of January they reached Chamblee, Canada, a small village of ten houses belonging to the French. Fifty miles from this point they came to a lodging of Indians and there found the wife of Mr. Jennings. The remainder of the captives they found at Sorrell and, added to Ben Wait's great joy, they found a little daughter added to his family, which he named Canada.

They were obliged to go to Quebec to get the assistance of the French authorities to secure all of the captives. The Governor not only granted their desire, but gave them a guard of soldiers for their journey back to Albany. They left Quebec April 19th, Sorrell May 2d, having all captives living. They reached Albany May 22.

From Albany a messenger was sent to Hatfield with letters telling of their success and need of assistance. Mr. Wait sent the following letter to his townspeople:

"To my loving friends and kindred at Hatfield:

"These few lines are to let you understand that we are arrived at Albany now with the captives, and we now stand in need of assistance, for my charges are very great and heavy and therefore any that have any love to our condition let it move them to come and help us in this strait. Three of the captives are murdered—old Goodman Plympton, Samuel Foot's daughter and Samuel Russell.

"All the rest are alive and well and now at Albany; namely, Obidiah Dickenson and his child, Mary Foot and her child, Hannah Jennings & 3 children; Abigail Allis, Abigail Bartholemew, Goodman Coleman's children, Samuel Kellogg, my wife and four childred, and Quintin Stockwell.

"I pray you to hasten them, stay not night nor day, for the matter requires haste. Bring provisions with you for us.

"Your loving kinsman,

"BEN WAIT.

"At Albany written from mine own hand. As I have affected to yours all that were fatherless be affected to me now and hasten the matter and stay not, and ease me of my charges. You shall not need to be afraid of any enemies."

They left Albany, after three days rest, May 27th, and walked twenty-two miles to Kinderhook, where they were met by men and horses from Hatfield. They reached home after an absence of eight months. Ben. Wait rebuilt his house and started life again. Three boys were added to the family.

At the attack of the French and Indians on Deerfield in 1704, February 29, he was one of the first, although quite sixty years old, to start for their relief. He was killed by a musket ball in the meadow fight that morning. All honor to the brave Indian fighter and home protector!

J. H. Temple, who has given the history of these river towns to the State of Massachusetts and the Nation, and to whom we are indebted for most of the facts and data of this relation, has said of Ben Wait:

“He was one of those who did most for his country’s welfare—stood foremost in the hours of peril, who dared and suffered and made no boast and claimed no official distinction, one who offered his life for those he loved.

“Among those whose heroic deeds have made this beautiful valley immortal, no name is brighter and no one’s memory more worthy to be cherished than that of Ben Wait.”

It takes no far-sightedness to discover where John Wait, son of Ben, inherited the patriotism that made him a “Minute Man” in the Revolution. There was another comrade of these men, a “Minute Man,” and in the same command in battles of the Revolution, Benjamin Smith, who was lineal descendant of Philip Smith and Lieutenant Samuel Smith, Philip’s father.

Samuel Smith and Philip were deputies in the Massachusetts Colony. Lieutenant Samuel Smith was lieutenant of troops from 1663 fifteen years. Lieutenant Philip took the place of his father as lieutenant in 1678. History says of him that he was one of the first men of his time in the town of his adoption—a lieutenant, deacon and representative.

Benjamin Smith simply kept up the record of the family. He was one of the incorporators of the town of Whately, he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and later of the Committee of Safety. Out of the one hundred men of the town forty of them volunteered as “Minute Men.” and he was one of the forty. He was in different commands during

the Revolutionary War; was with Captain Solomon White at Saratoga and continued with the company until after the surrender of Burgoyne.

His son, Isaac Smith, inheriting the same patriotic spirit, also Isaac's oldest son, Henry, were in the war of 1812, and Isaac lost his life at the battle of Buffalo.

It is a pardonable pride we have in recording the patriotic deeds of our ancestors, and if there is one thing more than another that I am grateful for it is for an ancestry who abounded in patriotism, who loved their country to such a degree as ever to be ready to fight for it if need be, and to leave as a legacy to their descendants that innate love of country, that rare patriotism that has kept them loyal to their trust and ready always to say: "My country, may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country."

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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### THE BAKER FAMILY.

THE far-reaching influence of a strong personality is nowhere more clearly apparent than in family tradition. Written characters preserve all that is entrusted to them with strict impartiality, but traditions that come down by word of mouth endure according to the strength of the original impression. So William Baker, when he christened his youngest daughter by the name of her great-great-great-great-grandmother, furnished but a proof of the enduring fondness of his family tradition for Mary Papillion, a Huguenot, who married Edward Barker, of Branford, Connecticut, about 1700, and who so won the admiration of her own children that the feeling has been transmitted from generation to generation until, to-day, her memory is cherished by her latest descendants with the same love and veneration which she herself inspired in her contemporaries.

She was, as has been said, of Huguenot descent. The family was a prominent one in France, but, after the murder of her ancestor on the fatal eve of St. Bartholomew, his son



David fled to England, where the name and traditions of the family are still preserved. The American branch was founded by one Peter Papillion, who was in Boston as early as 1679, and afterward went to Bristol, Rhode Island (then Massachusetts). The family was well known in New England until about the time of the Revolution, when the name seems to have become extinct.

Mary was the daughter of Peter and Joane and was born in 1682, after the removal to the Rhode Island home. On her marriage, she brought to her husband not only "good lands in ye old town of New Bristol," but also a French vivacity, energy and grace, along with little luxuries and elegancies foreign to the sterner nature of the Puritans.

This admixture of races in the very early days of New England has been largely ignored by historians, in spite of the importance of its effect. There was the best blood of France in the veins of the Huguenot exiles, and outnumbered and expatriated as they were, their influence upon their neighbors is clearly discernible, both in their own times and in the generations which have come after them.

It is, therefore, especially pleasing to think that, in inscribing the name of Mary Papillion Barker Baker Cameron upon the role of the Vice-President Generals for the present year the Daughters of the American Revolution are honoring, not only a woman whose own life in our own times is in every way worthy, but also the stately Huguenot matron, who, with others of her people, bore such a large and unacknowledged part in the building of our Nation two centuries ago.

In her name, her disposition, and even in her life, Mrs. Cameron has much in common with the Mary Papillion of colonial days. She, also, was born in a pioneer's home, but this one was in a lovely valley in Steuben County, New York, where her grandfather, Samuel Baker, had settled after the close of the Revolution. His father, Jonathan Baker, married Mary Papillion Barker, a great-granddaughter of the first Mary, and Samuel was born at Bradford in 1762. When seventeen years of age he was taken prisoner by a party of Burgoyne's Indians, and remained in captivity with the British army until the surrender at Saratoga. In 1781 he served in

Captain Peter van Rensselaer's company which formed part of a regiment of New York militia, commanded by Colonel Marinus Willett, and took part in the battles of Johnstown and Canada Creek. He was later (in 1793) the first settler in Pleasant Valley, where he lived until his death in 1842. He was much honored and respected in the community, being first judge of the county court, and afterward surrogate of Steuben County.

Mary spent her childhood in the valley, and, in 1856, was married to Angus Cameron, then a young lawyer of Buffalo. A year later she went with him to La Crosse, Wisconsin, which has ever since been her home. Mr. Cameron's high character and marked ability soon won him more than local prominence, and he was given offices of honor and trust. After six years in the House and Senate of Wisconsin, he was twice elected to represent his State in the Senate of the United States. Through all these years of public life, both in the State and National capital, Mrs. Cameron was her husband's sympathetic and efficient help-mate, keenly alive to all his interests and profoundly imbued with the noble patriotism which was his ruling motive. They were in Washington from 1875 to 1885—a strenuous period in American history—during which their influence, both social and political, was exerted for all that was best and purest in American civilization.

Mr. Cameron's keen intellect and strong moral character made his services as a member of working committees in the Senate and as a party advisor of great and recognized value. His wife, fitted in every way both by temperament and training for the high position she held, at once established a home that became known as a center of refinement and good cheer, and in which a generous hospitality was offered with a dignified and cordial kindliness that is still remembered and regretted in Washington society. Especially was it Mrs. Cameron's pleasure to welcome the people of her own State, and no foreign title was ever so sure a passport to her favor as the word Wisconsin.

Of their home in La Crosse it is difficult to speak adequately. They were identified with the earliest days of the little village, and watched its growth with fond pride, never losing

their interest in the smallest concerns. Their home was the society center, not of a clique, but of the town itself. Men and women of wit and elegance sought them eagerly, but also, and quite as freely, came sturdy Scotch farmers from the outskirts of the city and Swedish operatives from its mills. Anyone needing sympathy or advice, comfort or congratulation, came naturally to their door and never lacked a welcome. It is small wonder that, after forty years of such relationship, the death of Mr. Cameron, in 1897, should have occasioned the most profound sorrow. Nor is it strange that the city, now grown rich and powerful, should delight to honor his memory, not only as a statesman of national reputation but even more as a good man and a kind neighbor.

His death was the sundering of an ideal union, the very diversity of whose elements made perfect harmony, and as the first Mary Papillion brightened her Puritan home in colonial days, so the last one brought to her reserved and dignified Scotch husband the sunshine of a cheery heart, with the tactfulness and grace which were the fitting complement of his strength.

Mrs. Cameron has always taken a lively interest in the work of the Daughters. She was an early member and the founder of the La Crosse Chapter. She is also a member of the New York Society of Colonial Dames, and she was the first vice-president of the Society of Colonial Dames in Wisconsin.

The Baker family, to which Mrs. Cameron belongs, takes its American origin from Thomas Baker, an Englishman, who was a free planter of Milford, Connecticut in 1639—a fact which proves him to have been a Puritan, and in church fellowship, as, by the order of the General Court, such fellowship was a requirement of citizenship. In 1650 he purchased from Daniel How (or Howe), all his "accommodations" at East Hampton, Long Island, and thus became one of the "proprietors" of the town.

Two years later the number of the proprietors is given as thirty-seven, but the small community has an interest for historians and students of political economy out of all proportion to its size. They considered themselves, and were in fact, an absolutely independent commonwealth. The title to their land was

based upon a purchase from the Indians, and the government was a pure democracy. The "freemen," assembled in the town meeting or "General Court," exercised all the powers of government. Three men were annually elected "for the careful and comfortable carrying out of the affairs of the town." In 1658 they made a solemn treaty with Connecticut, by which they came under the jurisdiction of that Colony, but they carefully preserved their right of local self-government and provided that they should be represented by two magistrates or assistants in the General Court of the Colony.

Thomas Baker was annually elected one of the "three men," or town magistrates, from 1650 to 1658, and, after the treaty with Connecticut, was an assistant of the General Court of Connecticut (1658 to 1663). Nor were his honors entirely civil, for when, in 1654, Cromwell sent a fleet to Boston with the design of invading and conquering New Netherlands, East Hampton being called upon for assistance, organized a military company, of which Thomas Talmage and Thomas Baker were elected officers. The order made by the town meeting in this connection is characteristic:

"June 23d, 1654.

"Having considered the letters that came from Connecticut, wherein men are required to assist the power of England against the Dutch, we doe thinke our selves caled to assist sd power."

Peace was declared, however, before the army of East Hampton had an opportunity to take the field.

The actual conquest of the New Netherlands, in 1664, was attended by results far from pleasant to the independent, liberty-loving community. All Long Island was included in the patent granted to the Duke of York, and, instead of the freedom of the great charter of Connecticut, the Puritan towns chafed under the tyrannical government of Nicolls. The changed conditions, however, did not lessen the public service demanded of Mr. Baker. He was a delegate to the Hempstead convention of 1665. He was also foreman of the Grand Jury of the first Court of Assizes of the Colony, which was held in New York City, October 2d, 1665, and which returned, among others, an indictment against Ralph and Mary Hall, for the



crime of witchcraft. Between 1665 and the Dutch conquest he was elected overseer and constable, then important town offices; and, after the recapture, he was appointed by Governor Andros justice of the peace, which position he held until 1683. As late as 1688 he was chosen a Commissioner, and so closed thirty-eight years of almost continuous public service.

The last years especially were full of uneasiness and discontent. East Hampton repeatedly petitioned to be restored to the jurisdiction of Connecticut or else to be allowed the rights of Englishmen in New York. The Declaration of Independence itself does not more clearly assert the inalienable rights of English freemen. For example, they announced to the Governor of New York, in June, 1672, their willingness to bear their charge of the cost of "repairing the fort at Yorke, if they might have the privileges that other of his majesty's subjects in these parts have and doe enjoy—but noe otherwise." The governor had the letter publicly burned and the Dutch recaptured the Colony.

There is another example of vigorous English in an order of 1683, instructing their representatives "to stand up in ye assemblie for the maintenance of our privileges and English liberties." Instructions which one, at least, of the representatives carried out most faithfully.

East Hampton never succeeded in her desire to be reunited to Connecticut, but she remained distinctly Puritan, jealous of any infringement of her rights, resisting oppression so far as in her lay, and submitting, when necessity demanded, with the worst grace imaginable. It was in such commonwealths that the spirit we are proud to call American was cradled. Men like Lyon Gardiner, Thomas Baker and John Mulford guided its infancy with wonderful wisdom and foresight, and who shall measure the result?

Mrs. Cameron is also a direct descendant of Captain Thomas Topping, a patentee in the great Connecticut charter, and a member of the first council of the first English governor of New York.

ETHEL BAKER,  
*Chicago Chapter.*



MRS. CLARA JONES GIFFORD.  
*A Real Daughter.*

## A DAUGHTER OF A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

MRS. CLARA JONES GIFFORD, whose portrait appears above, is one of the daughters of revolutionary soldiers whom Tuscarora Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Binghamton, New York, is proud to number among its members. Mrs. Gifford is the youngest daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin Jones, and was born September 22, 1822, in the town of Coventry, Chenango County, New York, which was founded by her father, and named by him after his birthplace, Coventry, Connecticut. In her childhood the family moved to Alleghany county, New York. At the age of seventeen she married William Gifford, who is a descendant of the Giffords of Lyme, Connecticut, a family distinguished for their bravery and loyalty in revolutionary time.

Lieutenant Benjamin Jones entered the army in 1775, at the age of eighteen, as ensign, and, June 6, 1780, was appointed first lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of New York militia, commanded by Colonel Thomas and afterwards by Colonel Drake. He served throughout the war, taking part in many encounters with the British.

He was at the battle of Hunker Hill and at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777, where he beheld that high spirited British leader deliver up his sword to General Gates.

Lieutenant Jones afterwards represented his district as Assemblyman at Albany, New York.

Mrs. Gifford, who is a lovely and interesting woman of seventy-five years, remembers many thrilling incidents and experiences of the War for Independence, related to her when a child by her father.

ELLA E. WOODBRIDGE,  
*Historian.*

# CURRENT TOPICS.

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[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

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## PROGRAM AS ACCEPTED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

*Monday, February 20, 1899.*

*10 a. m.*

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Address of Welcome by the President General.

Response by Mrs. W. F. Slocum, the State Regent of Colorado.

Appointment of Committees.

Report of Credential Committee.

Roll Call of Delegates.

Report of Program Committee.

*8 p. m.*

Report of Auditing Committee.

Reports of National Officers:

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Recording Secretary General.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Registrar General.

Treasurer General.

Historian General.

Assistant Historian General.

Librarian General.

Report of the Editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Report of the Business Manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Report of the Committee on the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

*Tuesday, February 21st.*

*10 a. m.*

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.



Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Consideration of Amendments to the Constitution.

Report of the Committee on By-Laws.

8 p. m.

Patriotic Celebration, in charge of a Special Committee, the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Chairman.

*Wednesday, February 22d.*

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of the Committee on Recommendation of National Officers.

Report of the Continental Hall Committee.

Report of the National Board of Management, including the War Work of the National Society as prepared for presentation to the United States Congress.

Discussion: How can we best continue to serve the Nation?

8 p. m.

Official Reception to the Continental Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Corcoran Art Gallery, at the corner of New York Avenue and Seventeenth Street, from 9 to 11 p. m.

*Thursday, February 23d.*

10 a. m.

Congress called to order.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Announcement of Election of State Regents.

Nomination of National Officers, Honorary Officers and the Editor of the Magazine.

Elections.

8 p. m.

Report of the Committee on the National University.

Report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.

Report of the Committee on Historical Scholarship.

*Friday, February 24th.*

10 a. m.

Congress called to order.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of the Committee on the Insignia.

Report of the Committee on Prison Ships.

Report of the Committee on Desecration of the Flag.

Report of the Committee on the Uniting of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Report of the Franco-American Committee.

Report of the Committee on Certificate Plate.

Report of the Committee on Markers for Graves.

Reports of other committees.

8 p. m.

New business.

Notice of Amendments to Constitution, to be presented to the Continental Congress, February, 1900.

*Saturday, February 25th.*

10 a. m.

Congress called to order.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Unfinished business.

#### USHERS FOR THE EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Mrs. Charles A. Stakely, Chairman; South Carolina, Miss Hacker, Miss Burgess; Delaware, Miss Lamb, Miss Hartsock; Pennsylvania, Miss McInnes, Miss Keim; New Jersey, Miss Shute, Miss Hills; Georgia, Miss Wilbur, Miss Ballenger; Connecticut, Miss Hill, Miss Doe; Massachusetts, Miss Wells, Miss Young; Maryland, Miss McFarland, Miss Mason; New Hampshire, Miss Goodwin, Miss Hull; Virginia, Miss Washington, Miss Reed; New York, Miss Greene, Miss Uhler; North Carolina, Miss Campbell, Miss Ramsay; Rhode Island, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Pike.

#### COMMITTEES OF THE EIGHTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Committee on Arrangements—Mrs. A. D. Brockett, Chairman.

Committee on Credentials and Badges—Mrs. Mark B. Hatch, Chairman.

Committee on Program—Mrs. Thomas Roberts, Chairman.

Committee on House—Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman.

Committee on Music and Decorations—Mrs. Eleanor W. Howard, Chairman.

Committee on Hotels and Railroads—Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Chairman.

Committee on Reception—Mrs. Horatio N. Taplin, Chairman.

Committee on Invitation—Mrs. Charles O'Neil, Chairman.

Committee on Press—Mrs. Albert Akers, Chairman.

#### OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

It is recommended that there be two sessions daily; one from 10 a. m. to 4 or 5 p. m., with recess from 12.30 to 2 o'clock for lunch; the other from 8 to 10 p. m.

Business remaining unfinished at the close of each session to be taken up under the heading "Unfinished Business" on the last day.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions.

None but members of the Congress entitled to address the Congress.

It is requested that all motions be in writing, and after the reading, placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary General.

Robert's Rules of Order is the accepted authority on Parliamentary Law.

Time limit for speeches: Three minutes.

No nomination to be made unless the member nominating has authority to state that the nominee will serve if elected.

Notices will be read fifteen minutes before the close of each session.

Elections of officers will be announced as they come from the Tellers.

In order that no valuable time be lost, it is requested that the presentation of flowers during the sessions of Congress be omitted.

State Regents' Reports will be printed in the Magazine, not read at the Congress, in conformity with the suggestion of a State Regent, and approved by State Regents present at a National Board meeting.

The headquarters National Society, 902 F Street, will be open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., from Friday, February 17th, to Friday, the 24th, inclusive, for the convenience of visiting Daughters.

Orders for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Lineage Books and the Directory will be taken in the lobby of the Opera House and at the rooms, 902 F Street.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGH- TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 20th, 1899.

The following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Cotinental Congress, Washington, District Columbia, February 20th-25th.

The Trunk Line Passenger Association, i. e., composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania.	C. & O. (Charleston, W. Va., and east thereof).	Dunkirk and Salamanca and east thereof).
Allegheny Valley.	Cumberland Valley.	N. Y., Ontario & Western.
B. & O. (Parkersburg, Bellair and Wheeling, and east thereof).	D. & H. Canal Co.	N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk.
Baltimore & Potomac.	Del., Lack. & Western.	N. Y., Susqueh'a & West'n.
Bennington & Rutland.	Elmira, Cortland & North'n.	Northern Central.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.	Fall Brook Coal Co.	Pennsylvania.
Camden & Atlantic.	Pitchburg.	Philadelphia & Erie.
	Fonda, Johnst'n & Gloversville.	Philadelphia & Reading.
		Phila., Wilmingt'n & Balto.

Central of New Jersey.	Grand Trunk.	Rome, Watert'n & Ogd'sb'g.
Central Vermont.	Lehigh Valley.	West'n N. Y. & Penna.
Chautauqua Lake (for busi-	N. Y. C. & H. R. (Harlem di-	West Jersey.
ness to points in Trunk	vision excepted).	West Shore.
Line territory).	N. Y., L. E. & W. (Buffalo,	Wilmington & Northern.

The New England Passenger Association and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, i. e., territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

Boston & Albany R'd.	Providence Line.	Maine Central R'd.
N. Y. & New England R'd.	Stonington Line.	N. Y. & New England R'd.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R'd.	Boston & Maine R'd.	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R'd.
Old Colony R'd.	Central Vermont R'd.	Old Colony System.
Fall River Line.	Concord & Montreal R'd.	Portland & Rochester R. R.
Norwich Line.	Fitchburg R'd.	

The Central Traffic Association.—The territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and Parkesburg, West Virginia, on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

Southern States Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi River, composed of the following companies:

Alabama Great Southern R'd	East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R'd.	Pennsylvania R'd.
Alabama Midland R'd.	Georgia R'd.	<i>Lines South of Washington.</i>
Atlantic Coast Line.	Georgia Pacific R'y.	Port Royal & Augusta R'y.
Atlanta & West Point R'd.	Jack., St. Aug. & Ind'n R. R'd.	Richmond & Danville R'd.
Brunswick & Western R'd.	Louisville & Nashville R'd.	Rich., Fredericks & Poto. R'y
Charleston & Savannah R'y.	<i>Lines South of the Ohio R.</i>	Sa'v'nah F'l'a. & Western R'y.
Central Railroad of Georgia.	Memphis & Charleston R'd.	South Carolina R'y.
Cin., N. O. & Tex. P. Ry.	Nashville, Chat. & St. L. Ry.	Western & Atlantic R'd.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday,) prior to and during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from February 20 to 25, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than February 16, nor later than February 22. Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you request a certificate. *Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.*

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least 30 minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.



4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on February 21, 22 and 23, *on which dates certificates must be presented*. You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, you cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. Similarly, if you arrive at the meeting later than February 23, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated for the reduction returning.

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points, showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than 75 cents on going journey, provided, however, that if the certificates fall short of the required minimum and it shall appear that round trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to March 1, to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey, at one-third the limited fare.

8. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

9. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

10. No refund of fare will be made to any person failing to obtain a certificate.

Members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and ticket at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Ebbit House, terms \$3.00 per day, no extras.

The Riggs House, 15th & G Streets, \$3.00 per day.

The Regent, Pennsylvania Ave. & 15th Street, \$17.50 per week.

The Colonial, H & 15th Streets, \$2.50 per day.

Willard's Hotel, Pennsylvania Ave. & 14th Street, (steam heat throughout) \$2.50 per day.

The Clarendon, H & 14th Streets, \$2.00 per day.

The Oxford, New York Avenue & 14th Street, \$2.00 per day.

The Fredonia, H Street, between 13th & 14th Streets, \$2.00 per day.

Mrs. J. B. Erwin, 2030 P Street, N. W., \$1.00 per day.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

614 22nd Street, Washington, D. C.,

*Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.*

*Office of the D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W.*

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#### MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

HEADQUARTERS N. S. D. A. R.,

*Washington, D. C., December 13th, 1898.*

The immortal Lafayette lies buried in a small but historical cemetery, in an obscure part of Paris, in the rear of the Convent of the "Petit Picpus." Few Americans know the place,

few visit it, and in all France there is no visible token that our Nation, which he loved so well, still holds his name in grateful remembrance. For this reason it is fitting that our Society, interested as it is in perpetuating the memory and services of revolutionary soldiers, and which numbers Lafayette's great-granddaughter among its honored members, should, together with the youth of the country, assist in the erection of an imposing monument to his memory, in a place of prominence in the city of Paris, as a lasting proof that we have not forgotten the friend and ally in the hour of our need.

Unfortunately the contributions received from the school children of the country on October 19th, last, are not sufficient to make this monument a worthy expression of our Nation's gratitude.

The Lafayette Memorial Commission (under the auspices of the Commissioner-General for the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900), endorsed by the President of the United States, and composed of the Secretary of State, the Governors of all the States and Territories, and other representative men throughout the Union, has asked our assistance in this matter, and we are assured by the Commission that our Society will receive full and official recognition in this work, and that one of the four tablets on the monument will be reserved for us, to be appropriately inscribed.

The National Board of Management therefore cordially recommends that each member of the Society show her appreciation of this honor by interesting all persons in her locality to contribute, according to their means, to this noble enterprise. It has also asked the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, through its President General, to coöperate in this undertaking.

The monument is to be unveiled on the 4th of July, 1900, "United States Day" at the Paris Exposition, in which ceremony our Society is invited to participate.

During the coming session of the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, a final report of the funds collected will be made, and the proceeds transferred to the "Lafayette Memorial Commission."

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher,

Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, Room 52, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, not later than February 1st, 1899.

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,  
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
SARA T. KINNEY,  
MARY P. B. CAMERON.

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#### STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS N. S. D. A. R.,  
*Washington, D. C., December 13th, 1898.*

The people of France have given to this country a signal proof of their friendship, the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," situated in the harbor of New York. Thus far, however, our Nation has not made its gratitude to France visible to the world by any similar memorial.

An association of American women has been formed for the purpose of presenting to France a bronze equestrian statue of George Washington, since his character symbolizes all that is most valuable in our national life. The officers of this association, all women of national reputation, are: President, Mrs. Stephen J. Field; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. James McMillan.

An appeal for the needed funds was made some time ago, and a large part of the required amount collected. The selection of the eminent American sculptor, Daniel French, to design and execute the statue, is a guarantee that the production will be appropriate and a work of art in which all Americans can feel entire satisfaction.

Most fittingly it is proposed to present this statue to France during the Paris Exposition of 1900, where the United States will occupy a position more prominent than has ever been accorded it at any previous foreign exposition. At the present time but fifteen thousand dollars are needed to complete the work.

The Seventh Continental Congress expressed a lively interest in this project, and referred it to the consideration of the



National Board of Management. This circular is therefore issued in the hope that each member of our Society will not only feel proud to contribute to this cause, but will interest the women in her locality in this glorious enterprise.

During the coming session of the Eighth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, a final report of the funds collected will be made, and the proceeds transferred to the "Association of American Women for the Presentation of a Statue of Washington to France."

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, Room 52, 902 F Street, Washington, District of Columbia, not later than February 1st, 1899.

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,  
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
SARA T. KINNEY,  
MARY P. B. CAMERON.

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THE reception of the Daughter of the American Revolution, will take place February 22nd, 1899, at the new Corcoran Gallery of Art. Invitations for all members of the Congress, delegates and alternates, and visiting Daughters can be procured from the Badge Office or from the chairman of the Invitation Committee.

MRS. HORATIO N. TAPLIN,  
*Chairman of the Reception Committee.*

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At the special meeting of the New York City Chapter held December 30th, it was unanimously resolved:

"That out of respect to the officers and for the dignity of the Chapter, the reception of January 6th be postponed."

This action was taken in consideration of the fact that the Regent, Recording Secretary and Historian are in such deep sorrow as to prevent their presence on January 6th if the reception were held.

MYRA B. MARTIN,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

IN the beautiful circular just issued by a committee of Vassar College in the interest of a memorial to Rebuena Hyde Walworth, who "gave her life for her country," there is reference to her last poem, written while she had charge of the contagion ward in the Detention Hospital at Montauk. This ward was near the brow of a high hill, and the soldiers' graveyard lay within fifty feet of her tents on its summit. Here "she often stood for a few sad moments beside a lonely wife or mother who was seeking the remains of her son or husband." The writer says: I have just been reading her spirited poem, which sounds as if it were written in veritable travail of soul, and which expresses more completely than anything else could—unless, indeed, it were her actions—how completely her heart was in the work she was doing."

DETENTION HOSPITAL AT CAMP WYKOFF.

The ocean moans low where the death rattle shakes,  
The wind howls a dirge o'er the desolate lakes;

We're burying our boys whom the cannon passed by,  
Whom care might have saved, we have brought home to die.

We're burying the victors who trampled on Spain,  
Oh Nation, awake! right the wrong, fix the blame.

Cry "Shame!" for starvation, cry "Shame!" for neglect;  
Let justice be done, let the blows be direct.

The wind howls a dirge o'er the victors of Spain;  
Oh Nation, awake! right the wrong, fix the blame!

REUBENA HYDE WALWORTH.

MONTAUK, NEW YORK, *September 3, 1898.*

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"THE Women of the Revolution" in the January Magazine was written by Miss Lou Hasey, a High School girl, who competed for the \$10 prize offered by the Regent of the Deborah Sampson Chapter, Mrs. Olive H. Lincoln, of Brockton, Massachusetts.

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At a general meeting of the Chamberlain association held in Boston, September 8th, the Secretary, Miss A. M. Chamberlain, gave this interesting item:

"There are twenty-three recognized variations in the spelling of the name Chamberlain from Chamberlane to Charmberlain. That patriotism is a leading characteristic of the Chamberlain family is evidenced from the records of history. In a volume compiled and published from the archives of the Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the Revolutionary War, we find the names of 230 Chamberlains, lins, &c.; of which, 108 were Chamberlins, 93 Chamberlains, and 29 with scattering terminations. At this large gathering, ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, the President, gave a most scholarly and critical analysis of the name, which is soon to be published."

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LEXINGTON KY., *December 29th, 1898.*

DEAR MRS. LOCKWOOD: I have neglected to report to you a contribution made by the Jemima Johnson Chapter, (Paris, Kentucky, of \$7.00, for the local work of the Soldiers Aid Society, of Lexington, Kentucky. Many members of the Lexington, Kentucky, Chapter coöperated with this society, besides working with their own Chapter, and with the National War Relief Association.

M. C. LYLE,  
*Treasurer Soldiers Aid Society.*

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IN the Hospital Corps Report, the Nathan Hale Chapter was not credited with anything, but they gave 12 aprons.

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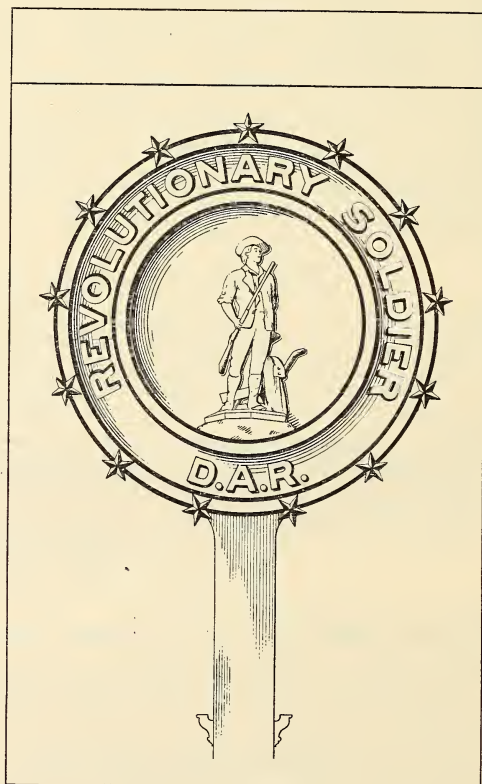
#### COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER.

I TAKE pleasure in sending you forthwith a small cut of a proposed marker to be used by the Daughters to mark the graves of soldiers of the American Revolution. This design has been favorably received by the National Board, except that the Board thought well to have inserted on the face of the marker the following "Erected by the N. S."

You will also find enclosed a copy of a portion of a letter I have addressed to Miss Forsyth, setting forth my reason for having the marker adopted in its original form.

The Daughters have for some time felt the need of a suitable

marker. This matter will be brought up before the next meeting of the National Congress, and, I trust I may have your kind coöperation in securing the adoption of my design and in such form as will meet the demands of the Society, and I wish



to present to you my reasons for having the marker adopted (if I should be so honored as to have it adopted) in substantially its original form, and I beg to impress upon you at the outset that it will be immaterial to me in what precise form it is adopted, except so far as I have an intense desire that the design chosen shall meet the demands and promote the interest of the largest possible number of our grand Society. With this end in view, I proposed to design a marker that might with equal propriety be erected by any individual mem-



ber or Chapter or organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now, it seems to me that the words "Daughters of the American Revolution," abbreviated to "D. A. R." comprises the whole of our organization, and that N. S. D. A. R. comprises only a representative body of the D. A. R.

G. A. R. stands for the Grand Army of the Republic, and the G. A. R. has its national association, similar in organization to the N. S. D. A. R., but G. A. R. everywhere represents that association, be it individual, post, or national encampment.

Notice the marker of the "Sons," "S. A. R.—1775!" I have before me a circular issued by the Empire State Society of the S. A. R., describing the Sons marker and how it can be obtained; these markers can only be obtained by a written order from the Society, but nothing is said or hinted as to who erects them, which shows that the Sons consider the marking of the graves to be the chief object, leaving the honor or erection to the whole organization.

Would it not be inappropriate to add "N. S." to our official emblem? Does not that emblem stand for all the Daughters, individually and collectively? We do not use "N. S." on the emblem, why should we on the marker?

A marker, erected by an individual Daughter, or by a Chapter, or by any other than the N. S. should not, it seems to me, assert on its face that it was "erected by the N. S. D. A. R." A marker with N. S. D. A. R., I fear, would not meet the approval of the great majority of the Daughters, for by far the largest number of markers will be erected by individuals, and the next largest by Chapters, the N. S. would be likely to erect the least of all, because in this work it will be anticipated by those immediately interested in their own ancestors and their own community.

Should the N. S. or any Chapter desire to have markers bearing an inscription that will show by whom erected, I suggest that this may be done on a separate plate attached to the standard below the marker. These plates can be procured at a reasonable expense.

Are not the words "erected by N. S." superfluous if placed on

the face of the marker, as suggested by the National Board, unless we desire to follow the custom of our ancestors of '76, (who frequently put on a tombstone "erected by his dutiful son"). The proposed marker shows on its face to be a Daughter of the American Revolution marker, and to them alone will belong the honor as well as the commendation of the public for every D. A. R. marker erected. What more could we desire? Let us have a marker that represents the Daughters everywhere, wherever a Daughter be found or a Chapter exists, and not one that represents only our chief representative body.

Then again, the fewer the letters on the face of the marker, the plainer the letters, the more attractive and less expensive the marker.

To summarize: My reason for opposing the proposed changes are:

1. The greater includes the less—D. A. R. includes N. S. D. A. R.
2. "Erected by N. S." on the face of the marker would be inappropriate, and superfluous.
3. Simplicity: The fewer letters the better the letters, and the more attractive the design.

If you will call to mind the markers of other associations, you will be convinced that it is simplicity that lends grace and attracts the casual observer, and you will notice that those with the fewest letters are not only the quickest to catch the eye but are also the most pleasing. It is quite natural that these facts escaped the mind of the ladies of the National Board. Their attention had never been called to them. I feel confident that you will be in favor on *not* inserting on the face of the marker "erected by N. S." and that you will favor a special plate for all who desire this or any similar inscription.

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#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"A History and Genealogy of Baillie of Dunain" is a modest little volume of III octavo pages, compiled by Joseph Gaston Baillie Bulloch, M. D. The author is an active member of many patriotic societies and evidently a devoted student of family history. His book is well worth a careful study.

The memory of another loyal Scot is embalmed in the volume entitled "Descendants of Archibald McAllister, 1780-1898," prepared by Mary C. McAllister. It contains 107 octavo pages and is most attractively bound in the clan tartan. It is published by the Harrisburg Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The same publishers have also issued a volume which will be of peculiar interest to members of our Society and of the Daughters of the Revolution. It is called "Some Pennsylvania Women During the Revolution," and is the work of William Henry Egle, a guarantee of its accuracy. It contains 208 octavo pages.

"The Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina" is confessedly a compilation from earlier works long since out of print. Much new matter has however been added, and some errors corrected. The author intends to publish a second volume, and to make the work helpful to those who cannot have access to the older works. It contains 364 octavo pages and may be obtained from the author, J. B. O. Landrum, Campobello, South Carolina. Price, \$1.50.

"Mortuary Record from Gravestones in Brewster, Massachusetts," by Charles E. Mayo, is a most careful work. In addition to the inscriptions upon the stones, the author has given brief genealogical notes on each person interred, thus adding much to the value of the book as a reference. It may be obtained in paper binding from the Register Publishing Company, Tarmouthport, Massachusetts.

The "Sons" and "Daughters of the American Revolution" whose ancestors came from Braintree, will be especially glad to know that a list of "Soldiers of the Revolution from Braintree, Massachusetts," has been prepared, and published by Samuel Bates. It is a small volume of 26 pages, 12c.

"Home Life in Colonial Days," is another of those fascinating volumes by Alice Morse Earle, which almost make one wish to have been born a hundred years ago, instead of in these prosaic days. The volume is profusely illustrated, and is published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

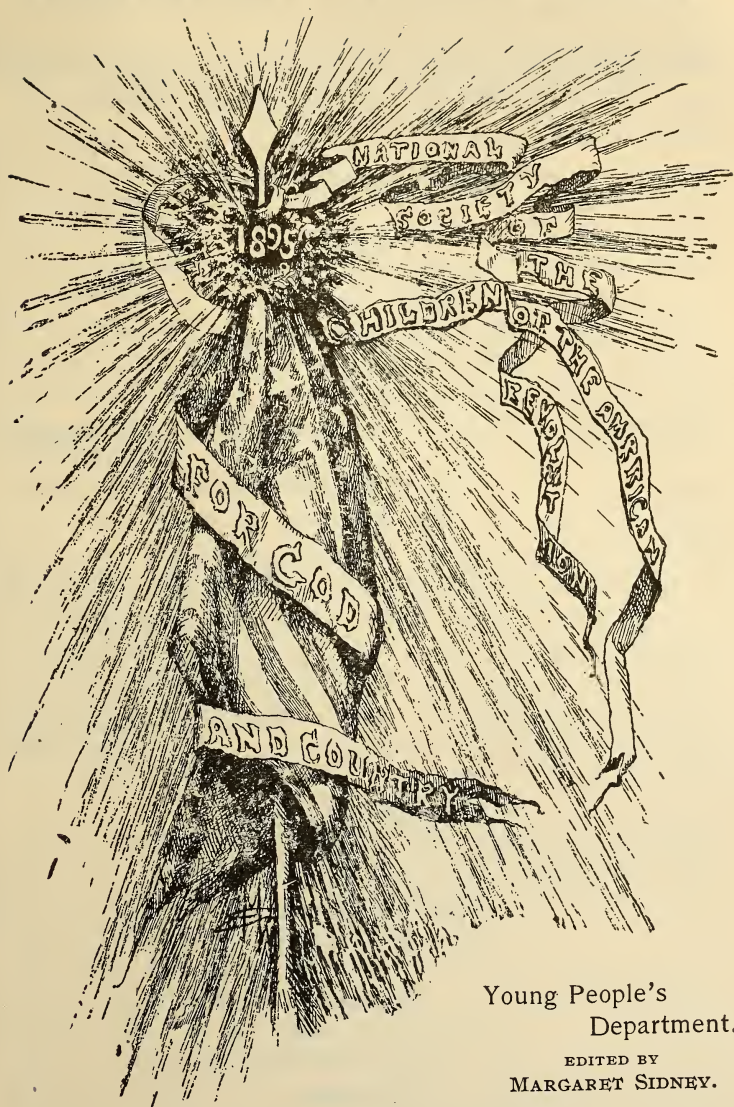
Two of our Chapters have also sent contributions which we are very glad to chronicle. One is a collection of stories of

the Revolution called "The Only Woman in Town," written by Sarah J. Prichard and published by the Melicent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

The other volume comes from the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, of Bristol, Connecticut, and contains the history of the heroine whose name they bear, as prepared by Mrs. Florence E. Muzzy, organizing Regent. It is the same which was published as a prize story some time since in this Magazine. It is now issued as a booklet, of 35 pages.

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
*Librarian General D. A. R.*





Young People's  
Department.

EDITED BY  
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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Headquarters National Society of the Children of the American Revolution,  
Columbian University Hall, Corner 15th and H Streets,  
Washington, D. C.

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## National Officers.

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### President.

Mrs. DANIEL LOTHROP,  
Wayside, Concord, Mass.

### Vice-President Presiding.

Mrs. STEPHEN J. FIELD,  
21 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.

### Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

Mrs. T. H. ALEXANDER,  
1711 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Vice-Presidents.

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Miss JULIA E. SMITH, Westerly, R. I.	Mrs. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, 1755 Q St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. BARTLETT J. CROMWELL,  
1525 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Recording Secretary.

Mrs. MARCUS BENJAMIN,  
1710 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Registrar.

Mrs. HARRY HETH,  
1906 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Treasurer.

Mrs. VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,  
12 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

### Chaplain.

Mrs. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,  
1306 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will begin Thursday afternoon, February 16th, continuing through February 22d.

These dates are selected for this annual session in order that the Young People's Convention may be nearly finished before the commencement of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. In this way the Presidents of the local Societies will be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large proportion of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, certainly those at a short remove from Washington, will be present, and make this Convention a live, practical session, full of interest and inspiration for the future.

*Make a grand effort to bring a delegation from each Society.* Nothing is so beneficial to young people as a week in Washington. Let the National Capital, replete with history, teach the youthful members what cannot possibly be learned in books. At least each Society should send one delegate. If it cannot be arranged in any other way, hold a patriotic meeting with recitations and music, and with the proceeds send your delegate, whom you may elect, on to represent you at this Convention.

#### PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

All the exercises will be held at the Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, with the exception of the public patriotic meeting on Washington's Birthday, which will be in the Columbia Theatre as usual.

Thursday, February 16th, 2 p. m.—Welcoming Reception by the National Officers to the visiting members, Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets.

3 p. m.—Reports of National Officers.

Friday morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.

2.30 p. m.—Reports from the local Societies.

Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.

2.30 p. m.—Reports continued.

Sunday, February 19th, 3.30 p. m.—Patriotic service. Due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 20th.—Historic trips around Washington and its environs, under careful and intelligent guidance.

These trips, inaugurated by the National President in 1895, have been continued each year, and are a large factor in the educational advantage to the young members of a week in Washington. Ladies and gentlemen of Washington, who by reason of long residence in the National Capital, are qualified to entertain and instruct the young people, have volunteered their services in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of culture are to be employed by which the National Society can teach the history of the nation to its members. As many parties will be made up as are desired.

Tuesday, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.

Wednesday, February 22d.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the Columbia Theatre, F street.

Thursday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mt. Vernon, with exercises around the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Tree. This concludes the convention of 1898.

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#### IMPORTANT NOTES CONCERNING THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

There is great need to send on all application blanks to the National Registrar, Mrs. Harry Heth, 1906 G street, N. W., *as quickly as possible* to avoid the rush of the last week before the Convention. The National Board will be obliged to hold several meetings to confirm the application papers. Do not delay, but hasten the work along. The various States are working hard to secure the National emblem, which Massachusetts holds now, by virtue of having the largest number of Societies. .

Be sure to send application papers in *at once*.

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The following has been issued by card, some weeks since, to the several State Directors. It is reprinted here that if, by chance, the matter still remains to be unattended, it may at once be despatched:

1711 Q STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., *January, 1899.*

*Dear Madam.*—Will you kindly instruct, as soon as possible, the Presidents of the Societies in your State, to appoint the delegates from their several Societies who can attend the Annual Convention,



February 17-23, at Washington, D. C., and to send to me the names and addresses of such delegates. These delegates will be the Presidents and Secretaries; one additional delegate for every 25 members, also one for any fraction over that number.

Also the report from each Society must be forwarded to me *not later* than February 10th. These several reports to be read by the delegates representing the Societies.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,  
*Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.*

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It is most important that we have the names and addresses of all delegates to the Convention as early as possible, that we may distribute badges promptly, see that they have all the social pleasures attending the Convention, and that they are thoroughly acquainted with the program for the week, and that they miss nothing of the instruction and the recreation that have been so many months planning for them. This final appeal is, therefore, made to send all names and addresses to above address, with the address which will be the one to be used in Washington.

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Every Society is requested to forward at once a condensed report, stating briefly its war relief service, with list of members, to the National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop; also names of non-members who assisted the work in any way, that she may present each young person thus designated the Recognition Token, which is her gift by which she recognizes this loving patriotism of our National Society.

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Each Society is requested to be prepared to report its war relief service at the Annual Convention.

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The reports of the war relief service must be omitted this number.

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A loving greeting to the Daughters and Children of the American Revolution! I come to them with a message of patriotism from the South. One year ago the Atlanta Society of the Children of the American Revolution suggested that the American flag wave over every public school building in the city, and this suggestion met with universal approval. The result is, that September 23d was "flag day" with the school children and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over all the public schools in the city. The patriotic enthusiasm with which the children received the flags showed that they possessed the true American spirit, and these children of the South will forever remember the occasion, which was a most noteworthy one in our State history. Several minutes before the noon hour, the children of all the public schools were marched out from their classes and lined up in front of their respective buildings. At the signal from the State

Capitol, the flags were raised simultaneously, amidst great cheering. After singing "America," the children were assembled inside their schools, where patriotic exercises were held, full of the spirit of the hour. The following is the beautiful address delivered at the Girls' High School by one of Georgia's ablest orators, Hon. Henry F. Richardson:

"The patriotic resolution of the proper authorities that the flag of our country should float above Atlanta's schools has brought us together and made this day notable in the annals of the city.

"Nowhere may the flag be raised and kept flying with more propriety than over the training places of the youth of the land. The atmosphere in which we rear and educate our children should be enriched with the aroma and beautified with the emblems of patriotism.

"The women of the United States have not only a common but a peculiar interest in the flag which we raise to-day. The pattern and model of this flag was fashioned by a woman and all the flags of the Union are copies of that which Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, made and placed in the hands of George Washington.

"Could the flag of any people have a happier birth? Dear old John Ruskin in 'Sesame and Lilies,' a book which I hope every girl here has read and taken deeply to heart, tells us we must not think that the buckling on of the knight's armor by his lady's hand was a mere caprice of romantic fashion. It is the type of an eternal truth; that the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it; and it is only when she braces it loosely that the honor of manhood fails.

"We may apply these words to the spirit of a nation and we shall look in vain for heroic men where we fail to find the flame of patriotism burning bright in the hearts of women. In the glory of the war which has carried our flag triumphantly to the Antilles and the Orient the women of America have participated. They made unspeakable sacrifices, as they are ever ready to make them, for their country. Without a murmur they gave brothers, sons and sweet-hearts to the service of the country, to the perils of pestilence and battle. They did more; they went with our flag and our soldiers into the direst dangers of the strife, carrying wherever they went comfort, consolation and those tender ministrations which only woman's hands can give.

"Choose the brightest laurel that has been won by any man on sea or land in this struggle, and I will match it with the simple story of many a woman's gladly given service in hospital and camp.

"There is no better safeguard of the honor of the republic, no surer defense of its present and no higher promise of its future than the proud patriotism of its daughters. But for this the courage and devotion of our men would soon fall to a lower standard and the generations to come would witness a decline of our character, power, and fame as a nation."

Mr. Richardson echoed the sentiments of our Southern people. The fact of the Stars and Stripes floating over the towers of our schools and reminding the fifteen thousand children who attend those schools that the most important lesson they can learn is that of patriotism, will cause them to look with eyes of love upon the flag of the nation, as it ripples in brilliant folds to the breeze. Along with the elementary principles of learning there should be taught the lesson of fidelity to the flag of our country, for this lesson will make patriots to preserve the honor and welfare of our great republic. This deep rooting of patriotic devotion is the grand principle upon which rests the organization of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. All hail to Mrs. Lothrop for her noble work, which will live forever and bring forth loyal hearts to be the security of our nation against foes from within or enemies from without! While the very air is heavy with glory to our nation, and the flag which represents it waves in victory over our newly acquired territory, is the hour to encourage our organization into broader fields, and brings the very incense and realization of patriotism into the presence of our children. There will be no difficulty in forming a band of patriots out of the embryo citizens of this land of ours if the officers will take up their work with enthusiasm in this golden hour.

Our Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country have sent great car-loads of useful articles of comfort, through the Daughters of the American Revolution Relief Corps, to the ill soldiers at Fort McPherson, three miles from Atlanta; and the hundreds of dollars spent in the Daughters of the American Revolution dietary kitchen for convalescents, saved the lives of many patriots. In their oneness of sisterhood, the Daughters have done more to kill sectionalism than any one power in the land. Their ancestors were brothers in establishing our country, and we Daughters are sisters in our undying patriotism to that country!

Among the most active workers for the relief of ill soldiers and their families has been the Army and Navy League of Georgia, of which Mrs. W. Z. Atkinson, the able and patriotic wife of Georgia's Governor, is President. The officers of this League are prominent members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is interesting to note that Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, is the first Southern Governor to issue a proclamation that the residences, public buildings, and business houses be decorated on the Fourth of July, and that the day be celebrated in a patriotic manner throughout the State. The Executive Mansion was a gorgeous picture in its Stars and Stripes, entwined with the flag of the State of Georgia.

Mr. Cobb, the National Attorney of the Red Cross Society in America, appointed four Daughters of the American Revolution in Atlanta as the Southern exponents of the Red Cross work, and together with Chaplain and Mrs. Nave, at Fort McPherson, and the dietary Red Cross kitchen, which was established at Camp Hobson,

through two of the number, Miss Junia McKinley, the beloved Honorary State Regent for life, and Miss Mary L. G. Huntley, much noble work to alleviate the suffering of the soldiers has been done in Georgia through loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.

LOULIE M. GORDON,  
*State Director for Georgia.*

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## JOSEPH BREVARD.

(PREPARED FOR ADAM DALE SOCIETY, C. A. R.)

### I.

A golden gleam of brightness from God's upper world floods the earth and lingers caressingly upon the white head of an aged woman. She stands culling flowers in an old fashioned garden in North Carolina. All about are beds of gold, white and crimson blossoms, and the fragrance of roses fills the air. The beauty of the sunshine, the gorgeous coloring of the flowers, the quaint surroundings all bespeak the work of a heavenly artist, whose brush had placed the colors and lines upon the canvas of life with a most loving heart to guide the hand. This woman with her life all full of love and happiness is the proud mother of eight sons. But soon a cloud appeared upon this happy scene. The trumpet of war was sounded all over the land, since known as the "Home of the brave and the free." The tyrannical yoke of an English master had become so oppressive that the people of America had determined to cast it off. Husbands left their wives, mothers lost their sons; for their country called them!

### II.

Could this mother give up her sons? They were of Huguenot descent. We know the spirit of courage in their veins. History could point to no braver soldiers than found among these people during the long years of war, persecution, and massacre. The horrors of St. Bartholomew had proved their bravery! Baird recounts the death and torture of one Jean Laclerc, the protestant martyr, for tearing down a papal bull issued by Clement 7th. He was publicly whipped three successive days, his right hand cut off to the wrist, his arms, nose and breast cruelly torn with pincers, his head encircled with a red hot band of iron, which slowly ate its way into the brain, while he calmly repeated the Holy Writ. Many such instances had shown how sturdy, brave, and heroic were the Huguenots in fighting for their rights. Could this mother give up her sons? Yes! With a prayer upon her lips, tears in her eyes, but with patriotism in her heart! She could! And their Scotch-Irish blood asserted itself as well! Bancroft has said, "The first public voice in America for dissolving all connection with Great Britain was from Scotch-Irish Presbyterians."



Could these sons refuse to help their country? Not when such blood flowed in their veins! So they left their mother!

## III.

Again the sun smiled upon the old fashioned garden, but the mother, now a widow, stood with a heavy heart and sad thoughts. War was stalking over the land, coming nearer and nearer with all its terrors. Only a few more days left in which to gather the flowers—even as she stood the army of the British came, burning and utterly destroying all before it. Her own home shared the fate of its neighbors. As the walls of the old place sunk out of sight amid the flames kindled by the enemy's hand, the future seemed dark before her. But she looked up, over and above the ruins and saw the sun still smiling where it used to love to smile, on the old fashioned garden! A soldier said to her: "This was ordered done because you had eight sons in the Rebel Army." The sad-hearted woman, but proud mother, answered with a smile, "I only wish the number was double." Her oldest son became famous for his patriotism, also for his wisdom as a leader in the councils of the many conventions held in his native State. Foote has since said of him, "That his being the framer and signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration would alone be a passport to the memory of posterity thro' all ages." Another son had fought thro' nine battles without a wound. Another was serving under Washington. Two of the other brothers were lieutenants in the Continental Army. The youngest, Joseph, only seventeen years old, was a captain of cavalry in the Continental Army. He had also received honorable mention for his bravery on the field of one of the hardest fought battles of the Revolution.

## IV.

This was the home of Joseph Brevard, these his brothers, this his mother! Historians have said but little of this woman. Yet of her we can think much that is noble and grand. She it was who implanted in the minds of her sons those sterling principles which made them great and useful men. How truthfully has the poet written:

"The bravest battle that ever was fought,  
Shall I tell you where and when?  
On the map of the world you'll find it not,  
'Twas fought by the mother of men.  
And oh! these battles they last so long,  
From babyhood to the grave."

FANNY DONOHO BAYLISS,  
*2786 National Society, D. A. R.*

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## IN MEMORIAM.

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[Next month will be given a list of the deaths that have occurred in the Society that have not been chronicled. This will give merely the name of member, the time of death, and to what Chapter she was allied. If any members have died please send the names in before the 9th of February, that a record may be made. This will include the names of between fifty and one hundred who have already been sent to the Editor, but the notices and resolutions are of such length and owing to the great number, as to prohibit the publication in full.—E.D.]

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Several additional resolutions have been sent in since the deaths of Mrs. Ritchie and Miss Walworth, that did not appear in the original "In Memoriams." We regret that space will not allow of their appearing this month.—E.D.

---

DR. SAMUEL ELIOT.

WHEREAS, In the wisdom of an inscrutable and all-wise Providence Dr. Samuel Eliot has been removed from his earthly sphere of usefulness to enter into an eternal life.

WHEREAS, That in thus passing from among those whom he loved and long served so faithfully, they have sustained a deep bereavement; a noble wife and children will miss a tender, devoted husband and father; his friends and the community will feel the loss of a scholarly historian and writer; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the National Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby extends its great sympathy to the widow thus bereaved, joined to the hope that He who does not willingly afflict or grieve will grant her strength as her days may demand.

(Signed)

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
*Vice-President General.*

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General.*

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

MRS. MARTHA MAY GUILD KIMBALL.—Lucy Jackson Chapter, of Newton, Massachusetts, has recently lost a valued member by the death of its Real Daughter, Mrs. Martha May Guild Kimball.

Mrs. Kimball became an honorary member of Newton Chapter, October 7, 1897. On October 30 a delegation from that Chapter presented her with the national gold spoon, a full account of the presentation being afterwards printed in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*. When the Newton Chapter united with the Lucy Jackson Chapter last March, Mrs. Kimball's membership was also transferred to the latter Chapter.

Mrs. Kimball was descended from John Guild, who came to America in 1638 and was the progenitor of the numerous Guilds in Massachusetts. Her great-grandfather was Nathaniel Guild, "Esquire," an officer in the old Indian wars, who died at 1774 at the great age of ninety-six, leaving sixty-nine grandchildren, ninety-six great-grandchildren, and four great-great-grandchildren. Her grandfather, Major Aaron Guild, fought in the French and Indian War, and also in the Revolutionary Army with his son, Corporal Jacob Guild, who was Mrs. Kimball's father. Jacob Guild enlisted when only sixteen, fought at Saratoga, and witnessed Burgoyne's surrender. He received a pension in his old age and died April 6, 1839, at the age of seventy-nine, in South Dedham, Massachusetts, now called Norwood.

Martha May Guild was born in the old place in Norwood, opposite the Congregational Church, September 10, 1893. She became a woman of great culture, and taught school until she was fifty, when she married Rev. Caleb Kimball, whom she survived eighteen years. Her mental powers were clear to the last and her memory really wonderful. She would relate in a most entertaining way tales of her grandfather's and father's campaigns, which she had heard directly from their lips.

Mrs. Kimball was intensely patriotic, and was keenly interested in watching the movements of our war with Spain, always keeping herself thoroughly posted on all topics of the day through the newspapers. She was deeply religious and never failed to read her Bible twice every day. She passed

away very peacefully, after only two days' illness, at her home in Medway, Massachusetts, December 10, 1898, at the great age of ninety-five years and three months. She was carried to her last resting place by her great-great-nephews, "and two little girls attended the funeral, who were her great-great-nieces, so long had she outlived her own generation, but her sweet memory and influence will remain with all who knew her."

---

MRS. H. W. CADY.—The deep grief that fills our hearts at the sudden vanishing away from life of our beloved friend, Mrs. H. W. Cady, finds expression almost impossible. We stand appalled and dumb before the greatness of the blow. It was so unexpected, so seemingly uncalled for in the useful, happy life; so destructive of the joys of an ideal, happy home, that only the heroic faith of the patriarch Job—"Though He slay me, yet will I trust Him!"—can sustain in such overwhelming sorrow. Mrs. Cady was a woman of rare amiability and sweetness of character, a devoted, self-sacrificing mother, the centre of all that was delightful in her home, a loyal friend, a cheerful, efficient worker in the church, one who, in every way, to mortal sight, can be ill-spared from our midst. She has laid down her work for "The Lord had need of her!" But she knew well the paths that led to the great pastures and still waters, and passed through the valley of the shadow of death with the smile of peace and the radiance of heaven upon her features. Devoted love which surrounded her had gratified every wish in life, as far as possible, and her expressed desire that, when the last summons came to her, it should be sudden, was also too sadly fulfilled.

Mrs. Cady was born in Troy, New York. Her father, J. C. Wood, Esq., removed from that city to Plattsburgh in 1864. On October 7, 1868, she was married to Mr. H. W. Cady and has been identified with all that is best in the social and church life of our village. An efficient member of the First Presbyterian Church, she was ever active in all that pertained to its welfare. Her death is a loss to the church which can hardly be repaired. She was one of the charter members of the Saranac Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution,



and was its first Corresponding Secretary. The members of this Society were conspicuous among the mourners at her obsequies, presenting a beautiful floral design after the insignia of this Order. The suddenness of her demise, in full vigor of her physical and spiritual powers, crowned her body with a calm and placid beauty which resembled more a peaceful sleep than the touch of death. The funeral services were held yesterday at her late residence, her pastor, Rev. Dr. Joseph Gamble, officiating. She was laid to rest in Riverside cemetery, her grave embowered in evergreens and covered with flowers whose beauty was typical of a pure and pleasant life passed over to fields where "sweeter flowers than Eden's bloom!"—*Plattsburg Daily Press, June 13, 1898.*

## RESOLUTIONS OF SARANAC CHAPTER.

WHEREAS, God in his unerring wisdom and infinite love has summoned to her eternal rest Mrs. Augusta Wood Cady, a charter member of this Chapter, we, her friends, as well as her associates, in deep sorrow at our sudden and deep loss, would record these resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we as a Chapter express our sorrow at the loss of one who since its formation has always been in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of the Society.

That while we grieve for her we are glad to remember that her name is enrolled among our brightest and best and her memory will need no prayer to keep green and abide with us to life's end.

That we tender to the family this tribute of sympathy and send a copy to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and the Plattsburgh papers.

Mrs. H. W. Cady died June 10th, 1898, at her home in Plattsburg, New York. Mrs. Cady was an interested member of the Society, and is greatly missed by the Chapter. She was a charter member and twice a delegate to the Continental Congress. It is with full hearts and the sense of a personal loss to each member of the Chapter that they record her death.

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MRS. ELIZABETH CHAPMAN BROWN.—In the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman Brown, a member of the Mercy Warren Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, and its former Regent, the Society has lost one of its most ardent members and the State Chapters a most enthusiastic State Regent.

Always constructive and of great force of character, she came naturally to the honor of State Regent, to which she was chosen two consecutive years, although unable to serve after the second election. Of ancestry which bequeathed to her the best of New England characteristics, she was ever desirous of all that was valuable for our Society.

It was ever in her mind "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." It was this, together with great mental strength, that made her foremost in all the constructive work of our Society. She represented the true women who make the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Therefore as a Chapter we offer to her memory these resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman Brown, the Mercy Warren Chapter loses one who ever desired the good of our Society and, who, as State Regent, won the admiration of her associates.

*Resolved*, That it was to her untiring zeal that we are indebted to much that is valuable to us as a Chapter, and in our relation to State Chapters.

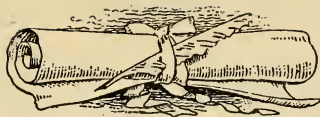
*Resolved*, That we sincerely mourn her death and realize that in her there was strength and growth which we shall sadly miss.

*Resolved*, That this Chapter offer to its member, Miss Mary Chapman, our deep sympathy in the loss of her sister, and also to the sons, hoping that our value of her merit may add to the inestimable value in which they hold their mother's dear memory.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and the same spread upon our records.

(Signed)

MARTHA B. POWERS,  
S. ELLEN BEMIS,  
AGNES S. ELLISON,  
*Committee on Resolutions.*



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## ERRATA.

The name of the Regent of Baron Steuben Chapter in the December Magazine should read Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, not Kingsbury.

On page 588, December number, the Warren Chapter is Warren, Ohio; the Historian, Flora S. Drake.

If all contributors will carefully head reports as they want them and sign them by full name plainly spelled, the printer will have no trouble in following copy.





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(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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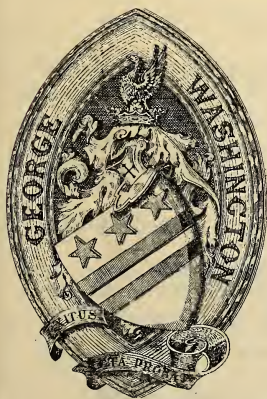


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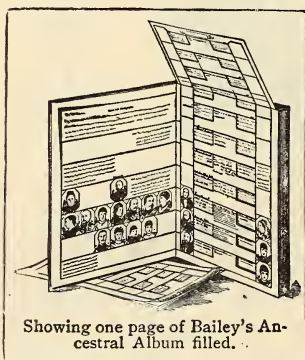
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No. 3

THE  
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HISTORIC

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MARCH, 1899.



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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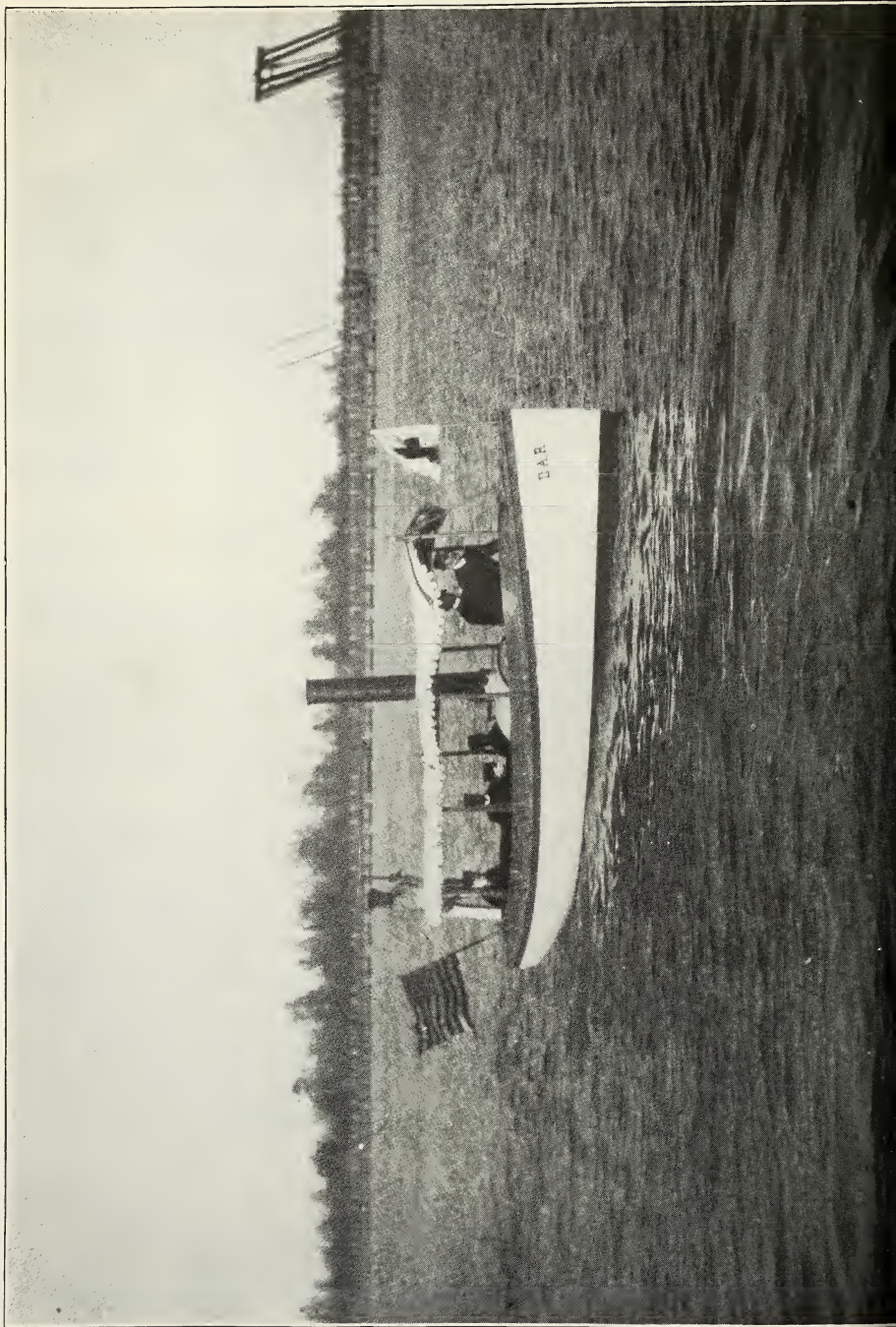
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*No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.*







# American Monthly Magazine

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VOL. XIV.      WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1899.      NO. 3

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## THE YEAR 1619 IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

THERE is a tide in the affairs of communities as well as in those of individuals.

It came to the Colony of Virginia in the year 1619 in such a flood that thoughtful men have not ceased to wonder at it from that day to this.

Because it was a great and memorable era in the Colony, I take it for my subject to-night.

You will remember that the colonization of Virginia was undertaken by a commercial company as a commercial enterprise. Under a charter granted in 1606, the London Company sent forth on the 19th of December of that year their first convoys of men and provisions, and a settlement was effected on a bend of that noble river (then named the James, in honor of the reigning monarch of England) on the 13th day of May, 1607. We need not pause to wonder at the ill-assorted company, and the improvidence of the managers of the venture in sending out upon such a mission men so poorly qualified by nature, education, and inclination to lay the foundations of a new State. We are bound to believe the London Company did the best they could under the circumstances. It was not an easy matter to be choice in the selection of men. An expedition across the Atlantic in those days doubtless offered more chances of a safe landing than not, but the great majority of worthy substantial people of the time didn't think so. And thus those that were willing to go were not generally fit, and those that were fit were not as a rule willing to go.

We may surmise that very few of those that landed at Jamestown on that beautiful May day ever dreamed for a mo-

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A paper read before the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, December 20, 1897.

ligious, and social establishment. The total population at this time was 357. Mr. John Rolfe, in his "Relation," quaintly informs us that there were then in the Colony, "83 coves, heifers and calves, 41 steeres, 20 bulles." "Memorand: 20 of the coves were great with calfe," 3 horses, 3 mares, Goats and Kidds, male and female in all 216, Hoggs wild and tame not to be numbered, Poultry great plenty.

In "A Declaration of the State of the Colony and Affairs in Virginia," issued by the "Counseil" in 1620, the following description is given:

"The Countrey is rich, spacious and well watered; temperate as for the climate; very healthful after men a little accustomed to it; abounding with all God's naturall blessings. The Land replenished with the goodliest woods in the world, and those full of Deere, and other Beasts for sustenance: The Seas and Rivers (where of many are exceeding faire and navigable) full of excellent fish, and of all sorts desirable; both Water and Land yeelding Fowle in very great store and variety: In Summe, a Countrey too good for ill people; and wee hope reserved by the providence of God, for such as shall apply themselves faithfully to his service, and be a strength and honour to our King and Nation."

There had been almost from the beginning two parties in the Company in London—the Court Party, backed by His Majesty's influence and contending to extend his power and prerogatives; and the Country or Virginia Party, striving for the best interests of the Colony and the gradual development and the prevalence of popular rights.

The issue doubtless began from that old sin in the world, the desire on the King's part to appropriate the goods of his subjects without paying for them, but it became clearer, nobler, and larger as time went on. Up to 1619 the Court Party were in the ascendancy, but in that year the control of the Company, upon the defeat of Sir Thomas Smith for the treasurership, passed to the Virginia Party. Sir Edwin Sandys was elected treasurer and a new order of things began. The result of the election caused great excitement in England, we are told, and the discussions in the Company and its policies attracted more and more the popular attention.



The strength of the Virginia Party had previously been developed in the appointment but a short time before of George Yeardley as Governor of Virginia. He was a man of humble birth, the son of a merchant tailor and the brother of an apothecary. But he had made a good record in Virginia, whither he had gone in 1610, and when, in 1618, he "was," according to John Pory, "at his late being in London, together with his lady, out of his mere gettings here (Va.), able to disburse very near three thousand pounds to furnish him with the voyage;" he, "who at the first coming, besides a great deal of worth in his person, brought only his sword with him;" his success and services drew such attention to him that he was elected Governor, and James, to make him worthy of the honor, thereupon slapped him on the back and he became a knight.

So in January, 1619, the new Governor sailed for Virginia, where he landed at Jamestown on April 19th, just nine days before the election of Sandys, the greatest statesman of the Company and one of the ablest and best friends the Colony ever had.

At this time there were about 1,000 persons in the Colony, but such was the quickening effect of the new order of things, in the course of the next year there were sent and sending about 1,200, or more than double the population after twelve years of the former rule. And in the next fifteen years, in spite of the massacre of 1622, the figures reached 4,914.

The new Governor found on his arrival at Jamestown "only those houses that Sir Thomas Gates built in the tyme of his government, with one wherein the Governor always dwelt, and a church built wholly at the charge of the inhabitants of that Citye, of timber being fifty foote in length and twenty foote in breadth."

At "Henrico three old houses, a poor ruined church, with some few poore buildings in the Islands. For ministers to instruct the people, he founde only three authorized, two others who never received orders."

While the Colonists were generally able to earn little more than a livelihood at this period, yet John Pory, Secretary under Yeardley, wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton: "Your Lordship may

know that we are not the veriest beggars in the world. One cow-keeper here in James City, on Sunday goes accoutred in fresh, flaming silk and a wife of one, that in England had professed the black art, not of a scholar, but a Collier of Croyden, wears her rough beaver hat with a fair pearl hat band, and a silken suit thereto correspondent."

Yeardley's earliest and constant efforts were to reform the abuses of his predecessors.

He was specially authorized and directed to develop and improve the land system.

It was from the first the practice to allot fifty acres of land to every one who should come into the country and fifty acres for every one whom he should bring or send, and also one hundred acres to every one who should contribute £12 10s. to the stock of the Company. On March 6, 1616, a Bill of Adventure of £12 10s. was granted to Mr. Simon Codrington, being one share of land in Virginia.

"This is the first entry of the kind which I have found. In 1617 and after these shares began to acquire a value and were frequently bought and sold."\*

But even where the certificates of title were made the land was not definitely located, and there was general complaint that after long years of service the ancient planters were without title or ownership of the land, few knowing their own boundaries and none sure of their possessions.

The new management of the Company, through Governor Yeardley, aimed to carry out honestly the promises made to the adventurers, and it was in this year that the lands due them began to be definitely located and titles evidenced by intended deed with covenants on both sides.

"Free libertie was given to all men to make choice of their dividents of lande, and as their abilities and means would permit to possesse and plant uppon them."

I know of few facts coming so quietly and unimpressively that gave more confidence to the Colonists than this right of security in their individual possessions. The clear and undoubted right of private property in land was thus first settled

---

\* Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, p. 774.



in the Colony of Virginia, and that so unobtrusively that few or no historians have chronicled or emphasized the fact. The effect in the Colony, however, is thus described by the planters themselves in 1624, five years afterwards: "The effects of which proceedinge gave such encouragement to every person here, that all of them followed their particular labours with singular alacrity and industry, soe that through the blessings of God uppon our willinge labours, within the space of three yeares our countrye flourished with many new erected Plantations from the head of the River to Kicoughton, beautifull and pleasant to the spectators, and comfortable for the reliefe and succor of all such as by occasion did travaile by land or water; every man givinge free entertainment, both to frendes or others. The plenty of these times likewise was such that all men generally were sufficiently furnished with corne, and many alsoe had plenty of cattle, swine, poultry and other good provisions to nourish them. Monethly Courtes were held in every precinct to doe justice in redressinge of all small and petty matters, others of more consequence beinge referred to the Governor, Counsell and Generall Assemblie."

But of all the occurrences of this remarkable year, none was pregnant with greater results than the calling of the first legislative body that ever met on the Continent of North America.

Shortly after his arrival, Yeardley sent his summons to each of the boroughs, towns, or plantations to elect two burgesses to attend a general assembly to consist of the Governor, the Council and the burgesses, each free man being entitled to a vote, to be held at Jamestown on July 30, 1619.

The details of the election are wanting but, if the time-honored practice within the memory of those yet living is any guide, the vote taken by each elector coming up to the polling place and there in the presence of his countrymen proclaiming aloud, so that all might hear, the candidates of his choice.

However this may be the burgesses were elected. There were at the time eleven boroughs or plantations; each was represented, so there were twenty-two burgesses in all, and these with the Governor and Council constituted the Assembly.

They met at Jamestown on July 30, 1619, in the "Quire of

the Church.

John Pory, the Secretary of the Colony, was appointed Speaker, who reported the proceedings. This was the opening, in his own words:

"The most convenient place we could finde to sitt in was the Quire of the Church. Where Sir George Yeardley, the Governor, being sett down in his accustomed place, those of the Counsell of Estate Sate nexte him on both handes, except onely the Secretary, then appointed the speaker and Thomas Pierse, the sergeant standing at the barre, to be ready for any service the Assembly should command him. But, for as muche as men's affairs doe little prosper, where God's service is neglected all the burgesses tooke their places in the Quire, till a prayer was said by Mr. Bucke, the minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctifie all our proceedings to his owne glory, and the good of the plantation. Prayer being ended, to the intente that as we had began at God Almighty, so we might proceed with awfull and due respecte towards his lieutenant our most gracious and dread soveraigne; all the Burgesses were entreated to retyre themselves into the body of the Church, which being done, before they were fully admitted they were called in order and by name, and so every man (none staggering at it) tooke the oathe of Supremacy, and then entered the Assembly—at Captain Ward the Speaker took exception, as at one that without any commission or authority had seated himselfe either upon the Companies and then his plantation could not be lawful or on Captain Marten's lande and so he was but a limbe or member of him and so there could be but two Burgesses for all. So Captain Ward was commanded to absente himselfe till such time as the Assembly had agreed was fitt for him to doe."

"After much debate," it was resolved to admit Captain Warde to a seat because of his personal services to the Colony provided he should thereafter and before the next general Assembly procure a commission lawfully to establish and plant himselfe as the Chiefs of the other plantations had done.

The Burgesses of Captain Martin were then challenged by the Governor on the ground that he had in his patent a clause which exempted him from the general laws of the Colony but

especially those of the General Assembly. Martin declined to waive this clause in his patent and his Burgesses were accordingly excluded. Upon a "complainte" being made against Captain Martin because Ensigne Harrison, in command of one of his shallops, had with force of arms taken corn from the Indians, this was adjudged in violation of the laws of nations, and it was ordered that in case Martin could not thoroughly answer the charge "he should from henceforth" take leave of the Governor as other men and should putt in security that his people shall comitte no suche outrage anymore." Martin was then summoned to attend before them being addressed as "our very loving friend."

"These obstacles being removed" the speaker made a short address on the occasion of their meeting—which done he read the commission for establishing the Counsell of Estate and the Generall Assembly "wherein their duties were described to the life."

The speaker then read to the Assembly the great Charter or commission of privileges, orders and laws sent through Yeardley from England. These were divided into four parts and the first two were referred to one committee and the other two to a separate committee. The report of proceedings explains this action as follows: "But some man may here objecte; to what ende we should presume to referre that the examination of comitties which the Counsell and Company in England had already resolved to be perfect and did expecte nothinge but our assente thereunto. To this we answere that we did not to the ende to correcte or control anything therein contained; but onely in case we should finde ought not perfectly squaring with the State of this Colony or any law which did presse or pointe too harde that we might by way of humble petition seeke to have it redressed; especially because this great Charter is to bind us and our heyers for ever."

This concluded the morning session.

"After dinner," proceeds the chronicler, "the Governour and those that were not of the comitties sate a second time; while the said comitties were employed in the perusall of those two bookes."

The speaker then propounded the following subjects for consideration :

1. The great Charter or Commission of laws, orders and privileges.

2. Which of the instructions given by the Counsell in England to my Lo La Warre, Capt. Argall or Sir George Yeardley might "conveniently putte on the habit of lawes."

3. What laws might issue out of the private conceit of any of the burgesses or any other of the Colony.

4. What petitions were fit to be sent home for England.

The Governor reserved the second subject for his own examination. About three hours were spent in conference over the other subjects and the report of the committees having been then brought in, the Assembly adjourned till next morning, Saturday, July 31. On the adjourned day the Assembly agreed that a petition should be sent to the council of the Company that the lands which had been previously granted by patent to the ancient planters by former Governors, might not now after so much labor and cost and so many years' habitation be taken from them upon the pretext of laying out portions of land for public use.

A second petition was agreed upon to the effect that the Company would send out additional men to occupy and cultivate public lands and for other public purposes so that the planters might not be too much drawn from their private business. A third petition prayed that it might be plainly expressed in the great Commission, as indeed it is not, that the ancient planters of both sorts, that is, those who came upon their own charges and those who came upon the Company's cost, might have their second, third and more divisions successively in as large and free manner as any other planters, and also that there should be allowed to the male children of them and all others begotten in Virginia, being the one hope of posterity, a single share apiece and shares for their wives, "because that in a newe plantation it is not knowen whether man or woman be the most necessary."

The fourth petition was "to beseech the Treasurer, Counsell and Company that they would be pleased to appoint a Sub



Treasurer here, to collect their rents, to the ende the inhabitants of this Colony be not tyed to an impossibility of paying the same yearly to the Treasurer in England; and that they would enjoin the said Sub Treasurer not precisely according to the letter of the Charter to exacte mony of us (whereof we have none at all as we have no mīnte) but the true value of rent in comodity."

The fifth petition prayed that workmen of all sorts might be sent out for the erection of the University and College.

The sixth and last was that "they wil be pleased to change the savage name of Kiccowtan, and to give that incorporation a new name."

After disposing of some other matters they adjourned to Monday, August 2d. On the day before Mr. Shelly, one of the burgesses, died. Two having been excluded, this left the number of burgesses at 19.

On Monday Capt. Martin appeared at the bar and reiterated his refusal to infringe any part of his patent. He pleaded guilty to the charge against his subordinate Ensign Harrison and stated his willingness to give security for the good behavior of his people towards the Indians.

The Assembly then resolved to ask an explanation of the company of the clause in Capt. Martin's patent on the ground that it was obscure and tended to contradict or destroy the uniformity and equality of Laws in the Colony. They also desired that it should be explained why it was that Capt. Martin claimed 500 acres a share for those ten shares allowed him for his personal adventures and what kind of shares the company meant he should have when they gave him his patent.

And so Capt. Martin was disposed of for the present.

The first general law ever passed in this country (August 2, 1619), was in the following language:

"By this present general Assembly be it enacted, that on injury or oppression be wrought by the English against the Indians whereby the present peace may be disturbed and ancient quarrels might be revived. And farther be it ordained that the Chicahominie are not be excepted out of this law; until either that suche order come out of Englande or that they doe provoke us by the newe Injury."

Then followed the enactments against idleness, providing that the plantation to which the idler belonged should appoint the idler a master to serve for wages until he show apparent signs of amendment.

Against gaming at dice and cards, providing that the winners should lose their winnings and both winners and losers should forfeit ten shillings a man, one forfeit going to the discoverer and the balance to charitable and pious uses in the plantation where the fault is committed.

Against drunkenness of private persons, providing that for the first offense he be reproved privately by the minister, the second time publicly, the third time to lie "in boltes" twelve hours in the house of the Provost Marshall, paying his fee; and if still obdurate, to undergo such severe punishment as the Governor and Counsell shall inflict. In case the offender was an officer, he was first to receive a reproof from the Governor, the second time an open reproof in the church by the minister and the third time he was first to be committed and then degraded with the power of pardon in the Governor.

Against excess in apparel "that every man be cessed in the Church for all publique contributions, if he be unmarried according to his owne apparell; if he be married, according to his owne and his wives or either of their apparell."

Then follow provisions enjoining the people from too much intimacy with the Indians, but providing for their religious and civil educations. Certain agricultural enactments were then passed looking toward the cultivation of enough corn to provide for the inhabitants and the development of other agricultural industries, such as silk, hemp, flax, anise seed, grapevines, the working of tradesmen for whomever might employ them to be paid according to the quality of their trade and work and the just performance of all contracts made in England between the owners of land and their tenants and servants; against the enticing away of tenants or servants from one plantation to another.

The proceedings of the day wound up with a regulation with reference to the public magazine.

On Tuesday, August 3rd, "a third sorte of lawes (such as

might proceed out of every man's private conceipt) were read and referred by halves to the same committees which were from the beginning."

Capt. William Powell then brought to the notice of the Assembly, the case of a "lewde and trecherous" servant of his, who had not only accused the Capt. of drunkenness, but had also incited fights and insubordination amongst his fellow servants. The Assembly thereupon sentenced this servant, Thomas Garnett, to stand four days with his ears nailed to the pillary and to be publicly whipped each one of those four days.

"Now as touching the neglecte of his works, what satisfaction ought to be made to his master for that it referred to the Governor and Counsell of State."

It is to be hoped that this severe treatment had a good effect upon Thomas for certainly the name of Garnett was an honored one afterwards in the history of Virginia.

The afternoon was spent in discussing the report of the committee concerning the third sorte of lawes. "Except onely the consideration of the petition of Mr. John Rolfe against Capt. John Martine for writing a letter to him wherein (as Mr. Rolfe alledged) he taxeth him both unseemingly and amiss of certaine things wherein he was never faulty, and besides casteth some aspersion upon the present government, which is the most temperate and juste that ever was in this country, too milde indeed for many in this Colony whom unwoonted liberty hath made insolente and not to know themselves. This petition of Mr. Rolfe was thought fit to be referred to the Counsell of State."

Wednesday, August 4th, was set as the last day of the Assembly ("by reason of extreme heat both paste and likely to ensue and by that means of the alteration of the healthes of diverse of the General Assembly").

They then passed "A third sorte of Lawes, such as maye issue within every man's privat conceipt."

These gave every man the right to trade with the Indians except servants; provided against giving to the Indians English dogs, shot, powder or other arms; against any man going about twenty miles from dwelling places or upon any voyage

requiring absence for seven days without notice to the Governor or Commander of the plantation; against going purposely to Indian towns, &c., without leave; requiring every man between August 4th and January 1st next to register the name of himself and those of his servants with their terms and conditions of service, including new arrivals; requiring all ministers of the Colony to report christenings, burials and marriages and also to read divine service and otherwise act according to the laws of the Church of England and every Sunday afternoon catechize such as are not yet ripe to come to the communion, also to seek to prevent all ungodly disorders with sundry provisions for the prevention and punishment of the sins of incontinency and the "reformation of swearing;" prohibiting the killing of meat cattle without leave; providing against the taking of boats or oars without leave; providing against any one passing up or down the river without touching first at James City to know whether the Governor will command him any service, against trading in the bay without license and without giving security; against any wrong to the Indians; requiring all persons to attend divine service both forenoon and afternoon on Sunday; "and all such as beare armes shall bring their pieces, swordes, poulder and shotte;" against maids or women servants contracting marriage without the consent of their parents or of their masters or mistresses or of the magistrate and minister of the place, both together and prohibiting any servant from foregoing his contract made in England for service in the Colony.

Capt. Henry Spelman was then called to the bar and found guilty of the charge of having said to Opoehancano, the Indian king, that within a year there would come a Governor greater than this that now is in place, was condemned to be degraded of his title of Captain and to perform seven years' service to the Colony in the nature of Interpreter to the Governor.

"This sentence being read to Spelman (he is one that had in him more of the Savage then of the Christian) muttered certaine wordes to himselfe, neither shewing any remorse for his offenses nor yet any thankfulness to the Assembly for their so favourable censure, which he at one time or another (God's



grace not wholly abandoning him) might with some one service have been able to have redeemed."

After disposing of several other matters including a gratuity to the officers of the Assembly for their service, the Assembly presented their humble excuse to the Company in England "for being constrained by the intemperature of the weather and the falling sick of diverse of the Burgesses, to break up so abruptly," and "that in so short a space they could bring their matter to no more perfection" and while they conceited that it belonged to the Company to allow or to advocate any laws which they should make, and that it was their right so to do, they humbly beseeched the Company not to take it in ill part if the laws just passed be of force until the pleasure of the Company was ascertained; "for otherwise this people (who nowe at length have got the raines of former servitude into their owne swindge) would in shorte time growe so insolent as they would shake off all government and there would be no living among them."

"Their last humble suite is that the said Counsell and Company would be pleased so soon as they shall finde it convenient to make good their promise, sett downe at the conclusion of their Commission for establishing the Counsel of Estate and the General Assembly, namely that they will give us power to allowe or disallowe of their orders of Courte, as his Maty hath given them power to allowe or reject our lawes."

The Governor then prorogued the Assembly until the first of March, 1620.

Thus ended the prototype of every other parliamentary body that ever sat in Virginia and in this country. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock the following year, a second Assembly had met and the way had been clearly blazed in the Colonies to the assertion and maintenance of popular rights through deliberative bodies, selected by the people themselves.

The type was thus set for the form and substance of our present National and State governments. The Governor corresponding to the State and National Executive, the Council to the Senates, and the Burgesses to the lower houses.

It is indeed true that the planting of the Colonies was simply sowing the seed of the Revolution.

We could wish that this remarkable year had borne nought but good to the Colonists and their posterity, but it was not so. Witness less than one month after the adjournment of the General Assembly a Holland vessel under Captain Kerby with a letetr of Marque from the Prince of Orange, sailed up from the South where it had been ravaging the Spanish West Indies, and dropped anchor at Jamestown. It was freighted with negroes, who were sold as slaves to the Colonists. John Rolfe records this momentous and fatal fact with laconic brevity: "About the last of August came in a Dutch Man of War that sold us twenty negars." No special notice was taken of it either by the Quaker Courts or the local officials. It was mentioned indeed, but merely as a piece of news, of no moment, however, one way or the other. For six years there was no increase, but after that the evil gained rapidly until it became an institution characterizing the whole social and economic fabric of Virginia, as well as the other Colonies, but Virginia most of all.

We will draw the curtain here, however, and in the bidding farewell to the year 1619, I dare say you will agree with me in thinking it has about it after all, "that older fashion yet of immortality."

HOWARD R. BAYNE.

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### THE SPIRIT OF MARYLAND BEFORE LEXINGTON.

THE express object of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution being "to foster true patriotism and love of country" and "to perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution," the members of the Maryland Line Chapter, wishing to be as foremost in their memorial work as their ancestors were in the active cause of liberty, have desired, for their inspiration, to review the annals of a period which made of separate and dependent provinces a nation. In the broad field which this history opens before us, and which we hope

gradually to cover, thus familiarizing ourselves with the minds of the men who made history, as well as of the times which made men, we, representing a section of the great whole, and a section which was among the clearest voices in the call of liberty, and the bravest to maintain it in the field of arms, feel that in this study of a period, in which in all sections a sense of common country fills us with a common pride, our first duty as well as pleasure leads us to the consideration of what we personally represent—Maryland. The speakers who will succeed me will follow the brilliant careers of the heroes whose names are the glory of the State; and trace the influence of the Province, the most royalist in formation, the most of a diminutive monarchy, in fact, of any of the colonial settlements, in the cause of Independence, and the establishment of a Republic. There remains, therefore, to me merely to sketch out the early character and feelings of this community in order to gain an insight into, and understand the spirit of Maryland before Lexington.

From the very outset of the Colony's settlement, independence had been a dominant sentiment. Designed as a place of refuge for English Catholics, yet from the earliest periods religious tolerations were proclaimed and practiced. Indeed, Maryland claimed the honor of being one of the first governments in which liberty in matters of faith was established by law. The charter itself of Maryland granted it greater independence from the parent country than any other colony in the New World. It made it, it is true, a sort of feudal State, giving its Proprietary Governor empire over the soil, and rights equal to those exercised in many principalities. But feudalism was too rapidly falling into decay in the Old World for these privileges to be of much moment in the New. And if almost principality the Province of Terra Mariæ was, it was in many ways an *independent* one. The laws of the provincial assembly, which received the assent of the Proprietary, were not subject to revision to the crown. Indeed so little rights had the English sovereign retained over the affairs of the Colony that express stipulations provided that neither he nor his heirs, nor his successors, should ever, at any time

thereafter, set any custom or imposition tax whatever upon the inhabitants; thus conferring on the Province exemption from English taxation forever. Strange irony of fate that the monarch who thus bound in perpetuity his successors to respect an authority conceded him by Divine right should, by the dictates of the mob, have been the central figure in the tragedy at Whitehall.

The very detachment of the Province of Maryland from the parent government which protected the authority and measures of the Royal Governors in the other Colonies forced the Lords Proprietary to depend for strength upon the attachment of their lieges. Thus great as seemed the prerogatives and authority given the Proprietary, the real power of that form of government depended upon union between the government and the people; and, as the affairs of the Colony developed, the Crown, jealous of the very power it had conferred, was always ready to favor the people in any effort to limit the authority of the intermediate sovereign.

Started under the generous patronage of Lord Baltimore, Maryland had improved more in the first months of her existence than several of the older Colonies had in some years, but she was not destined to long enjoy this calm. Only a few years after the company, consisting chiefly of gentlemen of fortune and respectability under Leonard Calvert, had landed on the island of St. Clements in March, 1634, and established on the main land the settlement of St. Mary's, the life of the Colony became a stormy one. In 1609, the second charter of Virginia had extended its limits two hundred miles north of Old Point Comfort, thus including what subsequently formed the State of Maryland, and Clayborne, who had first appeared in the country as the surveyor of the London Company, seeing the advantages in fur trading it presented, had made his settlement on Kent Island, and in defiance of the charter issued to Acilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, on June 20, 1683, refused to acknowledge himself subject to the new government. Though finally expelled with his most active adherents, his influence was constantly employed in disturbing the Colony, and when the confusion of the revolution



in England and the gathering cloud of revolutionary doctrines shadowing Europe had extended to the feudal Proprietary Government, weakening its influence, his rebellion sufficed to drive, for a time, the Governor of Maryland from the Colony. The Restoration of the Stuarts saw Philip Calvert, the Proprietary Deputy, recognized; but the spirit of revolt was not dead, it had been lulled only for the moment. Hardly were the Proprietaries again established than the dissensions of sects—ingratitude indeed to the Colony which as early as 1649 had passed the celebrated Toleration Act—broke out. The hereditary rights of the Proprietary were assailed, as well as his religion, and his officers were deposed and Puritans appointed by the Parliamentary Commissioners to govern the Province. Only after several years' contest was the Proprietary Government re-established, to be again disturbed in 1688, when upon the final overthrow of the Stuarts in England, the deputies of Lord Baltimore having failed to proclaim William and Mary, the disaffected Protestants revolted, again overthrowing the feudal lord. Maryland was then taken directly under the government of the Crown; the Church of England was established, and disabilities imposed upon Roman Catholics; and the Province remained a royal Colony until the death of the third Lord Baltimore in 1714, when his son, a Protestant, was recognized Proprietary. From that time until the Revolution, the colony remained under the government of the Baltimores.

Its territorial difficulties, however, still continued. Its original charter had included all the present State of Delaware and a large part of Pennsylvania, and from the Maryland Grant conflicting with that made to William Penn arose the controversy which began in 1682, and was settled only in 1760 by the decision of the Privy Council, and the ultimate establishment in 1763-67 of what was to play such a prominent part in American History—the famous “Mason and Dixon’s line.” Nor was this all that engrossed the Colonists. In the contest which ended the French dominion in America, Maryland took an active part. Braddock’s expedition against Fort Duquesne, 1754-58, kept the western part of the State in such

constant terror that numbers of the inhabitants removed to Baltimore and various coast towns. Maryland, like most southern Colonies, had no considerable villages; the inhabitants were settled on large plantations, each one of which was a small world in itself, and the center of a marked refinement and culture. Aristocratic as was the feeling engendered by these miniature kingdoms, and royalist, and jealous of prerogative as was the Proprietary form of government, while it did not encourage the spirit of popular liberty, it yet treated it with consideration and attention. In Europe the general spirit of revolution was the crisis of centuries of repression, the breaking loose of long pent passions, and was therefore marked by fierce revenge; hesitating at no crime, nay eager for blood and destruction. In America, whose youth, perhaps, precluded her having as yet the traditions of woes to avenge, and the burning sense of tyrannies, and social and political errors and misfortunes; perhaps, too, the comparative isolation of the Colonists in the vast country they had come to feel their own and the common hardships of colonization had made class distinction vaguer and less tense, and the new spirit spread on steadily, but almost unconsciously, at first, as the development of advanced systems of liberty. So little did the Colonists sympathize with the mob idea of revolution that during the long years in which diverse tax and revenue bills ignored and insulted their chartered rights, their conservatism suggested only remonstrance. They had no desire of separation from the parent country—all they wanted was representation and a fair hearing. By the voice of their own assemblies, the Colonists had willingly granted supplies and men to the French and Indian War, so that the revival of the idea of a Stamp Act in 1763, as well as the enforcement of the Navigation Act, and rendering null and void the Two Penny Act, was a direct affront to them. It was not so much against taxation that the Americans protested, as against the manner in which it was imposed. They requested that the bill might be given to their assemblies to obtain the consent of the Colonies, and not be passed without allowing them the consideration of what affected themselves. But the result of their opposition tended

only to the introduction in the bill of certain bounties to the Provinces, and the appointment of many prominent Americans as stamp officers, the English Government hoping by means of indulgences granted, and the nomination of Colonists themselves to represent the act, to avoid the chief question at issue, and reconcile the country to the enforcement of the bill. Though the full meaning and limitations of the proposed changes were not thoroughly realized, many far-sighted men felt a growing alarm as to the results, fearing further taxation. A letter from Calvert to Lieutenant Governor Sharpe alludes to the unexpressed policy of the English ministry in these terms: "Last year the first stone was laid, this year another, and will be succeeded by every ministerial builder until the whole American structure of their folly is, by the mother country, completed on them." Another of his letters mentions that in the protests made against the act, the charter of Maryland was referred to, and the clause under which special exemption was claimed for it was read, but that the decision was that in public emergency that Province was subject to taxation as well as the other Colonies. Even when, notwithstanding constant remonstrances and petitions, the act was passed in 1765, no thought of forcible resistance was dreamed of in England or by the Colonial authorities. The plan of taxation had been received in America with dismay; brilliant and fiery speeches had been made in the declaration of colonial rights; and finally the non-importation resolutions were framed. But to be effective they had to be general, and for the moment, this necessity seemed to check resistance. The realization of it was, however, the first great step in the movement towards union among the Colonies. Non-importation sentiment in Maryland was so strong that Lieutenant Governor Sharpe wrote in that year: "The people will go on upon manufactures." The restrictions and prohibitions which followed these displays of the Colonists' feelings produced general discontent, but as acts of absolute resistance were isolated cases, the Governor of Maryland was led to believe that popular agitation was subsiding, and reported in June, 1765, "that the resentment of the Colonists would prob-

ably die out, and that in spite of the lawyers the Stamp Act would be carried into execution." Prominent men, however, persevered in their opinion, the lawyers maintaining that the act must be declared invalid by Maryland courts as a breach of chartered rights, and in September of that year, one of their number discussed the matter, not only in America, but sought hearing in England, contending that though the Colonies were subordinate to the supreme national council, and that Parliament had the right to legislate upon their trade—also that this could very properly be regulated by duties and imports, the most proper regulations being determined by Parliament,—yet the regulations under discussion were unjust in so much that the Commons of England, in which America was not represented, actually or virtually, had no right to grant the property of the Commons of America without consulting them. Petitions for redress and repeal meeting with so little consideration, Maryland sent her delegates to the Congress in New York, and though, at first, through dissensions among the Provincial representatives, nothing could be effected, upon the arrival of the vessels from England bearing stamps, all of the Maryland delegates signed the paper binding the Colonies to unity. The people of Maryland, like their neighbors in their treatment of stamp officers, had indicated their position and opinions by pulling down the house of the Stamp Master of Maryland, Zachariah Hood, at Annapolis. One man had published his card refusing to pay taxes to which he had not consented, all had resolved to burn the stamp papers upon their arrival and the Governor found himself unable to quell the uprisings—the watchword almost of all riots all over the country being the celebrated "Liberty, Prosperity and *No Stamps*." Franklin's remark on the affirmation of England of her right to tax the Colonies—"They will not find a rebellion, but they may indeed make one,"—seemed ominously true. Yet peace and quiet, even great joy, took the place of the late excitement as if by magic, upon the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766; and a sad mixture of hope and fear greeted the decision of the Revenue Tax in 1767, and the arrival of the troops in '68, in spite of the continued remon-



stances of the Colonists. But a growing determination in the spirit of Maryland was shown when the Massachusetts Assembly, refusing to recind, the Maryland Assembly's formal reply to Lord Hillsborough's instructions as to their treatment of the Massachusetts circular was, "We shall not be intimidated by a few sounding expressions from doing what we think right," and sent their thanks to their "sister Colony, in whose opinions they exactly coincided."

The old conservatism of the State, however, made a last effort to cling to its ancient traditions upon the English Government's abandoning all the duties laid by the Townshend Act except on tea, by relaxing its non-importation policy. But when the violent measures of the Government—the Boston massacre, Port Bill, &c.—convinced the Colonists of the unchanging determination for oppression, the people of Baltimore in 1774 declared they "could not see the least grounds for expecting relief from petitions and remonstrances, and were convinced that something more sensible than supplications would best serve their purpose," and recommended the meeting of the Congress of Deputies at Annapolis to determine the conduct of the Provinces.

With marvelous promptness, before any message could be received from Salem, Maryland executed the will of its people, and the Congress or Convention met for the first time at Annapolis, and was organized with Mathew Tilghman as chairman.

Probably at no time in the history of the State did greater and truer patriotism and unselfishness characterize a representative body. They declared their motive and aims clearly and fearlessly, and resolving on a general system of non-intercourse appointed their deputies to the congress of all the Colonies to insure unity of action. It was one of the Maryland delegates to the first Continental Congress, Thomas Johnson, who nominated Washington commander-in-chief of the army; and from that time on the patriotic voices of the State were heard in every movement towards Independence. Maryland would listen to no opposition to the recommendations of Congress, and taking the authority out of the hands of the

Governor, elected her own officers to defend Massachusetts and herself. In the October of '74 the famous case of "Peggy Stewart's" arrival at Annapolis carried the pitch of feeling still higher. The fiery atonement, in obedience to the dictates of the offended people, by the owner himself touching the light to the object of his submission to the English Government—devoting not only the tea, but the brig and all its appurtenances to the purification of the flames, is too familiar a picture to admit of more than an allusion to.

With Lexington the long period of hesitation and consolidation was over, and the curtain had risen upon one of the most thrilling dramas in history. Patriotism is the household god of great nations, says the proverb, and this sentiment, which was the mainspring of the War of Independence, could have found no truer support than in the hearts of those who took such a high position in the Continental Army under the title of "The Maryland Line."

LILIAN GIFFEN.

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## ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION.

WHEN the cannon at Yorktown had ceased to thunder, the Revolution was virtually over.

"For thousands had sunk on the ground overpowered—  
The weary to sleep, and  
The wounded to die."

England ceased to struggle with the inevitable. The young giant who had conquered, although torn and bruised, was still the victor. England now only held the City of New York, and was only able to annoy the coast by its attacks, and so a provisional treaty was signed in 1783, on February 3rd.

Maryland had done her part in the struggle. "She had furnished 1,522 men in addition to those enlisted in the independent corps, the State companies, the marines and naval forces, and 5,407 militia. At Long Island, a fragment of a battalion shook with repeated charges a whole brigade of British regulars. At White Plains they held the advancing

columns at bay. At Harlem Heights they drove the enemy from the Heights. They swept through the hostile camps with their fixed bayonets, far in advance of the whole army; and bore down all opposition with unloaded muskets. At Guilford and Camden, although not victorious, their courage won the admiration of their enemies. Everywhere they used their bayonets, and they were the first to use the bayonet against the experienced regulars of the enemy." So say the historians.

"The two battalions which entered the war were reduced to a single company. Hall, Smith, Stone and Ramsay were the bravest of the brave, and Ford died at the head of his regiment."

Although they were entitled to a major general, for a long time DeKalb led them. Gulst was promoted upon the death of DeKalb. Afterwards General Otho Williams led the two brigades.

After the battle of Yorktown, England determined to make peace, and seemed only anxious to separate the United States from France. In 1782 Sir Guy Carleton was sent to New York with power to make peace or war "with the revolted colonies of Great Britain." On his arrival, the Legislature of Maryland resolved that although peace with Great Britain and all the world was an object truly desirable, war with all its calamities was preferable to national dishonor; that this State could never consent to treat with Great Britain except upon the footing of an equal, and would never enter into any treaty with that power which would sully its own honor, or violate its obligations to France, its great and good ally.

To show their gratitude to France, on the announcement of the birth of a Dauphin to Louis the Sixteen, they resolved that His Excellency should be requested to appoint by proclamation a day for the celebration of that auspicious event, testifying their wish that the young prince might prove a blessing to the nation, and following the example of his illustrious father, that he might continue to deserve their affection by perpetuating that happiness which they had experienced from

an alliance with a prince and people whose great and good qualities had long since won their admiration and gratitude.

Benjamin Franklin, early in the struggle, had introduced into Congress a plan for the Confederation of the Colonies. It was discussed from time to time until the Declaration of Independence. During the war and until the adoption of the Constitution, the country had been bound together by Articles of Confederation, which gave very little power to the general government, as there was great jealousy of Federal domination. Now a committee of one from each State was appointed to draft a constitution.

One of the great difficulties between Maryland and Virginia was the trouble touching the jurisdiction and navigation of the waters of the Cheseapeake Bay and the Potomac and Pocomoke Rivers. They finally met at Mt. Vernon by the earnest solicitation of Washington, in 1785. Maryland was represented by Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Thomas Stone, Samuel Chase, and Virginia by George Mason and Alexander Henderson. They came to an agreement, but it was not accepted by the State.

#### LAND CLAIMS.

One of Maryland's troubles was caused by her claim to have an equal distribution of the lands east of the Mississippi. A company, called the London Company, and living in England, had in the early days of the Colonies been given a grant to about one-half of North America, including the whole of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, nearly all of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and a large portion of South Carolina. In 1624, by a judgment, the corporation was declared null and void, and ordered to be resumed by the Crown. Virginia then became a royal province and like all other royal provinces was subject to the pleasure of the Crown."

Virginia wished to claim some of the land she had held under this early charter, and there was much heated discussion, but New York finally proposed that these western lands should belong to the general Government, and that was agreed



upon. Maryland was most decided in asserting that there must be some equal distribution of these lands.

Maryland refused to join the States at this time. "The Convention, for which Maryland declined to appoint commissioners unless all the States would agree to take into consideration and adjust the system of Federal Government, which was seriously defective, met in Annapolis December 11th, 1786, and continued in session three days. From New York came Alexander Hamilton and E. Benson; from New Jersey, Abraham Clark, William E. Houston and James Scurrman; Delaware, George Reed, John Dickinson and Richard Bassett; Pennsylvania, Tench Coxe; Virginia, Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Jr., and H. George Tucker. John Dickinson, of Delaware, was President. The discussion, for and against the Constitution went on."

#### CONFEDERATION.

"On the 26th of May, 1787, the necessary power was given to meet the deputies of the other States on the alteration and additions to the Federal Constitution, in Philadelphia, and to report an Act for that purpose to Congress, which when agreed upon should be submitted to the several States for ratification." Maryland sent deputies.

Things were in a very bad condition. The Legislature of New Jersey, by an act, refused to pay her share of the public debt. The authority of Congress was disregarded by violating the treaties with France, England and Holland, and also their treaties with the Indians. The country had gone into trade, and many bought luxuries for which they could not pay, and the country was drained. There was much bankruptcy, and civil prosecutions caused much distress in private debts and those which the towns had contracted. There was general doubt of the power of Congress to settle all these difficulties. Some openly advocated a monarchy. The North renewed its paper issue, and did not meet the trouble by additional taxes as Maryland had done. The Maryland Assembly was violently agitated by a law which was passed by the House of Delegates, for issuing bills of credit to the amount of \$350,000, to be sent by the State in various sums, redeemable

in ten years, and drawing annual interest at six per cent. The session of this Convention, in 1787, continued for four months, and was a stormy session. So much so, that at one time it seemed as though there would be a dissolution. Luther Martin was one of those who made the most violent opposition. But James McHenry, David of St. Thomas Jenifer, and Daniel Carroll signed the Constitution on behalf of Maryland. On the 5th of November, Governor Smallwood called the Legislature together at Annapolis, and requested the delegates who had been at the Convention to attend and report all that had happened. It was then that Luther Martin read his masterly paper. His objections were that the Constitution overpowered the States, and aggrandized the Federal Government. He said that in the original plan the States had agreed on terms of equality. Now that New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts being the larger States would control the government, he objected to the suspension of the right of habeas corpus in cases of rebellion, as the Federal Government might use this power improperly.

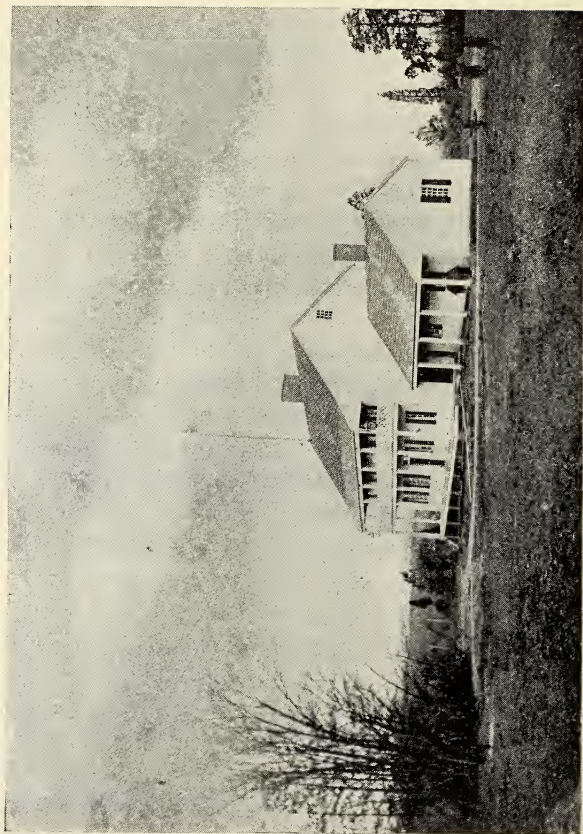
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Samuel Chase, William Kely and Ramsay, Chase, Stone, Hanson and others wrote articles from week to week in this controversy. In the meantime Shay's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts, and was subdued by General Lincoln, who was called out by Governor Bowdoin. In spite of all these difficulties the Convention met in Philadelphia, at Independence Hall, May 21, 1787. On motion of Robert Morris, General Washington was made President of the Convention.

*The Maryland Gazette* of that day, says: "The Convention met at Annapolis, April 1st, 1788, and elected George Plater President. Thursday they established rules for the conduct of the business. The proposed plan of government was read for the first time. Mr. Plater stated his objections to the Constitution, and said he wanted to put his objections into form. Friday he stated his objections, and one member from each State, of the following counties, Talbot, Charles, Kent, Somerset, Prince George, Worcester, Queen Anne, Dorchester, Calvert, Caroline, one from city of Annapolis, and one from

Baltimore town, rose and declared for themselves and their colleagues that they were elected and instructed by the people they represented to ratify the proposed Constitution, and that as speedily as possible, and to do no other act. That after the ratification their power ceased, and they did not consider themselves as authorized by their constituents to consider any amendment. After this Mr. Plater was not allowed even to read his amendments. The opponents continued to make objections until Saturday noon. The advocates of the government, although repeatedly called upon to answer the objections, if not just, remained inflexibly silent, and called for the question that the Convention assent and ratify the proposed plan of Federal Government for the United States, which was carried in the affirmative by 63 to 11."

Thus closed the Maryland Convention for the ratification of the Federal Constitution. The opposition to the Constitution, because it lessened the power of the State, was so strong as to be nearly fatal to the new Constitution; but Washington, McHenry, Plater, Hanson, Johnson, Lee, Potts, Daniel Carroll, Richard Thomas, James Holliday, James Tilghman, William Tilghman and other distinguished men in the State secured its adoption. They agreed to meet in their several States and vote for a President, and that they were to meet in New York, the seat of government at that time, and commence proceedings under the Constitution. Charles Carroll was the first Senator from the West, and Henry from the Eastern Shore.

So the corner-stone of our stately edifice was laid by men who had become heroes in storm and cold, hunger and danger, but who had not left England with all its luxury, its beautiful old cathedrals, and stores of art, and learning, and come to a vast forest, surrounded by savage men and beasts, to yield to tyranny and oppression. In two hundred years they had made a country which they loved, because for it they had suffered and bled. They now proved wise statesmen as well as brave soldiers. They had shown themselves strong to endure and suffer. They now showed themselves wise in council. Their glorious chief laid down his military command,



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WASHINGTON, ROCKY HILL, NEW JERSEY.  
(*Courtesy of New York Times.*)



and became their most honored citizen. In 1789, the year following the ratification of the Constitution, Washington was elected their President.

He was the shining light of his day. See to it, that we are not those who darken our day instead of making it brighter, and become oppressors instead of the advocates of freedom.

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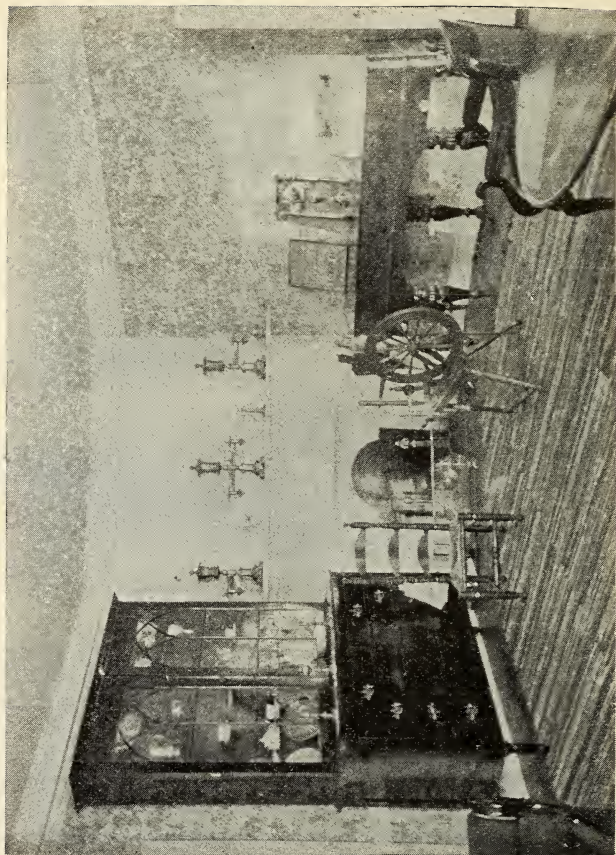
### WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN ROCKY HILL, NEW JERSEY.

THE last residence occupied by General Washington as a headquarters during the Revolution was the property belonging to the estate of Judge John Berrien in Rocky Hill. The Judge himself, one of the most prominent men of the State, had died in 1722, four years before the war began, leaving the property to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Berrien. The place was called "Rockingham," and was quite an extensive one for those times, as is evidenced from an advertisement of its sale in the *Royal Gazette*, No. 707, published in New York, July 5th, 1783, as follows:

#### FOR SALE.

That very healthy and fine situated farm Rockingham—the property of Mrs. Margaret Berrien. This farm lies on the River Millstone, about five miles from Princeton, on the road leading from Princeton to Morristown; it contains about 320 acres, a good proportion of meadow and woodland; the soil is good for wheat and natural grass, so that a great quantity of the best English meadow may be made with little trouble or expense; the place is well watered. The house contains upwards of twenty rooms of different kinds, including a kitchen very conveniently contrived and genteely finished, and cellar almost under the whole; there is also a very good barn and stables, coach house, grainary and fowl house, all painted; a curious smoke-house; and other out houses; there are several fine young apple orchards, containing the best grafted fruit in our country, besides a variety of pears, plums, peaches and cherries, raspberries and curran's; there is also a small tenement on the said farm, of three rooms, with a cellar and milk-room, and the whole farm abounds insprings of the best water.

There are several thousand very thrifty red cedar trees, a great number of which have been trimmed and properly cultivated.



INTERIOR OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL.

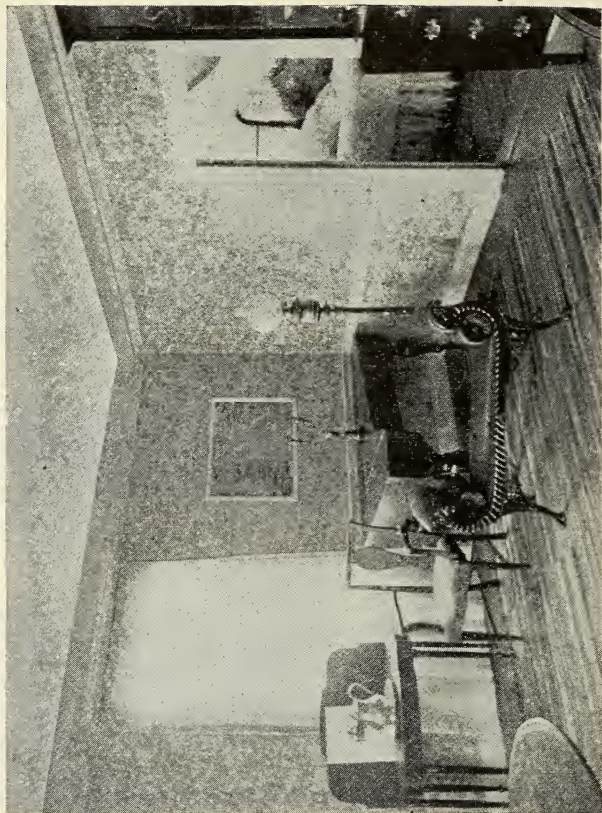
This is probably a very fair, if quaint, description of the premises, which was published while Congress was holding its sessions in Nassau Hall, at Princeton; and it was most natural, that when General Washington was invited to attend and give them the benefit of his counsel, inasmuch as no house was available in Princeton approximating the size which would be sufficient for the General and his family, that body should turn to the Judge's widow, who had announced her willingness to dispose of the premises, and lease the same for his accommodation.

He thereupon moved there with his retinue, and took possession on the 24th of August, 1783, remaining there until the 10th day of November, attending Congress when desired, and awaiting the news of the signing of the Treaty of Peace. His work as Commander-in-Chief having thus been completed, he engaged in the preparation of his Farewell Address to his comrades of the army, which was shortly afterwards promulgated to the country. Tradition informs us of the imposing appearance of the chief and his staff officers while on the highway going and returning between Princeton and Rocky Hill on horseback. We can easily imagine with what awe and admiration the citizens and countrymen regarded the person of that great Commander who had conducted the Revolutionary War to a successful end.

But besides tradition there are preserved to us in most attractive form, the records of those days of peace succeeding the hardships and calamities of war.

In the beautiful volume published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, entitled the "Itinerary of General Washington from 1775 to 1783," a copy of which was presented by the publishers, full accounts are given, from letters and other sources, of the doings of the General in the fall of 1783, while in Rocky Hill; his trips to Princeton in attendance upon Congress, and at the commencement exercises; his presentation of fifty guineas as a testimony of his respect for the College of New Jersey; the trustees' resolution to request the General to sit for his picture to be taken by Peale for the College; and the receiving of the news that the definitive





INTERIOR OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL.



treaty between Great Britain and the United States had been concluded.

An account is also given in this work of the General sitting to William Dunlap for a portrait in the Berrien house, of Dunlap's frequent visits to headquarters, his delight in breakfasting and dining each day with the General and Mrs. Washington and the members of Congress, of the military which consisted of the suite and a Captain's Guard, whose tents were on the green before the Berrien house.

"The soldiers," it says; "were New England yeoman's sons, none older than twenty, and their commander was Captain Howe, in after years a long resident of New York."

Further along, on November 2d, 1783, it speaks of the Farewell Address to the army, which is issued from "Rocky Hill, near Princeton," and quotes largely from that paper. Even a description of the Chief and of his horse and saddle is given, and the statement is added that the time occupied in traveling to and from Princeton was about forty minutes, and that the General weighed about 210 pounds. Then follows reference to the letter of instructions to Captain Howe, dated November 9th, 1783, about the transportation of goods and valuables to Mount Vernon, which will be referred to hereafter; and an extract from a newspaper in Philadelphia on November 11th: "In the evening came General Washington's six baggage teams, on the way to that excellent Commander's residence in Virginia."

In the awakened sentiment of patriotism by the various organizations of descendants of revolutionary heroes the old Berrien headquarters attracted attention.

An association was organized in the fall of 1896 for the object of purchasing and maintaining this historic mansion. The Certificate of Incorporation was filed, and the name adopted was "The Washington Headquarters Association in Rocky Hill." Their object was facilitated at the outset by the individual purchase and gift of the house to the Association by Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann, of Princeton. The shares were fixed at ten dollars each, and subscriptions came in rapidly. The house was removed about 1,000 feet from its original

foundation, on the historic grounds on which the troops attending General Washington encamped. The slave quarters and the kitchen have long ago disappeared, and the old stone walls of the lower story of the barn and stables are still standing on the opposite side of the present road. The house faces south, and the two-storied balcony has been restored to its original design. Along the sides of the house near the balcony floor are found numerous initials and other designs, many of which must have been placed there by the members of His Excellency's guard. Among these are crude outlines of vessels very similar to the caravels of Columbus. This is explained from the fact that many members of the guard were from the sea coast towns of Massachusetts. From the upper balcony the view is far reaching and beautiful, it covers the entire extent of the Hopewell Valley where the Council of War was held before the battle of Monmouth; and the village of Hopewell itself, the home of John Hart, one of the New Jersey Signers of the Declaration, is in distinct view. Further to the north is Somerville, the county seat, twelve miles distant and at the foot of Watchung Mountains.

Having acquired the title to the building, it was placed on its present site, which was generously donated by the heirs of Mr. Martin A. Howell, repaired, painted, and otherwise made ready for appropriate furnishings.

As one enters the grounds he is attracted by two big howitzers, lately received from the Ordnance Department at Washington. These howitzers are to be mounted near the entrance and with a pyramid of shells will add materially to the military aspect of the place. An escutcheon placed on the north side of the building bears the words "Washington's Headquarters." The house stands in its original position as regards the points of the compass indicating that the present road is of later date than the building of the mansion. The position of the barn and stables would lead to the same conclusion. The main entrance to the mansion is therefore on the south side, to which a macadamized roadway leads. The old door and huge brass knocker as well as the general workmanship of the house give immediate indications of age.

On entering the main doorway interest centers in the Princeton room which is immediately at the left and constituted the parlor of the mansion in revolutionary times. Here it was that General and Mrs. Washington met and entertained the numerous visitors during his possession of the headquarters. This is known as the Princeton room and is furnished with homespun carpets and the general furniture is of mahogany with coverings of the horsehair variety. Numerous articles contributed by Princetonians add greatly to the historic character of the room. Some have the cards of the givers attached and the names of Mrs. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Anderson, Mrs. Schanck, Mrs. Joseph Olden, Miss Scudder, Mrs. C. G. Rockwood, Jr., and Miss Rockwood, Mrs. Mary Hale Chamberlain, Mrs. Sandoz, and Miss Mary Dod were noticed. Two ancient spinets are on either side of the room, one from Mrs. Francis Conover, said formerly to have belonged to Lord Stirling's family, and the other from Mrs. Charles Voorhees of Rocky Hill. A cabinet of relics, pewter and china, adorns one side of the rooms. The Headquarters Association have been very fortunate in securing the original carved mantel and restoring it to its place. It seems that it was removed by a former tenant, Mr. Brennan, and placed by him in a house built for his residence in Orange, New Jersey. This dwelling was sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and through the influence of some of the members of the Association has been kindly donated by the company. The ancient Franklin fireplace beneath bears the date of 1764. This part of the room receives complete restoration by the fortunate discovery of the ancient andirons which are very beautiful. They have been in the possession of the Scudder family of Penns Neck from whom they were purchased by the Princeton Bank. In this case also through the petition of lady members of the Headquarters Association, the andirons have been generously donated by the Bank and restored to their original place. Off the parlor is a small bedroom suitably furnished, and among the notable exhibits may be found a homespun linen pillow case given by Mrs. A. S.

Leigh, and made by her great-grandmother before the year 1792; also a bedspread used by Dickinson on Washington's staff. The old fashioned wall paper with its high colors and artistic effects is also notable.

To the right of the main entrance and across the hall from the Princeton room is the old dining room, to be known as the Trenton room and to be furnished by the ladies of Trenton. Beyond the permanent fixtures, the present furniture consists of an old and interesting secretary, ancient table and chairs with home spun carpet. In the rear of this room is the Trent room, under the care of the Trent Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Lawrenceville. Here the andirons and other fireplace furniture bear the name of Mrs. Chauncey H. Beasley as donor. On the walls and shelves are many interesting historic papers, maps and books. A desk that belonged at one time to Commodore Stewart is conspicuous, and a reel from Mrs. J. Stryker Hoagland. A framed paper of the time presented by Ex-Mayor J. L. Briner gives the account of General Washington's death and tributes to his services and personal worth. In this room also the ancient wall paper with its summer landscape scenes is prominent. Adjoining this is a small room given to the purposes of an office and registration room. The book on the desk contains a large number of names which will undoubtedly increase rapidly as the attractions of the spot indoors and out become known to the general public.

Ascending the stairway from the main hall one is attracted by a glass frame revealing a portion of the original wall paper, by the removal of the plaster with which in later years it has been covered. In the second story and over the parlor is the Rocky Hill room, well stocked by the interested families of Rocky Hill. As worthy of special record we noticed a copy of the *Connecticut Gazette* of Friday, December 8, 1783, containing the first publication of Washington's Farewell Address to the army which was written in this house and delivered at Newburgh. Here also is the letter of instruction from General Washington to the commandant of his guard, Captain Howe, of which we have already made mention. As this



letter is of special importance in connection with these headquarters, we give it entire.

"INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPT. HOWE."

SIR:—You will have charge of the waggons which contain my baggage, and with the escort proceed with them to Virginia and deliver the baggage at my house, ten miles below Alexander.

"As you know they contain all my papers which are of immense value to me. I am sure it is unnecessary to request your particular attention to them, but as you will have several ferries to pass, and some of them wide particularly the Susquehannah and the Potomack. I must caution you against crossing them, if the wind should be high or if there is in your own judgement or the opinion of others the least danger.

"The waggons should never be without a sentinel over them, always locked and the keys in your possession.

"You will make such arrangements for the march with Colonel Morgan, at this place and Mr. Hodgsden, at Philadelphia and Wilmington, as may be necessary under all circumstances especially with respect to the expenses, failure of horses, and breaking of waggons.

"Your road will be through Philadelphia and Wilmington, thence by the head of Elk, to the lower ferry on the Susquehannah and thence by Baltimore, Bladensburg, Georgetown and Alexandria, to Mount Vernon. You will enquire of Mr. Hodgsden or Colonel Biddle, if Mrs. Washington left anything in their care to be forwarded by the waggons to Virginia, if she did, and you can find room for such let it be carried, if there is not desire then to send it by some other opportunity.

"The waggons and teams after the baggage is delivered is to be surrendered to the order of Colonel Pickering, which has, I believe been handed to Mr. Roberts, and is to deliver them to Colonel Fitzgerald to be sold. The bundle which contains my account you will be careful of, and deliver at the financier's office with the letter addressed to him. That is to Mr. Morris. The other small bundle you will deliver to Mr. Ottringer in Chestnut street. Doctor McHenry's trunk of parcels you will (as I suppose he has already directed) leave at his house in Baltimore.

"You will have the tents which are occupied by the guards delivered to Colonel Morgan whose receipt for them will be a voucher for you to the Quarter Master General.

"The remainder of the guard under the care of a good sergeant (with very strict orders to prevent every kind of abuse to the inhabitants on the march is to be returned) to their corps at West Point.

"Given at Rock Hill, this 9th day of November, 1783."

G. WASHINGTON.

To the welcome gift of this letter, Dr. T. Morgan Howe, of New York City, has added a framed copy of a miniature of Commandant Howe, painted about 1782.

Over the Trenton room is Washington's room, where he wrote his farewell address to the Army of the Revolution. A number of relics have been gathered, and the room is to be known as the "Washington Room." It is to be handsomely furnished and adorned by the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, of Washington, District of Columbia. The Colonial Dames of Washington, District of Columbia, have presented many pieces of Staffordshire ware, for the cupboard of the Colonial kitchen and many Washingtonians have contributed valuable relics.

In the rear of this and over the Trent room is Washington's bed-room. This room contains an elegant old high post mahogany bedstead brought from the headquarters of Cornwallis in Brooklyn, and presented by Dr. Packard. In this bed Cornwallis and Washington are said to have slept, but it is facetiously added, "not at the same time." The other furnishings are very ancient; and of special interest to Princetonians is a chair 130 years old, given by Mr. Robert L. Clow, by whom it was inherited from his father, Hon. Henry Clow, and his grandfather, Ralph Sansbury, both successively stewards of Princeton University in its earlier years. From this room the visitor passes into the curio room, well stocked with relics contributed by Mrs. Swann and many others. Pictures of Washington, Lafayette and other generals, historic musket balls from battlefields of the Revolution, Continental money, a sword of Cornwallis, pieces of Mrs. Washington's dresses, an interesting old wine chest and the standard of the Princeton Blues are among the relics of interest shown here. One room in the rear of the Rocky Hill room remains as yet unoccupied.

There is still room for many more relics and revolutionary souvenirs, and no better place could be found for their permanent or temporary location. The house is open for visitors from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and is under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Poole, who are ever ready to show the rooms and explain their treasures. An admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged

to all those who are not members, the fund so accumulated going to the maintenance of the property. It should be regarded rather as a small patriotic contribution than as an admission fee. The Headquarters Association have had success in raising the necessary funds for the repair of the property, and the general public should take a pride in insuring its full maintenance. The officers of the Association : Dr. J. O. Murray, President ; Mrs. Josephine Ward Swann, Vice-President ; Mr. Bayard Stockton, Secretary ; Mr. Leroy H. Anderson, Treasurer.

All members of patriotic societies, as Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, and Sons of the American Revolution, members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and all others are cordially invited and welcomed to membership by the payment of the \$10 fee to any of the officers.

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### SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF TRYON COUNTY, NEW YORK, THE BATTLE OF ORIS- KANY AND THE MASSACRE OF CHERRY VALLEY.

IN 1772 Tryon County was taken from the County of Albany, which at that time embraced all the northern and western part of the State of New York extending from the City of Albany to Niagara. The new county was made to include the territory which now comprises Otsego, Montgomery, and part of Schoharie Counties, and was named for William Tryon, then Governor of the province. The eastern part was by far the most populous, and it is probable the entire county did not contain more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The men of Tryon County, who dwelt in the districts now Montgomery and Otsego Counties, have a unique and interesting Revolutionary history which was caused by the circumstances of their geographical location, the character of some of their prominent men, and the diverse nationalities presented in the community.

Throughout the colonies the Committees of Safety in all

neighborhoods had the responsibility in the conduct of war. Their task lay in watching the spirit of loyalty to the cause of freedom as much as in guarding their homes. They stood ready to take advantage of encouraging events to strengthen their wavering neighbors and to overcome the effects of disaster with reasoning and hopefulness. They had not only to hold these weaklings to the right allegiance, but they had also to guard against the treachery of the avowed Tories who worked against them in every quarter and turned their pains to naught.

How much more in that district, whose story I am to tell, did the Committees of Safety need to be far-sighted and vigilant? The population was composed largely of indomitable men who represented the middle class of self-respecting, self-governing yeomanry, and who stood firmly for liberty; yet there were many in the community who were unstable in their minds and ways. Scarcely a week passed, but one or more, from the number claiming to be neutral, stole secretly away to join the enemy in Canada. Then the Tories were strongly banded together and did their work openly. Other serious problems arose from the fact that this was a frontier territory and constantly liable to the horrors of border warfare.

Thus men of authority were not only responsible to Congress and the new-born Nation for the loyalty and good faith of their community, but they knew that a time might come when only their strong right arms would lie between their defenseless families and the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

The stirring Revolutionary history of Tryon County was caused to a great extent by the complex relations between the Johnson family, the Indians and the settlers. At Johnstown, the county seat, had lived Sir William Johnson. This remarkable man had rendered valuable service to the English Government during the French and Indian Wars, and had been created a baronet and made Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He was eminently fitted by nature for the position of rank and influence to which he had been appointed, and it is claimed no other white man has ever shown an equal influence over the Indian race. His death on the eve of the Revolution was to



be deplored, as a crisis had been reached when his knowledge of the country settled and improved under his agency, and his perfect honesty and justice toward the Indians pointed as an adviser and as one who might have restrained the savages even after the English had won them as allies.

Following the administration of this noteworthy man came that of his son, Sir John Johnson, who associated with himself Colonel Guy Johnson, his brother-in-law, and the Butlers, John and Walter.

These men had been born and bred under Colonial rule, but with power and wealth only the spirit of pride had been engendered in their breasts. Attaching themselves as they did to the Crown, their landed estates soon fell away from them, and in retaliation they instigated the Indians of the Six Nations to the most horrible barbarities against the settlers.

The league of the Six Nations of the North was made up of Mohawks, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca and Tuscarora tribes. They were the most ingenious and energetic and the most compactly organized race of American Indians. At this time they had become "triumphs of savage state-craft and had apparently set out on that tedious and bloody path to civilization trodden for ages by the European race." "They carried their arms into Canada, across the Connecticut to the banks of the Mississippi, and almost to the Gulf of Mexico. Formidable by their numbers and their skill, they excited respect and awe in the most powerful tribes and exacted tribute and obedience from the weak."

The frontier situation of Tryon County left it unprotected by the Continental Army, and easy prey to savage onslaught; the presence of the coterie of influential Tories within its confines defiled the beautiful country with traitorous schemes which were to bring desolation and death to the innocent. Let us examine more closely the men who stood strong for the right against these odds. In the first place they were of many nationalities. The English element was present, but greatly modified by races of different character, each one of which had furnished its share of virtue, industry and courage.

From the Netherlands had come descendants of the people

who had borne their part during eighty years' war with Spain, and coming had brought with them the same hardiness of spirit that had sustained their ancestry through that weary time of intolerance and persecution. Those settling upon the banks of the Mohawk had followed agricultural pursuits and also building up a trade in furs that had been remunerative to themselves as well as to the Indians with whom they dealt. With resolution, tenacity and breadth of character worthy of their race these Dutchmen with few exceptions had rallied to the support of Congress.

Another element was furnished by the German Palatines. This long suffering and wretched class of peasants had begun leaving the Palatinate in Germany in 1708, and during that and the following year 13,000 had emigrated to America. Some of these refugees found a home in that part of Tryon County which is now Schoharie and where many of their descendants live to-day. Scarcely a page in written history tells a more pitiful story than do those which recount the troubles of these Palatines. As Protestants they had for nearly a century undergone such degrees of misery in Europe that one can conceive of nothing worse. At last in the new world they had found freedom of conscience, and the brightness of life was beginning to dawn upon them when the Revolution burst upon their heads, and they were called upon to fight a foreign foe.

Besides the English, the Dutch, and the German Palatines, the Scotch-Irishmen had come in large numbers to this frontier district of New York and settled in Cherry Valley. This race which has contributed so much to America has a remarkable history. Under the reign of James I, a rebellion of two nobles in the Province of Ulster in Ireland furnished an excuse for confiscating their vast estates amounting to some two million acres. Of this princely domain about three-quarters, consisting, however, mostly of bog, fen and mountain wastes, were returned to the Irish tenants. The remaining five hundred thousand acres of fertile land were thrown open to Protestant colonization. From this time the Scotch-Irish have a place in history. Protestants and Anglo-Saxons were close neighbors with Catholics and Celts, but even under these

conditions colonization went on. In Ulster, where half of the settlers were Scotch Presbyterians, a great change was effected. From being a sterile and uncultivated part of the island it had become one of the most flourishing spots in the British empire. Agriculture and commerce flourished, and until this day the progress made in the manufacture of wool and flax retains its lead. Such was the record of the Ulstermen; they had taken a wilderness and made it a garden.

Then came the Irish uprising and the great siege of Londonderry, in which the persistent bravery of its Scotch-Irish defenders saved, as Froune says, "William of Orange half the trouble of conquering the Emerald Isle." After this siege, began the emigration of the Ulstermen to America.

Twenty thousand artizans left Ireland at one time. How many in all came over has never been determined, but we are told that in 1727 six ships loaded with families from Ulster landed in Philadelphia in a single week, and that throughout the whole of the eighteenth century the arrival of two or three a day was not uncommon. They settled in many parts of the colonies, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and afterward in Kentucky and Tennessee. These people needed not so much to flee from religious wars and persecutions as from civil evils. The Protestant religion was firmly established and they were permitted to retain their own form of worship, but as Presbyterians and dissenters they were disinclined to aid in the support of the established church, as was required of them, to the value of one-tenth of all their increase. Besides, they could hold land only by leave of the Crown, never as proprietors of the soil. With their thirst for liberty they determined to be free, free in their worship and free for education, for in this the laws restricted them.

The schools had been closed, and only by private tuition or by making their way to the Presbyterian Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow could these men receive an education. That these means were diligently sought is shown by a document of the State Historical Society of New Hampshire, which is signed by a company of three hundred and nineteen Scotch-Irish emigrants, only thirteen of whom made their mark. Out

of three hundred and nineteen, nine were ministers of the gospel and three others were graduates of a Scotch university.

The particular band of settlers which we are to follow settled in New Hampshire in 1719 and laid the foundation of the present town of Londonderry. In 1741 seven families from this settlement moved to Tryon County, New York, and founded Cherry Valley. Three years before, a tract of land ten miles from the Mohawk and fifty-two from Albany had been granted by patent to four men, residents of the Province, by Lieutenant Governor George Clarke, of New York. One of the four, John Lyndesay, the following year had secured an assignment of the patent to himself and Governor Clarke, and in 1740 had moved with his family upon a part of the land, calling the place Lyndesay Bush. The next year after a visit to Londonderry, New Hampshire, he persuaded the Rev. Samuel Dunlop, an Irishman and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, to return with him, and through his efforts the seven families, thirty persons in all, were induced to leave Londonderry and form a settlement upon this land.

Shortly after, while writing letters home, Mr. Dunlop asked Mr. Lyndesay where he should date them, and then seeing many wild cherry trees in blossom, and looking down the beautiful, peaceful valley, exclaimed "Cherry Valley! Cherry Valley!" and for over a century and a half the town and village has borne its well-chosen name.

These hardy frontiersmen had the conviction borne in upon them that the success of the new world lay simply in labor, and as always among the victims of persecution and exile there are to be found an unusual number of men and women more independent than the majority in their thinking and more bold than the majority in uttering their thoughts, so did these pioneers with characteristics developed by circumstances begin life anew, earnest and resolute to secure and enjoy religious freedom and good schools, while in the meantime they tilled the virgin soil.

Through the narrow winding and picturesque valley for a distance of sixteen miles, runs the Cherry Valley Creek which takes its rise two miles to the north on tableland and flows



steadily on to the Susquehanna, Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic, and from the same source several small tributaries bear on their ceaseless course to the Mohawk River, the Hudson, and to the Atlantic. The valley lies fifteen hundred feet above tide water and from either side rises hills, rugged and abrupt. It terminates three miles northeast of the village of Cherry Valley in Mount Independence, which may be considered the last spur of the Catskills. From here and from all parts of the northeast reaches out before one's sight a remarkably beautiful view. For over one hundred miles in extent the country lies spread out as an open book. The entire valley of the Mohawk is at your feet and large parts of the Adirondack region and away in the dim distance rise the lofty peaks of the Green Mountains of Vermont. Nothing is wanting but bodies of water to make the scene a marvelous one. In the very early morning the course of both historic rivers, the Mohawk and Hudson, can sometimes be followed when the mist rises from the water, a weird and ghost-like vision, but one which many can recall. Fenimore Cooper, whose home later was fourteen miles away, called this view "the finest in America," and lovers of this old town, whose youthful eyes feasted upon the outside world from this delightful outlook, will always agree with him.

From the Mohawk Valley leading up this rise to the Cherry Valley Creek and on to Oquago, now Brome County, about one hundred miles south, led one of the most famous trails of the Indians of the Six Nations. Connected with the outside world by small but living arteries of water and by this trail, the first settlers of Cherry Valley started in upon their new life.

The frontier patriots of Tryon County had scrupulously observed the supremacy of the law, and the land they occupied had been fairly purchased from the Indians, who were in 1741, under the personal control of Sir William Johnson. Without treachery to the Indians, and in good faith with their neighbors in the lower valley the little settlement grew and thrived. A log church was built, from which Mr. Dunlop preached the Presbyterian faith to as devoted a band of Christian men and women

as ever crossed seas for freedom of speech. A house was built for the pastor, and from here was started the first classical school established west of Albany. Mr. Dunlop was the teacher. So urgent was the need for toil as well as study, his pupils often followed by his side making recitations as he plowed his field. Small wonder that many of these same pupils rose to rank and prominence during the Revolution.

I cannot refrain from giving a bit of the life of this teacher, in which "romance assumed the air of history." When he left Ireland he was to return in seven years. He returned the day before the seven years expired, and just as his promised wife was to marry another. But true to her first love she kept her word, and returned with him, to undergo the privations and sorrows as well as the joys of their frontier life, and alas! only to be a victim later on of the scalping-knife.

Thirty years and more passed, and in fancied security the settlement enjoyed comparative prosperity. Gradually others joined their numbers, the school and church prospered, the log church disappeared and on the site where now rest their dead was built a frame building called the "meeting house."

Indians came and went over their trail, held their councils in comparative peace, sold and bartered with the whites, meanwhile showing them many a friendly turn as their superior knowledge of woodcraft and primitive modes of travel enabled them to do. The Indian taught their white sisters new ways of living and cooking, ways that tended greatly to lessen the hardships and perils of frontier life. These same Indian women were also coming to a better understanding of the rights of their sex, and were accustomed to sign deeds in the transfer of lands.

Then the excitement of war came. The colonies had revolted and with universal accord, when an assembly was called in the meeting house, these pioneers offered a bold and patriotic resolution. It reads: "It is our fixen resolution to support and carry into execution everything recommended by the Continental Congress, and to be free or die." The open and exposed situation of the county with its great numbers of avowed enemies required unusual vigilance and authority since

the opening of the war. Suddenly like a thunderbolt came the call from General Herkimer to the Tryon militia summoning all between sixteen and sixty years of age.

Already it seemed that all the available men in both valleys had joined the army and had fought in the battles at the north and were serving in every branch of the army which Congress controlled from Champlain and the Delaware to Charleston. But there was no longer any doubt where the blow was to fall, and the danger was imminent.

Burgoyne was moving down through the Champlain country upon Albany with nothing to stay his course, and an auxiliary force from Oswego and the water frontier was intending to sweep through the Mohawk Valley to join him. Once their forces were combined at Albany and the Hudson River, New England was cut off and the country was at the mercy of the enemy.

The answer to Herkimer's call swept the farms. By August 3, 1777, the thirty-three companies of militia were under arms, the whole force a trifle over eight hundred men. History can recall no more nondescript collection of fighters among civilized people. There were Germans of many types, there were Dutch, there were Scotch-Irish, there were stray French Huguenots, and even Englishmen, and here and there a Yankee from New England.

"With difficulty could one part understand the speech of the other, and they were arrayed in all sorts and grades of dress ranging from the blue and buff of the officers through the grey homespun and linsey woolsey of the farmer privates to the buckskin of the trappers and hunters, and there were all manner of weapons, and all styles of headgear and equipments, and all types of face." But the hearts of all were as one, and their purpose was as stern and set as death. Can a more vivid picture be shown upon canvass than that of these men facing death in the ravine at Oriskany led by brave, if mistaken Honikol Herkimer, Indian fighter, frontiersman, patriot and soldier. They fought against such foes as the English Tories, the Johnsons, Butlers and their neighbors, the German mercenaries, and great hordes of Indians

of the Six Nations, who with the promise of plunder, and the privilege of following their own mode of warfare—the reward being scalps and English money—had been gathered from the West and North.

The story needs no further telling, all know the result. A blow was struck that prevented the junction of the English forces, rendered possible the victory at Bennington, and later the decisive battle of Saratoga; and the surrender of Burgoyne, which was the turning point of the Revolutionary War.

But one incident remains to be told and that only as it relates to one of the sequels of the day, the uncalled for and unprovoked massacre of Cherry Valley. After General Herkimer had been mortally wounded, but still commanding his men at the battle of Oriskany, he saw a squad of Cherry Valley men holding a number of the Indians at bay. He perceived they were losing ground, for as they would fire from their cover, if they missed, a savage would dart forward, and before their flintlock muskets could be reloaded, a tomahawk would gleam, and the scalping-knife would claim its victim. "Put two men to each tree," shouted the General, and while one stood with loaded gun to receive the Indian, the other reloaded to await the coming of another. Well did the training of their leader serve the men, for the Indians would not fight and he met them with their own tactics, and with the loss of over one hundred of their bravest warriors they skulked and fled.

The result of that direful 6th of August, 1777, at Oriskany, was such as to cause the settlers of Cherry Valley serious and dark forebodings, for added to the Indians' loss of their warriors, means for plunder had been checked, and after General Herkimer was unable to command, and Colonel Cox had been killed, Colonel Campbell was in command and with Major Clyde (both officers from Cherry Valley) led the forces off the field.

These achievements and the general knowledge that another Cherry Valley man, John Moore, was a member of the Provincial Congress, and that other villagers belonged to the Committee of Safety, marked this settlement especially for



attention from the enemy. Tories hated this place for the patriotism of its settlers, therefore we do not wonder that apprehension and fear hovered over all, as they watched for the union of the Tories with their savage allies in their plan for revenge.

The inhabitants had, before this, besought the Provincial Congress for protection against the Indian incursions, but up to this time no fortifications had been erected. In the late summer of this same year an embankment of earth and logs was thrown up about Colonel Campbell's house and barn, and hither the inhabitants gathered for safety, but as winter came on, they withdrew to their homes again.

In the spring of 1778, while General Lafayette was in Johnstown, two residents of Cherry Valley represented to him the exposed condition of the frontier village. Military posts had been maintained along the frontier wherever it was found practicable, as it was deemed expedient to provide safety to the inhabitants at their homes. In this case General Lafayette ordered a fort to be built, which in July also received a detachment of soldiers from the Continental army under Colonel Ichabod Alden. Commanding an entire regiment of which few of the officers or soldiers were accustomed to the Indian mode of fighting, Colonel Alden took possession of the little fortress, but his suspicions were quickly lulled, and he, with several other officers, was accustomed to sleep outside the garrison. During the fall information of a positive character was received that the place was threatened with an attack from the Indians, but notwithstanding the warning this same unconcern was shown. The citizens wished to move their effects into the fort, but General Alden quieted them by saying they had good scouts out who would give timely warning.

One of these scouting parties through carelessness was captured on the night of November 10th, and the enemy learned the exact condition of affairs.

The invading force is said to have consisted of two hundred whites and about five hundred Indians, the whole under the command of Captain Walter Butler. This officer had been arrested as a spy near Fort Stanwix, and had

been condemned to die, but had been reprieved and discharged from custody. He had with him a body of Senecas, the most bloodthirsty band among the Six Nations, beside the Indian Chief Brandt, with his Mohawks.

The night after the capture of the scouting party the enemy encamped near the village. On the morning of the 11th, under cover of a heavy rain, they penetrated a swamp in the rear of a house used as headquarters, where they concealed themselves, and awaited a favorable opportunity to attack. Chance favored the garrison at Cherry Valley, and gave them a brief warning. A resident of the valley on his way to the village, at about half past eleven, discovered two Indians and was fired upon by them. Although wounded he was able to reach headquarters in advance of the enemy, and to give the alarm. The officers hastened toward the fort and some succeeded in reaching it. Colonel Alden was one of the first victims, having been shot and scalped while trying to reach the fort. For three hours and more they besieged the garrison. Sixteen Continental soldiers were killed during the attack on the village, and thirty-two of the inhabitants, principally women and children, were massacred. Some of the murders were committed under circumstances of peculiar barbarism, in which the whites competed with the Indians. The homes, barns and outhouses of the settlement were burned. The garrison, although too weak to attack the enemy, was strong enough to defend the fort. The enemy having completed the work of destruction as far as they could retired, but made a feeble renewal of the attack on the 12th. This was easily repelled, and they then devoted themselves to collecting the cattle belonging to the villagers. The greater part of the prisoners were liberated on the 12th and allowed to return to the settlement.

In the first house built in the village lived a large family by the name of Wells. Twelve of his family were massacred. The Rev. Mr. Dunlop lived a mile away. His life and that of a daughter were spared, but his wife was most cruelly murdered.

In another direction lived Major Clyde. His wife and eight

children seeing and hearing the heartrending scenes at the farm below them, where Mr. Wells lived, fled to the woods, where, for twenty-four hours, they lay concealed as best they could be separated and benumbed with cold. With a baby in her arms Mrs. Clyde lay at one time under logs, where the Indians passed near enough to her for one of their guns to touch the log. Mrs. Clyde was a niece of Matthew Thornton, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in her early youth, which had been spent in the eastern States, had been accustomed to Indian modes of warfare. The wonderful strength and endurance of this woman brought her, with all her children, safely to the fort and protection. The baby in her arms lived to extreme old age in the same town. In another direction a farmer in his field saw a party of Indians go to the house. When he reached there he found the dead bodies of his wife and four children.

Colonel Campbell, hearing the guns from the fort, hurried home only to find smoking ruins and his family gone. His wife and four children were carried away prisoners, as well as Mrs. Moore and her children. Mrs. Campbell was told she was to be taken to the land of the Senecas and retained, on account of the active part her husband had taken at Oriskany. These prisoners with many others marched between two hundred and three hundred miles during this cold and dreary month of November. Mrs. Campbell's aged mother, being too feeble to march, was tomahawked, and her body left by the roadside. If a baby was too heavy for its mother to carry its brains were dashed out on a tree and the mother pushed on.

The details of the horrors of this time will never be wholly known. It was many months, and in some instances years, before families were re-united. As soon as the prisoners, who had been liberated, returned to the fort on the 13th and had been joined by those who had escaped, it was determined to abandon the settlement. Most of the settlers went to the Mohawk, where they did noble service until the close of the Revolution. The garrison remained in the fort until the following June, when they joined at Otsego Lake General James Clinton's division of Sullivan's command.

After peace was declared the great exodus from the eastern States to the then unknown west began, and Cherry Valley was soon the largest settlement south and west of the Mohawk.

The first thought of these "ancient inhabitants," as they termed themselves, upon returning in 1784 was toward re-organizing the church. In the list of names appearing as trustees of the Presbyterian society, but two new names appear. From then until now this same society has been continued, and although two church buildings have been erected since the one these determined, undaunted men rebuilt, the same names are still upon its records, and some of the same farms are owned and occupied by descendants of these early settlers, and where the first church and fort stood, in the burying ground, is now the village cemetery, and here lie the victims of the dark day of which I have told the story, and which still stands out conspicuously as the most shocking in its details of any event in this region during the Revolution.

The student of history must often observe its inconsistencies, and from the point which I have reviewed there are more than one. It is undoubtedly true that the English first incited the Indians to practice their barbarous modes of warfare as their allies, but it is claimed that the Dutch, by their policy of giving strict compensation for lands, first taught the Iroquois, or Six Nations, the value of rewards and of money, and when Great Britain wished to engage their services for the colonies they had no choice but to allow them to continue a policy which had come to them as an inheritance as well as a means of subsistence, as from inheritance they used their own tactics in war. Can we say the same of many of the settlers?

At the time of which I have written, with the exception of a few localities, an unbroken wilderness stretched out from Eastern New York to the Pacific coast. The Government was powerless to protect such a frontier, and in the formation of companies by the settlers for self-protection the white men often forgot the civilization which had influenced their mode of life, and attacked for revenge, and were barbarous because the savages were. The inhabitants of the frontiers were a law unto themselves, and although the present light of history reveals much which it is well to study, the "survival of the



fittest" appears to have been the strongest argument our ancestors used in their treatment of the Indians.

In Tryon County this rule had not prevailed, but the roving bands with their worst passions aroused acted for themselves and without discrimination.

Before the time of which I have written, Lieutenant Governor Clarke, of New York, attempted by sale of lands at extremely low rates to colonize the State from Albany to the extreme western portion. The effort was ably planned and might have been successfully carried out, but for the jealousy and bitter feeling of the Colonists further east. The description of this plan for rapid colonization reads much like a modern land scheme, and even at this late time causes a feeling of regret at its failure; for so constantly did people migrate in those days, and so thoroughly were they imbued with the desire for the betterment of their condition that, had this effort succeeded, this whole community would have been too thickly settled for persistent attacks upon the frontier to have been made, and the Cherry Valley massacre would not have been possible.

The times were trying for all; a great country was being developed; a great cause, liberty, was being unfolded to the civilized world. Mistakes may have been made, and high purposes may have been wrecked, but in the light of present events, we, as native born Americans may proudly assert of our ancestors "God sifted many nations that he might send choice grain into the wilderness."

MRS. FRANCIS M. CROSBY.

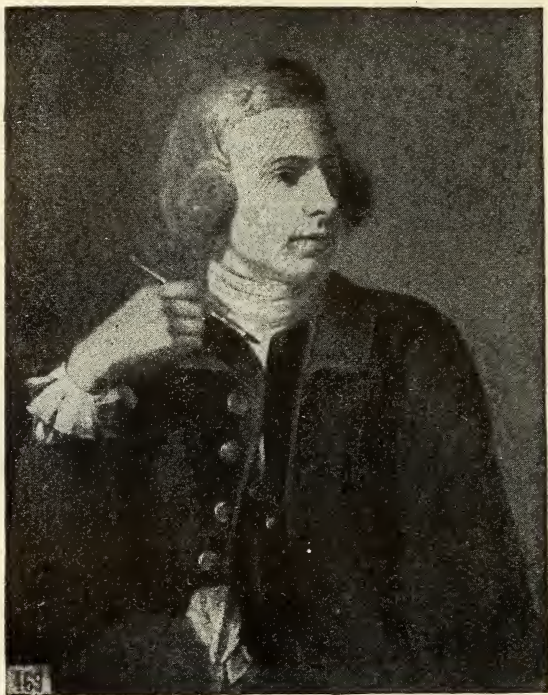
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## CHARLES WILLSON PEALE, AND HIS PUBLIC SERVICES DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

(CONTINUED.)

THROUGHOUT the early summer of 1777 Philadelphia was anticipating the invasion of the British and there was a great deal of feeling in the city against the Tories, the resentment being especially strong towards the Quakers who were alleged to be in active communication with the enemy, to whom they

were said to be furnishing valuable information. Finally on July 31st Congress passed a resolution<sup>1</sup> stating that it was expedient to arrest all the late proprietary and crown officials in and near Philadelphia, and under this resolution the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania issued warrants for the arrest among others of Jared Ingersoll (late Judge of



CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

*From the portrait by Benjamin West in 1768 or '69. Original now in possession of the New York Historical Society.*

Admiralty) and James Tilghman (late member of the Provincial Council). On the 28th of August another resolution was passed by Congress empowering the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania to apprehend and secure the persons of certain individuals (mentioning some 11 men, among them James, John and Israel Pemberton, prominent Quakers) and

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<sup>1</sup>Journal of Congress, Vol. III, Folwell, 1800, pp, 289, 296.

their papers, and calling on the Council to apprehend "all persons as well among the people called the Quakers as others, who have in their general conduct and conversation evidenced a disposition inimical to the cause of America." With the aid of Cols. Bradford and Delaney, Capt. Peale and Mr. Rittenhouse, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, made out a list of persons dangerous to the State.<sup>1</sup> This list contained 41 names in addition to those specified in the resolution of Congress, and on the 31st of August the Council appointed a committee of 25, among whom was C. W. Peale, to execute the will of Congress; and it was directed that John Pemberton and Samuel Emlen should have early attention. Most of those who were actually arrested were taken to Winchester, Virginia, when the British approached Philadelphia, and remained there until the last of April, 1778. The part taken by Peale in these arrests is described by him.

"By much the most greivous task, he conceived, was that of going on such an errand to Mr. James Tilghman, who had been his friend of long standing, yet he thought it better, however disagreeable it might be to him to do this business, to take it on himself, rather than another should do it, who might not use the same tender and polite manner he wished to do. He therefore waited on Mr. Tilghman, and acquainted him with this disagreeable errand he was sent on. And Peale then exposed his hurt feelings on the occasion. Mr Tilghman hesitated, on which Peale told him he would give him time to consider what would be most agreeable to him, and appointed the next morning to wait on him. Accordingly he called again, and Mr. Tilghman seeming yet to hesitate, Mr. Peale then begged leave to intrude his opinion; he presumed that giving the Parole was certainly the most eligible mode, as by that he was indemnified with each party, and further trouble would not be given to Mr. Tilghman. And the Parole was then taken; it need not be said, it will be readily imagined how much Peale was pleased to have the affair got over. It had been happy for some others had they done so also. Mr. John Pemberton was not so complying, he would

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<sup>1</sup> History of Philadelphia, Vol. I, Scharf and Westcott.

not do either the one thing or the other, which is acting up to the true principles of friends. Peale begged, he entreated, but all he could say was without effect. At last he was told that he must go into safe keeping (the lodge room having been provided for the reception of those who chose to become prisoners), but Mr. Pemberton would not go, without his being forced; he was desired to consider the consequences of compulsive measures, a mob would be gathered round him. How much better it would be for him to walk quietly with one person. So reason was in vain. He was then told that an armed force should be sent for, and a file of men was accordingly ordered. The men were paraded on the opposite side of the street. It was thought that the appearance of soldiers might have some effect, but fear had not any more force than argument before, and nothing remained but compulsive measures. The guard was then ordered into the house and Mr. Pemberton pointed to as their prisoner. This was not enough, he would not move until he was taken by the arm, and partly raised to his feet.<sup>1</sup>

When he waited on Mr. Samuel Emlin, he found him in bed, somewhat indisposed. Peale was desired to go up to him, which he did, and acquainted Mr. Emlin with his business. Mr. Emlin began to preach on the occasion—that he would have to answer at a future day, &c. Peale replied that he was of an age to judge for himself, that he also had his belief, and would do his duty, regardless of what any man might think of him; however disagreeable the duty, yet being a duty he would execute it. Mr. Emlin being confined by sickness nothing personal was done at that time. But as the securing of papers were ordered, this part of the duty was attended to; yet the keys could not be obtained, as they were at Mr. Pemberton's. No means that could be thought of would succeed, therefore his desk below stairs was broke open, but

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<sup>1</sup> This was the John Pemberton who as clerk of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, signed the Ancient Testimony which was issued January 20, 1776, and in which the members of the Society of Quakers were counselled “not to be shaken in their allegiance but to unite firmly against every design of independence.” The Pembertons and Samuel Emlin are frequently referred to by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell in his novel “Hugh Wynne.”



nothing of treasonable nature appeared and his papers were left as they were found. Peale sent a cabinet-maker to repair the desk, but the workman was not suffered to make the repair."

"The Battle of Brandywine having proved unfortunate to American arms, Peale set out on a journey to provide once more a place of safety to put his family. He rode up the Schuylkill, and engaged a room, near 30 miles distant from Philadelphia. This jaunt took him two days, and on his return to his home late at night, he found it all shut up, and loud and repeated raps were unanswered, the noise had awakened the next door neighbor, who hoisted a window and acquainted Peale that his family left the house that morning before daylight, and were gone into the Jerseys. Mr. Hancock, then President of Congress, had sent a messenger at 12 o'clock, to acquaint Peale's family, that the enemy were crossing the Schuylkill, and would shortly be in the city. The family immediately packed up what cloaths they could carry in sheets, and ran down to the ferry, with the intention of crossing directly—but hundreds of people were in like hurry, therefore this family were obliged to wait their turn. The Hon'ble Doct. Elmer, a delegate of Congress for New Jersey, was so friendly as to lend his assistance to the family in this time of extreme difficulties, and how amid'st such hurry and confusion they would otherwise have fared, is impossible to tell, for they were very helpless. Col. Ramsey, who lay ill of a fever in the House at the time, could give no assistance, and he took his wife in his chaise, and went to Mr. Britton's. While the family were waiting at the ferry-landing to take their turn of crossing the river, Mr. Elmer advised the sending back to the house to get some trunks of cloathing, beds etc., and he would get a wagon on the other side of the river to carry them to some place of safety. After the family had got to the other side of the river, they were obliged to stay with their goods on the shore side, not alone, for there were hundreds of their fellow citizens in the like situation. Men, women and children, with all the property that they could in their hurry bring with them, were scattered along the shore; some of their goods were landed so near the water's edge, that the rising tide

flowed on them. Perhaps this was in the time the owners were in search of wagons to take them away. The next morning Peale crossed the river, and went in search of his family. They had taken precaution to leave directions, and he found them at a butcher's house, about six miles from Philadelphia. They were all in good health, and very happy in having got into a habitation, where the owners of it did the best they could to accommodate them. He then returned back to the city to inquire the news, and finding it had been a false alarm, he set out in search of his sister and brother-in-law, finding their situation was in the house of a kind old couple, one mile dis-



RACHEL BREWER, FIRST WIFE OF CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

*Original miniature by Anna Peale. From "Heirlooms in Miniatures," by Anne H. Wharton, by permission of J. B. Lippincott Co., publishers.*

tant from Philadelphia. It was proposed that the family should re-cross the Delaware and stay together. Two wagons were immediately engaged to be in Philadelphia early the next morning, and Peale returned to his family, and according to appointment, met the wagons at his house the next day. Everything was now carried away that could be managed, and the family again mounted upon the goods. The British had now actually crossed the Schuylkill, and were passing through Germantown at the same hour that Peale's wagons passed through Frankford. How great the risk and narrow

the escape from being plundered, his family abused, himself made a prisoner, or perhaps killed, for he rode armed. The family arrived safe at Mr. Britton's, and were happy to meet Colonel Ramsey and Mrs. Ramsey, whom they had so lately parted with in complicated distress. They now for awhile seemed to forget all their troubles, and for some few days all was quiet, as the British were employed in making their arrangements in the city, none of their scouting parties having yet ventured into the country. The Whigs began to think that they ought to assemble and put themselves in some position of defense, in case the British Horse should become troublesome. But they wanted ammunition, being cut off from their resources in the city. Peale undertook to go to General Washington, to ask a supply, and had a long, perplexing ride through a part of Pennsylvania that he had never been in before, and the fear of falling in with the enemy made him take a circuitous ride to get to General Washington's army, which he did not accomplish until the morning of the second day after he left his family.

Peale waited on the General and acquainted him with his proposal of putting the militia in a position of defense, and obtained the supply of powder wanted. Bullets the militia would find themselves, and he returned immediately with as much powder in a bag as he could well manage on horseback. A short time after this the battle of Germantown took place. Very early in the morning the family were alarmed with the reports of the volleys of small arms, and now and then some cannon. Mr. Britton then became very uneasy, that army powder should be lodged in his house, and Peale mounted his Horse and took his charge of powder and carried it about three miles distant, and then rode as fast as he could towards Germantown, from which quarter the sound of battle came. He met the American Army retreating. The first were some few straggling soldiers, whom he endeavored to turn back, but soon after the numbers increasing, and some intelligent persons amongst them, he then is obliged to retreat with the retreating troops, and he rode in great diligence through all the troops in search of his brother, James, and Colonel Ramsey

(who had a short time before recovered so much as to be able to join his regiment). His researches this day to find his brothers were in vain, yet he sometimes heard of them, where dangers were yet to be apprehended. Wherever he saw the wounded he eagerly pushed forward, full of apprehensions. He saw Colonel Stone carried on a litter in great pain from a wound in his ankle. Major Forrist had his thigh broken, and was carried along jolted in a wagon; also Brooks, who had a shot that lodged in the root of his tongue, which was so swelled that he could not utter a word. Night at last put an end to his further search of his friends, and he got a lodging at a small village, called 'The Trap.' The next morning he returned to camp and found Ramsey and James in health, after which he hastened to remove his family to a place of greater safety, and having hired two wagons they again set out, determining to go on until they could be comfortably accommodated, for they had no place in view at their setting out, but stopping at a Mr. Vanosdols, they were pleased with the reception given them, and although they did not consider this habitation so far distant from the city as they wished to be, yet so pleasing is complaisance that they very willingly take up their quarters only twenty-one miles distant from Philadelphia, near to New Town, in Bucks County."

After the battle of Germantown Peale was once more in active service with the militia, this time in the regiment or battalion of Colonel William Will, under General James Irvine.

"Peale having seen his family in a comfortable situation, left them to join his company in the militia, who were then on a tour of duty, under the command of General Ervin, and they were at several encampments previous to their last station at White Marsh. One of the duties he was ordered on, was one night with a party of militia consisting of three hundred men intended to march down to the British lines. This was from an encampment, previous to their station at White Marsh. After a few miles march (of a fine bright evening) they were in sight of a party of armed men, who were in advance of them. Colonel Will (who commanded this detachment) hailed



them, demanding who they were. The answer was, '*Friends to Government*,' this being thought a doubtful answer, as the British affected to call themselves *friends to Government*, the Colonel immediately ordered his men to fire (who were at that time marching in files). This order was immediately obeyed from front to rear, and much wonder it is that those in the rear had not killed the men in front of the file. The mistake was then discovered, and the men ordered into platoons. This movement being done, it was proposed to divide the men on each side of the road, and to march round to endeavor to surround the supposed enemy, who were plainly seen to be in confusion. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and behold they soon found to their mortification that they had fired on their friends. A party of Maryland militia who were sent out with the same view as the Pennsylvania, *i. e.*, to prevent the country people from carrying provisions into the city. They had just entered into the road about two hundred yards before the Pennsylvania troops came up with them. Very luckily, only two men were wounded, and neither mortally. This *faux pas* prevented the further march of both parties for that night. One other night he was ordered on a like duty from White Marsh. They marched down to the Falls of Schuylkill, and stationed two hundred men there, and the remaining hundred they marched as low as the Robinhood Tavern. This was within sight of the enemy's picket. The guide employed on this occasion was a Major Brown, who, soon after the scout, was in the city with the British, but how he came there the writer of these memoirs could not get certain information. From whence a suspicion afterwards got into the minds of the militia that Brown was in the interest of the British Army. After the guards were stationed the remainder of the men were allowed to rest themselves in the tavern, making the proper change of the guards throughout the night. Early in the morning Major Brown proposed to take twelve men to go further towards the city, and Captain Peale went to take charge of the men. They went as far as the three mile stone, which was at the opening of a field, on the other side of which were some wood cutters at work. Brown then went further,

as he said, to make more discoveries, and the men halted to cover his retreat. He had not gone more than two hundred yards before Peale discovered the British Light Horse coming on the road. Peale called to Major Brown to come back, and the men becoming very impatient to return (as well they might, as the enemy advancing were greatly superior in force) Peale advised them to keep in the wood near the road. They made all the haste they well could, and just in time got to the main body to have them paraded across the road. The British having sent two of their Horse in advance now got within two hundred and fifty yards of the paraded militia, when some of the militiamen, who had not yet got into the ranks, ran towards the Horse and fired on them. The Horse immediately wheeled about and scampered off as fast as they could. The militia then marched back near to the Falls, and halted until about ten o'clock, and then marched back to the American Army. These particulars are mentioned to show how critical their situation was while stationed below the Falls, for had the British known their numbers, how easy it would have been for them to send a small detachment on their rear, by a road leading from the Germantown road. And this helps to confirm Peale in the opinion that Major Brown could not be at that time in the interest of the British, or that they had not confidence in his intelligence of our situation. He thinks it very probable that Major Brown<sup>1</sup> might have had some conversation with the Horsemen, which were coming up the road, but whether that was the case, or that he crossed the fence to the right hand, and made his escape under cover of a corn field, which appeared to be the only probable means of his getting off unseen, Peale never could tell."

"One other piece of duty is all of the military service, and scarcely deserving any mention of it, but as he narrowly escaped becoming an invalid. While the army was encamped at White Marsh, he was ordered on a picket a few miles in ad-

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<sup>1</sup> This Major Brown was the man who was put in jail by the Lancaster Committee of Safety as a spy, although Robert Morris, whose employee he had been, offered to be his parole, and Washington considered him as well disposed. He had brought from General Howe overtures of peace if the Americans would rescind the independence ordinance.

vance of the militia division. This station was at a mill, the centries being placed, and the countersign given them, which strange to relate, happened to be different from what was made with the Continental Troops or main army. At or about nine o'clock in the night a Colonel was going the rounds, and falling in with one of the sentries belonging to this picket, was stopped because he could not give the proper countersign. The guard being called out, the Colonel was, by Peale, kept a prisoner, although no doubt was entertained of the Colonel's being an American officer, and on his duty, and yet it appeared to be an indispensable duty of the officer of this picket to detain him until he could get an order from the general officer of the division. A Sargeant was dispatched to General Ervin to obtain his orders on the case, the issue was that the Colonel was discharged after being detained a few hours. The night was intensely cold, and the mill an old, decayed, open building, but it had a fireplace by which the men had some comfort. Peale placed a plank on one side of the fireplace, and, at a late hour, extended himself on it as a resting place, and fell asleep. It was but a short time he lay so before the cold awakened him, and he found his right hand in an almost senseless state of feeling, which alarmed him greatly, and he immediately set to work with rubbing it in cold water, and continued this labor the remainder of the night, and by morning had recovered the feeling, except in two of his fingers. Many applications were afterwards used, with frequent rubbings, and in something more than two months they perfectly recovered their proper feeling."

"He was at the camp at White Marsh when the British came out in force, expecting, as it was said, to drive General Washington further back into the country. Peale then expected to see an engagement, and being well mounted, at liberty to ride to the most advantageous situations for that purpose. Some breastworks were thrown up in haste by the American Army, and all the troops were stationed for engagement, which, however, ended in some skirmishing of Coll. Morgan's rifle corps in conjunction with the militia. The British thinking it most prudent to avoid the fight, returned again

into the city. Peale went over the ground, where the skirmishing had been the day after, and saw several of the dead unburied, and after riding about some time alone through the woods, was amused with observing how the cannon balls had torn the trees in the advance of the British Army, whose practice it generally was to blaze with their numerous artillery on every wood which might cover our scouting parties."

"The winter coming on, the American army removes to Valley Forge. At that time the situation of the Whigs in Bucks County was such that they were in continual danger of being taken by surprise in the dead of night and made prisoners. And Peale has frequently taken his gun and dog and gone into the woods, and covered himself with a blanket amongst the leaves under an old tree, or in the corner of fence, in such places as he thought most secure by their remote situation from the probable route of the enemy in their nightly excursions. At other times he would take his horse and ride some miles farther up the country, into the most obscure retreats and get lodging by some fireside, with all his clothes on and his saddle for his pillow, and at other times a number of the militia would collect together at some strong and convenient house for defense, and keep up centries during the night. Such was generally his practice throughout most of that winter, except at such times as he spent with the army,<sup>1</sup> where he always thought himself most secure, and where he also found it convenient to do some business in the miniature painting."

On October 21, 1777, Peale was appointed as one of the Commissioners for the City of Philadelphia "to seize the personal effects of traitors,"<sup>2</sup> and in May following<sup>3</sup> (1778) was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, as one of the Commissioners for Philadelphia "for the attainder of

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<sup>1</sup> Peale was frequently at Valley Forge, where his sister spent the winter with her husband, Col. Ramsay. While at Valley Forge many sketches of men connected with the army were made, from which afterwards larger portraits were painted.

<sup>2</sup> Archives of Penna., 2d Series, Vol. III, page 703.

<sup>3</sup> Archives of Penna., 2d Series, Vol. III, page 199.



divers traitors and for vesting their estates in the commonwealth." His appointment was May 30 and he took the oath June 29, 1778. He also had a similar appointment October 20, 1783.<sup>1</sup>

Although first appointed as agent of forfeited estates in October, 1777, he was unable to carry out his instructions until after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British in June, 1778, which accounts for the delay in his taking the oath of office. How he proceeded in the execution of his duties is shown below.

"Frequent accounts concurred to induce a belief that the British would evacuate the city, and about a week before the evacuation took place Peale, he was then painting a likeness in miniature, had a conversation with General Arnold about the Enemy's leaving the City. And Peale told the General, that he intended to ride into the City as soon as the British should leave it, this the General said should not be done, as he was determined to prevent any persons from going in, which he said he could, by his being appointed the commanding officer to take possession of the City, and all the stores belonging to the Enemy. Peale remonstrated against such an order, which would prevent many persons from seeing their families from whom they had refugeed themselves so long. The General seemed determined in his resolution, and Peale went immediately to wait on General Washington, expecting that he had sufficient interest there, to obtain a pass to allow him to go into the City. The General was engaged in business, and he told Colonel Tilghman (the General's aid) what had passed between him and General Arnold, Colonel Tilghman seemed much surprised that General Arnold should undertake such a measure, and promised Peale a pass at any time he should call after the evacuation had taken place. Perhaps this intimation given in General Washington's family may have prevented General Arnold's attempting such a measure. As soon as the evacuation was known to have taken place, Peale obtained his pass, although there was no occasion for him to have taken that trouble, as free ingress was permitted to every

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<sup>1</sup> Archives of Penna., 2d Series, Vol. III, page 722.

one. And Peale as soon as he could secure a house to bring his family to, removed them into the City, and afterwards began to execute that very disagreeable office of Agent for securing and selling the confiscated Estates. The first object that occurred on the entering on this business, was to make a troublesome undertaking as easy as possible, by beginning with the property of those who were of the most consideration, among those named in the Proclamation of the President and Council. The Agents accordingly went to Mrs. Galloway, who had remained in Mr. Galloway's House in Market Street. They gave Mrs. Galloway notice that they would call the next day and take possession of Mr. Galloway's property, but when they came to the House at their appointed hour, they then found all the doors and windows secured, and no admittance allowed. The Agents expecting that opposition would be made, had taken the opinion of the Attorney General, who advised them to use force if they should be opposed in the execution of their office. They therefore, on finding the House barred against them, began to brake open the back door, and while they were about this business the Honorable, the Executive Council, sent for them, and after the Agents had acquainted Council with the manner in which they had begun this business, and that they acted by the advice of the Attorney General, the Honorable the Executive Council advised them to proceed to take possession by force. When they had forced the doors and got into the House, they found that Mr. Boudinot was there as Counsel employed by Mrs. Galloway. He produced an Instrument of writing and said that he intended to prosecute the Agents for the forcible Entry which they had made. The Agent's reply was that they were willing to abide by the consequences, as they had not acted without advice. Mrs. Galloway did not seemed disposed to leave the House, although she had her friends ready to receive her. Peale went to General Arnold and borrowed his carriage and when the carriage came to the door he took Mrs. Galloway by the hand and conducted her to the Chariot. The same sort of business they were likely to have with Mrs. Shoemaker, but on that occasion Mr. Boudinot agreed to give peaceable pos-

session on the morning following, which terms were accepted by the Agents, as they wished to make things as easy as they could with those whose misfortune it was to come within their notice. The office of Agency was executed by Peale to his loss, for had he applied with the same diligence in his profession as an Artist, he might have made more money than was allowed as commissions on this most disagreeable business."

After the evacuation of Philadelphia in June, 1778, by the British army and the reoccupation by the Americans, although there were numerous arrests of persons inimical to the American cause, the action taken was not radical enough for some. More arrests were demanded. Provisions were scarce and attempts were made to regulate prices by committees appointed at town meetings. It was suggested also that the wives of disaffected persons and of British sympathizers should be expelled from the city. The agitation continued into 1779. At a meeting in the State House yard on May 29, 1779, Peale was appointed one of a committee to inquire into certain alleged abuses, while another committee was to make prices conform to those of the past. In October the agitation culminated in the riots of the militia. Peale describes the events of this period as follows:

"At this period the Whigs conceiving it to be their duty to aid Government by their exertions to counteract the machinations of our internal Enemies by meeting together, and forming a society, \* \* \* then formed the Constitutional Society. Mr. Peale was appointed Chairman of this Society, by the order and management of which, they were able to give considerable aid to the friends of the then existing Government. By being Chairman of this Society Peale conceived that he drew on himself the resentment of many men, who would otherwise have been in friendship with him. In those times many publications in the newspapers stirred up and caused considerable animosities amongst the citizens of Philadelphia. One in particular was taken notice of by the Constitutional Society, which was printed by Mr. Town in his *Evening Post*. On a motion being made and seconded, it was

carried by a large majority to appoint a committee to wait on Mr. Town and demand who was the author of that piece. Mr. Town was brought before the Society and acknowledged that he received the piece from Mr. Whitehead Humphries. After the adjournment of the Society a number of persons, whose passions were raised, assembled before the house of Mr. Humphries and demanded to see him, but they were refused admittance; soon after they appeared with increased numbers, and were about to force the house when Mr. Humphries presented a musket out of his window declaring he would shoot the first man who should attempt to enter his House. Some of the bystanders came to Peale and acquainted him with what was going forward and he went immediately to endeavor to prevent mischief, and luckily arrived in time to persuade them not to risk their lives about a matter of so little Consequence, that some of them might be killed, which very probably would be the case should they persist in getting into the House. While he was using all the influence he had with some of the most active to stop any further proceedings, some of the people went to the State House and brought a file of men from the Continental guard; who the persons were, or who advised and assisted in this measure were never known to the writer of these memoirs. No use was made of the soldiers, nor was there any further attempt made to get into the house after Peale went amongst the people. The day following the proceedings of the People were represented to Congress and their having assumed the authority of making use of the soldiery was considered as a high crime, and Colonel Bull and Peale were named as agents in the business, and a minute was entered on their journals July 26th as follows: 'A letter of the 25th from Edward Langworthy was read setting forth that the house in which he lodges was the evening before beset by a number of Persons headed by Colonel Bull and Mr. Peale, two of the Committee of this City, that not venturing to force the door of the House, they by some means and under some pretense, brought before the door a Sergeant and six or eight of the guards of the Continental Troops in this City and threatened to attack and force the House, etc.'

"Peale had not passed Southward of Market Street, or



either advised or knew any persons Concerned in bringing those soldiers. He was Summoned before Chief Justice Mr. McKean by Mr. Humphries, but no evidence could be produced to prove that he had taken any active part in the proceedings of that night except that of endeavoring to prevent mischief from being done, and he firmly believes that by his remonstrance and exertions with the people he prevented bloodshed. These matters being amicably settled with Mr. Humphries before Mr. McKean and Peale hearing of the minute on the Journals of Congress, conceived himself exceedingly illtreated by Congress entering such undeserved abuse on their records before giving him the least chance of making his innocence appear on that occasion, especially as he was sensible that he had ever been a warm advocate in favor of the liberties of America."

"The rapidity of the depreciation of the Continental money was at this period such that those who retained it a few days could not purchase near the value which they had given for it.<sup>1</sup> This was a grievance greatly felt by those who had been the most active in favor of the Revolution, and among them those who had on every occasion rendered their personal service in the militia, many of whom thought that this continual depreciation of their favorite paper was brought about by the machinations of their internal Enemies. Very few indeed could trace the real or principal cause to its true source, viz: that of too great a quantity being issued and put into circulation. Taxation being too slow to obtain the necessary supply for the support of the army, Congress was continually obliged to be issuing more paper money, although there was already so much in circulation as to have totally banished gold and silver in common dealings. At the mustering of the militia of Philadelphia on the Commons in 1779, a number of those active Whigs, whose zeal would carry them to any length in their favorite cause and whose tempers had now become soured by many insults they had met with from the

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<sup>1</sup> In 1778 the value of five or six dollars of Continental money was one dollar in specie; in 1779 it was 27 or 28 to one; and in 1780, 50 or 60 to one.

Tories, assembled at Burn's Tavern, and had come to some resolutions more passionate than judicious, that of sending away the wives and children of those men who had gone with the British or were within the British lines. After the zealots had formed this design, they then began to devise the mode of carrying it into execution and proposed to put themselves under some commander and accordingly sent a messenger to request Captain Peale to attend them, but as soon as he was made acquainted with the business he told them that he could not approve of the measure, as it would in the practice be found a difficult and dangerous undertaking; that the taking of women and children from their homes would cause so much affliction and grief, that when seen the humanity of their fellow-citizens would be aroused into an opposition to such a measure and that such attempt must of course fail. But all his arguments were in vain with the determined band; they could not see these difficulties. He then told them that the danger in case of a failure in such an attempt would be imminent to the commander of such a party. The reply was that General Washington could not take his command without running some risks and that they in this undertaking would sacrifice their lives or effect it. Peale was at last obliged to refuse and made the excuse that he was applied to by some friends to stand as a Candidate at the then approaching Election for members of the General Assembly, after which all further intreaty ceased, and he left them and did not hear anything further of their proceedings until the Thursday night following, when he received a notice that desired him, with Colonel Bull, Major Boyd and Doct'r Hutchingson to meet the Militia on the Monday following at Mr. Burn's Tavern or the Commons. These persons, as noticed, having consulted together all of them disapproved of the violent proceedings of the Militia. Dr. Hutchingson said he would not attend the meeting, Peale and the other gentleman conceived that they, as good citizens, were in duty bound to go and use their best endeavors to restrain as far as they might be able, any violent and improper proceedings, and in duty to themselves at least, to remonstrate in a public manner

against having any part in the business. After further consideration Doct'r Hutchingson agreed to meet them. Colonel Bull being dangerously ill could not attend. Accordingly on that memorable Monday Dr. H., Major Boyd and Peale went to Mr. Burn's Tavern (where great numbers of the Militia had already assembled) and they did use every argument in their power to prevent any further proceedings in that vain and dangerous undertaking; they represented the difficulty of selecting such Characters, as *all* could agree to be obnoxious amongst such a Body of the People; that in such an attempt they must infallibly differ as to the objects, and of course no good purpose could be answered.

Amongst the militia were many Germans, whose attachment to the American Cause was such that they disregarded every danger, and whose resentment at this time was most violently inveterate against all Tories. They only looked straight forward regardless of consequences. In short to reason with a multitude of devoted Patriots assembled on such an occasion was in vain, and Peale finding all that could be said availed nought, he left them and went to his home and afterwards to the President General Reed, whom he found preparing to go out in order to prevent mischief, which he said was to be feared from the tidings then brought him. Peale immediately returns again to his home, where he had not been long, before he heard the firing of small arms. He then began to think that he ought to prepare himself by getting his fire arms in order in case he should be under the necessity of making use of them. For no man could now know where the affair would end. And finding his wife and family very uneasy, he determined to stay within his own doors for the present time. Shortly that tragical scene was ended and very fortunately no lives were lost. The militia having taken two more men, whom they conceived were inimical to the American Cause, they were parading them up Walnut street and when they had got opposite James Wilson's House at the corner of Third street, where a considerable number of gentlemen to the number of about thirty, and had armed themselves, amongst them Captain Campbell, commander of an Invalid

Corps, this unfortunate person hoisted a window with a pistol in his hand and some conversation having passed between him and the passing militia, a firing began and poor Campbell was killed. A negro boy at some distance from the house was also killed and four or five persons badly wounded. The militia had now become highly exasperated and had just broken into the house and most probably would have killed every one assembled within those walls, but very fortunately for them, General Reed with a number of the Light Horse appeared at this very fortunate juncture and dispersed the militia. Numbers of them were taken and committed to the Common Jail and a Guard placed to prevent a rescue. The next morning the Officers of the Militia and numbers of the People assembled at the Court House in Market street, and the minds of Citizens generally seemed to be much distressed. The Militia of Germantown were beginning to assemble and General Reed had sent Mr. Matlack, the Secretary of Council, to the officers of the Militia then assembled in Market street, as above mentioned, to endeavor to keep them waiting until he could address them. Peale hearing of this meeting at the Court House went there and found that the officers were exceedingly warm and full of resentment that any of the Militia should be kept in durance in the Jail, they appeared to be ripe for undertaking the release of the prisoners, and all Mr. Matlack's argument perhaps would have been insufficient to keep them much longer from being active. Several of the Magistrates were present, and Peale whispered to Mr. Matlack to know if he did not think it would be prudent to propose the taking Bail for the Prisoners, and let them be released by the Magistrates then present. This opinion was approved of as the most certain means to prevent discord and perhaps a further shedding of blood. This measure being proposed to the officers of the Militia they readily entered into security for the personal appearance of the Militia men, then confined, at any future time for trial, and in consequence the prisoners were released by the Magistrates. General Reed having succeeded in preventing the Germantown militia from entering the City, came expecting to find things in the situation he had left them



and was not a little mortified to find that Mr. Matlack could not do as he had ordered. The People were assembled at the State House and he publicly harangued them. After which amongst a number of officers and his particular acquaintances he was blaming Mr. Matlack for not doing as he requested him. Peale then told the General that Mr. Matlack ought not to suffer blame, for if the measure was wrong that he was the unlucky person who had proposed that measure, which he then conceived was the best expedient, as it had the appearance of being a judicious act."

"Peale in 1779 was a member of the State Assembly from the City of Philadelphia. This assembly passed an act of oblivion on the proceedings of the Riot and also acts for the gradual abolition of slavery, a lengthy militia Law and sundry other honorable Acts, one of which was recommended by Congress to enable them to get the benefit of a further use of paper for the purpose of carrying on the War; viz., that act which rated the value of old continental paper money at .40 for one."

When peace was declared between Great Britain and the United States of America President Dickenson and the Executive Council employed Peale to paint a Triumphal Arch, in commemoration of its conclusion.

Charles Willson Peale's first wife, Rachel Brewer, died in April 1790. She was the mother of eleven of his children, five of whom died in infancy. His second wife was Elizabeth DePeyster, of New York, by whom he had six children. She died in 1804, and he married thirdly Hannah Moore, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who died without issue in 1821. Charles Willson Peale died February 22, 1827, at Philadelphia, and was buried on the 24th in the yard of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at the corner of Third and Pine streets in that city.

ALBERT CHARLES PEALE.

# WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

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## EIGHTEEN MONTHS OF CHAPTER WORK— KNICKERBOCKER CHAPTER, NEW YORK CITY.

[Paper (abridged) read before the Chapter on November 18, 1898.]

*Honored Regent and Daughters:* When I was asked, a few days ago, to read a paper before you at this Chapter meeting, I considered on the theme which would most interest you; I began to soar in the upper strata of our Nation's history—in Patriotism—but the air was too rarified, I clipped my wings, and at last settled upon the homespun subject "Ourselves."

During this first year and a half of our Chapter's work, our reports chronicle no greater achievements than doubtless do those of many sister Chapters, but we believe our work has been commensurate with our numbers.

The first ink upon our Chapter's calendar would read "Organized, January 4, 1897, at 235 Central Park West; charter granted January 25; charter formally presented by State Regent to the Chapter, at the Waldorf Hotel, February 15, 1897." In fine, the calendar chronicles that we were born, christened and cut our first teeth.

The mantle of foster-motherhood fell upon the shoulders of Mrs. Henry Green, as Regent, under whose hospitable roof we first breathed a Chapter's breath. The mantle has been affectionately and gracefully worn. She has stood out pure, strong, loyal, patriotic; and under her spirit of energy our eye teeth and molar dentals have come forth, we have passed from babyhood and proudly "walk alone."

The charter members were: (1) Mrs. Richard Henry Green, (2) Miss Mary Falconer Perrin, (3) Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, (4) Mrs. Henry Munson, (5) Mrs. Pierre Bouchè, (6) Miss Alice May Hart, (7) Mrs. Wm. B. Coughtry, (8) Miss Anna Falconer Perrin, (9) Miss May F. Holland, (10) Miss Helen

M. Fisher, (11) Mrs. L. Curtiss Brackett, (12) Miss Edna Munson Green, (13) Mrs. George P. Andrews, (14) Mrs. Catherine Baetjer, (15) Mrs. Jane Dunnell.

Within a few weeks, the Chapter grew to forty members; at the close of the year, to seventy-five; and now numbers one hundred. There are within its membership many lineal Mayflower descendants, four lineal great-great-granddaughters of Pierre Fauconnier, treasurer general of Colonies of New York and of New Jersey; while doubtless a descendant of a Lincoln, a Sargeant, a Putnam or a Green, may be sitting among us. As your Historian, I ask your aid in making our archives replete with "What *our* Ancestors did," that we may cherish as sisters the sketches, mementoes, legacies of our brave sires, be they not a Miles Standish, or a John Alden; an equally brave hand and heart may have stood behind his gun, and a prayer to the "Great Jehovah" have given force to his ball.

The first board of officers were: Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck; Treasurer, Miss Mary Falconer Perrin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. C. Brackett; Registrar, Miss Helen M. Fisher; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cauldwell; Historian, Mrs. Donnell; Chaplain, Mrs. Pierre Bouché.

While our means were hardly large enough for work outside the Chapter, we were not lacking in patriotism, when at the Sixth National Congress our honored Regent subscribed, in the name of the Chapter, \$100 to Continental Hall Fund. The Chapter was represented at the above mentioned Congress by Mrs. R. H. Green, Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, and Miss Mary F. Perrin.

During the months of February, March, April and May the Chapter meetings were held, respectively, at the residences of the Regent and Vice-Regent. In October of our first year, our Chapter took unto itself a habitation—furnished Chapter rooms where, under its own humble "vine and fig tree," it could hang its charter, strike its gavel, lay plans, read reports, break bread, drink tea and sing songs.

Our gavel is one of which we are justly proud—presented to us by our Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green. It is made

from wood procured by Mrs. Green from a beam of the Nathan Hale schoolhouse, where at his country's call, this young "master" laid down his books, said farewell to his pupils, shouldered his musket, and went forth to a death sublime in its awfulness. Incorporated in the gavel are fragments of Charter Oak, wood from Faunce's Tavern, and, in the end, a piece of Plymouth Rock, encircled by a silver band marked "Plymouth Rock,"—the several woods are separated by bands of silver.

The first public function was "Presentation of Charter." Through the heartfelt interest and delicate courtesy of a charter member, Mrs. George P. Andrews, the presentation was arranged to take place in the "White and Gold Room" of the Hotel Waldorf, on the afternoon of February 15, and by her personal attention perfecting every detail to a harmonious whole, a charming social affair was the result. Beautiful invitations were issued; flags graced the room; flowers, in profusion, perfumed the air; and delightful music charmed the ear. The State Regent, in tender and graceful address and with hearty felicitation, presented the charter to the Regent of the Knickerbocker Chapter, and wished the infant Chapter a God-speed. Our Regent responded for the Chapter with deep earnestness. It was a solemn period, each one feeling its import and her privilege. The heart-inspiring hymn, "America," was sung, and while "Star Spangled Banner" was playing, our guests and Daughters were presented to the State Regent. Daintily laid tables were brought in, around which the Daughters talked, laughed and enjoyed choice refreshments, offered with a lavish hand by the same pains-taking member. A unique souvenir box was carried away by each guest, who, in departing, felt proud of the occasion, and prouder still of being a Knickerbocker Daughter. It might not be inopportune to mention, just here, that the charter was presented to our Chapter by our Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green.

While the Chapter was yet in its swaddling clothes, the Vice-Regent opened her drawing rooms on the afternoon of April 19, the occasion being "Commemoration of Battle of Lexing-



ton." A program suited to the occasion was rendered. Ices were served in dainty souvenir boxes, hand-painted by a member. On the device was the date, "April 19, 1775—Battle of Lexington," with the time-honored words, "Do not fire until fired upon—but if they mean war, let it begin here." The boxes will long be cherished as a pleasing memento of our first "Commemoration."

Alas! how soon are major notes of gladness changed to the minor chords of sadness. But seven days elapse, when the finger of death is laid upon one of our members, Mrs. (Henry P.) Nellie Porter Munson. She was a charter member, and served on Executive Board—a dear, frail, patient woman, patriotic, and deeply interested in her Chapter. Had her days been longer with us, her deeds for us had been many. Her cycle was completed early and her chaplet won. Mrs. Munson made the first gift of the Chapter to the Continental Fund—namely, \$25—a "nest egg," as she playfully termed it. The week that she "stepped beyond" she was planning to entertain her Chapter sisters at her own home. In the death of this our first Chapter Daughter, a shadow of sadness has fallen upon us; and we shall miss her loyalty and her winsomeness; but while lost to our ranks, her memory will survive. Suitable resolutions were passed on the death of Mrs. Nellie Munson, and a blank page set apart in the book of Minutes, on which the name and date of death be inscribed.

This closes the first four months of our Chapter's history. The first meeting of the autumn found us in our new home, of which mention has been made, and in which all meetings have been held and many agreeable commemorative reunions taken place. The "new blue" china has been christened, the occasion being "The Initial Tea," commemorative of the first coming together and linking hands, December 18. Following closely in sequence was "Charter Day," January 25. Each reunion repeated itself, and each reflected credit to the good taste of the Daughters in charge. Miss Forsyth, State Regent, was guest of honor on our "Charter Day" celebration, and gave us a delightful and instructive "talk." Again,

flags and flowers, symphony and song, insignia and charter, all blended to give pleasure to the participants.

But the most distinguished social function of our Society, was on the evening of April 19, when the Knickerbocker Chapter held a reception in commemoration of the day when the shot was fired from Lexington which was to be the cradle song to the infant Republic, and to echo and re-echo wherever civilization had a name. It was our wish to do honor to the occasion in the best we could offer. The reception was held in the beautiful ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The decorations were in harmony with the spirit of patriotism; unique, but not lavish. The beautifully painted walls were not hidden, but accentuated by our beloved Stars and Stripes. Vases of American Beauty roses—the chosen flower of our Chapter—were lavishly in evidence on platform and tables, and the flower was worn or carried in profusion by the officers, members and guests, of whom there were about two hundred and fifty present. The programs were dainty souvenirs, bowed with red ribbon and embellished in blue with the Chapter's official emblem, and to them was attached a miniature silken Stars and Stripes.

The program opened with Lord's Prayer, said in unison, followed by singing, the audience standing, of "America." A choice literary and musical selection was contributed; "Paul Revere's Ride" was artistically rendered, with an humorous, original encore. Mr. Richard Henry Green gave the commemorative address. It was able, scholarly, and keenly and touchingly patriotic; from its choice diction, an oration rather than an address.

It was the pleasant privilege of our Regent to have as her guest of honor the State Regent, Mrs. Belden; and it was her agreeable duty to present to each other the State Regent and the Chapter members. During the reception delightful refreshments were being continuously served—our flag even in ices. The evening will be remembered with pleasure by guests and members, and will be one more knot in the tie of patriotism and fellowship.

On March 25 occurred the annual meeting, when was held

election of officers for the ensuing year. The roll call showed the largest attendance ever assembled at Chapter meeting. There were two tickets presented. The contest was earnest; several members, on each side, spoke for their friends. At 1 o'clock an adjournment was held, when a delightful collation was served. At 2 o'clock the polls closed. At half past 3 broken by vigorous applause, the results of the election were read. The following officers were re-elected by overwhelming majority: Regent, Mrs. Richard Henry Green; Treasurer, Mrs. John Lewis Meeker (Miss Mary Falconer Perrin); Registrar, Miss Helen M. Fisher.

The following ladies were elected, to hold for the first time, their respective offices: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles Ward; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Hilton Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. G. Peck; Chaplain, Mrs. Edward Shultz; Historian, Miss Anna F. Perrin. Hearty congratulations were offered to all the officers elected.

The last regular Chapter meeting was held, at the Chapter's rooms, on May 27, 1898. The echoes of war were already resounding on all sides; brave and patriotic men were enrolling their names, in answer to their country's call—and earnest and equally patriotic women were offering their hands, their hearts, and of their purses, to aid those who had thus enrolled themselves. The war circular of the National Society, and letter of the State Regent were read, and a definite plan of action was adopted by our Chapter, under a War Relief Association. Of the work of the Association, full report and details have been read before the Chapter. While a specific channel was followed, other means to the one end—namely, relieving the brother in Army or Navy, in field, in camp, on ship, in hospital—have entered into the work of the “Knickerbocker Daughters.”

The Historian has to record other echoes, and with them the calendar closes. The wedding bells have twice rung out joyously to a Chapter Daughter. Miss Mary Falconer Perrin was married on February 22, 1898, to Mr. John Lewis Meeker; Miss Clara Martin was married on June 6, 1898, to Mr. Charles Augustus Morrough. With the Chapter's felicitations

to its happy Daughters, and in the belief that the Chapter will always be found ready to respond to the call of patriotism in a manner worthy of its sires, the Historian wipes her pen, and folds her record.—ANNA FALCONER PERRIN, *Historian*.

NEW ALBANY CHAPTER.—Among the most delightful entertainments during the holidays was the Charter meeting of New Albany Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the home of the Misses Hedden, Dewey street.

The decorations were beautiful, flags festooning the windows, and greeting the guests on every hand.

The members appeared in colonial dress and the costuming was exceedingly quaint and most becoming in every instance. Miss Mary E. Cardwill, as Mary Washington, presided with a calm dignity and grace, sustaining most charmingly the lovely character she represented.

The program opened with music by Mrs. Hedden and Will and Earl Hedden. The charter was then presented to the Chapter by the Regent, Miss Mary Cardwill.

#### ADDRESS OF THE REGENT.

*Members of the New Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Guests:*

It is with peculiar pleasure I welcome you this evening at the time when we as a Chapter feel that we are to be legally launched upon the stream of our national as well as local existence as a chartered organization.

In presenting the charter to the New Albany Chapter, my mind naturally reverts to the afternoon, less than a year ago, when a little group of ladies of revolutionary ancestry gathered at my home, upon my invitation as prospective Regent, to talk over the feasibility and desirability of forming a local Chapter. The meeting, as some of you know, proved to be one of exceeding interest, even enthusiasm. Of the number present only one, myself, was a member of the national organization, and at that time only one other person in the city belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Evans, who had joined the organization some



time before upon my invitation. Her claim was founded, as was that of another of our members, our Historian, Mrs. Frank Gwin, upon the record of Colonel Henry Heth, a member of the Order of the Cincinnati, whose commission, signed by Washington, is owned by Mrs. Evans.

At our first meeting, last January, six of the ladies whose names were enrolled on our charter were present. It was decided then that we should meet again the following month to take more positive steps towards organization. At that February meeting Mrs. Sarah H. Henton, a member of the John Marshall Chapter of Louisville, was present and gave a bright talk upon the work of the national organization and its aims, and urged the immediate formation of a Chapter in New Albany.

A few application blanks which the Regent had in her possession were distributed and more promised as soon as they could be obtained from Washington. These blanks were delayed somewhat, as the request for them was sent at about the time of the annual meeting of the National Society, when the National Registrar had her hands full of other work. They arrived, however, in time for the March meeting which had been appointed to be held at the home of the Regent. At this meeting a preliminary organization was effected, to be merged into a Chapter, with the same officers, as soon as the requisite number of National members, twelve, could be obtained. The Regent had received her appointment in the usual way from the State Regent, Mrs. C. C. Foster, of Indianapolis, and as the only authorized person it was her province and duty as prospective Regent, to appoint the officers of the prospective Chapter, who were to serve also in the same capacity in the preliminary organization. These officers as appointed appear on our charter as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frances Rice Maginness, who was the first person to fill out her application papers after we had decided upon a permanent organization, hence number three on the Chapter record; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Mar Fawcett; Registrar, Miss Fannie M. Hedden; Historian, Mrs. Martha T. Heth Gwin; Treasurer, Miss Anna F. Card-

will; all of these officers were among the first accepted by the national organization, and, with one or two exceptions, have been at every meeting we have held.

At the April meeting the Regent had the pleasure of reporting ten or eleven application papers had been sent to Washington with the prospect of at least seven acceptances that month.

The May meeting was held at the hospitable home where we are gathered to-night, where a few braved the elements to attend and enjoy the excellent program provided by the Chairman of the Program Committee, Miss Theo Hedden. At that time the seven members referred to were announced as accepted by the National Board. Moreover, information had been received which warranted us in believing we would have the requisite number for organization by the time of the June meeting, as six more application papers were then at Washington, with the certainty of three being accepted. Hence it was decided to form our Chapter the following month, in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. Every arrangement was consequently made for organization at that time. A large number of ladies, including the prospective members and invited guests, assembled at the home of the Secretary, with the expectation of seeing the Chapter formed. After the meeting opened the Regent announced that the required number of national members—twelve—now made it possible for the organization of a Chapter; but, she added, three application papers were in Washington still unapproved, to the great disappointment of their senders, each of whom wished to be a charter member. More than that two other papers had just been sent in by ladies who also wished to be charter members. The Regent suggested as that was to be the last meeting before fall, when there was a strong possibility of the acceptance of these applicants, that the organization be postponed until October. The suggestion met with hearty approval and a vote taken resulted unanimously in favor of postponement.

In spite of our disappointment that June meeting was a most delightful one, the most successful one we had held and a fitting close of our six months' effort and to our work as a preliminary organization.

Before the meeting of the National Board in September, two of the waiting applicants had their papers verified and four more applications had been forwarded to Washington. Those six were accepted by the National Board in September and we then numbered eighteen members. Our pleasure in this result was somewhat marred by the failure of one we very much desire to have in our ranks to make her claim good.

On a day ever memorable in the history of the Chapter, October 15, 1898, the New Albany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was born, on historic ground, within the northern boundary of Clark's Grant, five miles from town, at the home of Miss Annabellah Smith, whose persistent desire to be a charter member had given our roster eighteen instead of twelve names for a beginning.

No name could be decided upon which seemed quite good enough to bestow upon the lusty infant and none has yet been found. Hence its would-be sponsors come before you this evening asking you to believe we will do our duty by it, in spite of an apparent dereliction at the start, and will try to make our Chapter a worthy child of its native city, New Albany. Before reading the names of the sponsors from this beautiful charter, permit me to tell you in a few words what is the animus of the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The little experiences we have had, in tracing our ancestry that we might ally ourselves with this national body, has given us a taste of the delights of genealogical research. There is something in it which appeals to our intellect and to our pride. With the eagerness of those intent upon solving problems we hunt down our forefathers whom we had never before thought of, and with ever increasing zeal we look hither and thither for elusive missing links; and, alas, for our peace of mind, after we have reached the revolutionary patriot we are not content; we must know, not only in one but in each several lines, as far as possible at least, who was the emigrant, or first American ancestor of the name. We do well if we can stop there. Often we seek across the sea for the founder of the family; and so strong at times does the genealogical fever become that the

victim can hope for no cure until, like an American of whom I have heard, he has traced his ancestry back to Adam without a break in the family chain.

There is more than curiosity, however, in this genealogical fever. It takes forcible hold of the imagination and of the human love of mystery and romance. There is something which thrills us in a simple name which joins us with the past. And there is an inexpressible satisfaction in the thought of being linked by blood with those who have gained for themselves niches in the temple of fame. I feel myself able to sympathize even with those who have organized what, from an American point of view, is undoubtedly an order of snobs, the order of the Crown. Few would object to the blood of royalty, for that would at least seem to indicate blood which had made itself felt. Yet that very idea is a mistaken one, at least where hereditary monarchy is concerned. But in the mistaken or false feeling there is a suggestion of a true one, one which the most American of Americans can nourish without detriment to his American spirit, a pride in ancestral achievement. In this feeling lies the germ of and the value of patriotic societies.

The avowed objects of the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution are, in the words of its constitution:

"To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics; and of the records of individual services of revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as



shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

“(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.”

Thus you see our first purpose is to rescue from oblivion the names of those of our ancestors who first made our nation possible, men who willingly offered themselves and all they possessed on the altar of their country; to whom nothing the world could give was worthy of a moment's thought in comparison with individual and national freedom. And to-day, as an organization we honor these revolutionary heroes by asking nothing of them for ourselves except that they prove themselves to have been true patriots, who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of American Independence. We do not question their rank or title. We merely ask did they serve, whether as officers or as common soldiers?

It is scarcely necessary to dwell on the fact that these patriots were not common men, nor might say common soldiers, fighting at the behest of a king as were their adversaries, though the latter may possibly have been as unflinching in the face of the enemy. To a great extent revolutionary soldiers were American born, descendants of American ancestors and inherited their spirit of independence; they had always known the value of self-government. They loved their country with the love of free men, and sovereigns not as subjects. They resisted the tyranny of the King almost with the feeling we ourselves would have were our rights as citizens encroached upon. American patriotism then, as now, was colored with the sense of human rights which nerved the arms of Americans then, as now, to fight only to conquer.

Though true patriotism does not mean only or even chiefly a willingness to fight or to die for one's country, that feeling must, of course, have a place in every patriot's breast. And it sometimes seems necessary that there should be war in order to demonstrate and cement firmly the patriotism of a nation. Moreover, the willingness to die for one's country is

the last feeling to perish and when it is dead the life of a nation is dead also. This patriotism in Americans has been most marvellously manifested the past year and has brought a crown of glory to our country. It has made us all glow with pride in our Government and in our army and navy. Moreover it is a pride which extends not alone to officers, civil and military, but to the brave men in the ranks of the regular army and to the brave boys who made up the rank and file of our volunteers.

Possibly other countries might have produced a Dewey, a Sampson or a Schley, since the responsibilities attached to the office of a military commander rests usually upon men of known valor and tends to educate and ennoble them. (Possibly, though, I am inclined to believe not probably, another nation might have produced a Hobson.) Possibly, though still less probably, another nation might have produced men who in civil office would have been as capable, conscientious, wise and valorous as President McKinley and his advisers, who met the country's emergency so promptly and with such wisdom, foresight and unselfishness, and who have gone forward so unswervingly in the path they deemed right, in spite of the continued criticism of their enemies and the confusion arising from the conflicting opinions of their friends.

But in what country can we find men like Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders; perhaps I may also say in what country can we find officers and a regiment as ready to act in an emergency and as fearless as the Tenth Cavalry and other troops of the regular army at Santiago. They were patriots, bred up in the love of liberty and independence, and with a love of country which does not mean merely the natural but somewhat animal attachment to soil and locality and certain physical environments. It means literally love for the institutions, for the governments, the higher essential elements of a nation of which man is the intrinsic part.

But I should fall short of my duty in honoring those who gathered laurels for us in the late war, did I forget the heroines of it, some of whom went to the front to render the services only to be rendered by tender hands which care for

the sick and the dying; others tarried by the stuff and gathered it—money, provisions, necessities of all kinds and forwarded it where it was most needed by the army. And, while I would not abate one jot or tittle from the honor due to the individual mothers and wives, sisters and daughters of the soldiers, nor from the noble women of the Red Cross, and of other less known organizations, yet their services and sufferings have been universally recognized and commended. But without withholding my credit from others, to whom have we, as Daughters of the American Revolution, more reason to be grateful, or upon whom have we more reason to bestow our emotions of pride and our sentiments of honor than upon our sister members and our sister Chapters all over this broad country, who without blaze of trumpets or much public recognition have given of their time and substance, of their services as nurses and otherwise most faithfully and abundantly to their country's cause? It would take too much time to relate all of the great achievements of the Daughters of the American Revolution War Relief Committee, and certainly the most skeptical will no longer venture to ask of what use is your Society, or what reason is there for the existence of these so-called patriotic organizations?

I cannot pass from this point without a word of a brave young life given in this war, whose sacrifice is a matter of pride and sorrow to the National Organization, and should be to every individual Daughter—that of Reubena Hyde Walworth, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the Order. At the beginning of the war the young girl offered her services as a nurse; they were accepted and so faithfully and skillfully performed that the most difficult posts were assigned her; it was through her duties and in the midst of them that she was stricken with typhoid fever, from which she died a short time ago. We may pity, perhaps, yet we may envy the mother who while she weeps must feel the sweet satisfaction that her daughter, one so nearly a part of herself, should have a place among the garland of heroes woven in a cause, of which her part at least was so noble. I will not apologize for dwelling so long upon this heroine, for

she typifies the patriotism of American women, women especially who have generations of American blood in their veins, and I will emphasize what I have said by reading to you from the AMERICAN MONTHLY the beautiful tribute paid to this Daughter. (Here read the account.)

But great as it is, the patriotism resting upon the excitement of war and combat, of resistance to foreign invasion, or even of a struggle for the rights of humanity, is not of as high a kind as the patriotism which leads men and women to live for their country, to bend their energies towards those things which make for the Nation's welfare. In America this kind of patriotism displays itself in conserving the fundamental principles of a God-fearing democracy, a respect for the liberties and the rights of all.

The motto adopted by our forefathers, *E Pluribus Unum*, from many one—must surely have been the direct result of inspiration. It embodies in a nut-shell the American ideal, it represents the American spirit—the spirit of justice and of the brotherhood of men. It is true those who first used it thought of it chiefly, if not wholly, as an outward token of civil union, a union of states in a centralized government. Nevertheless we should never forget that it was a voluntary, not a compulsory yielding, each to the whole for the best good of all. And in this lay also the vital, spiritual essence which gives peculiar value to American patriotism.

To-day the greatest, perhaps the only real danger which can threaten our country is a forgetfulness of the American idea—the idea of unity and brotherhood which must perish in a selfishness either of individuals or classes or of political parties seeking their own aggrandizement regardless of the great general interests of the Nation.

To counteract this tendency to selfishness, to prevent this danger, as well as to develop, cultivate, in every way encourage the ideal spirit of American patriotism is the great work of patriotic societies, perhaps especially of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Daughters of noble sires, who could more fitly keep alive the memory of ancestors, who were patriots in every sense, who suffered like the heroes.



they were, in every conceivable way, that their country, our country, might be free, and the people, all the people be protected in their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Members of the New Albany Chapter, it is now my pleasant duty, as your Regent, to present to you, by the authority of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, this charter, the sign and seal of our association, as a Chapter with the National body. Cherish it now and hereafter, not only as a token of an outward alliance with a great patriotic institution, but also as an emblem of an inner spiritual union in behalf of American patriotism, which it is your province and your privilege to foster.

FORT GREENE CHAPTER (Brooklyn, New York).—The Fort Greene Chapter has just entered upon a new official year, with its second annual meeting, held December 14th, 1898. The election of officers showed the following result: Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, Regent, re-elected; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Vice-Regent, re-elected; Mrs. Charles Hoyt, Treasurer; Mrs. John Shalton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charles H. Terry, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. W. Birdsall, Registrar, and Mrs. Thomas J. Barbour, Historian, re-elected. The members of the Safety Committee, all newly elected, are: Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. Henry Beam, Mrs. William C. Beecher, Mrs. Henry D. Atwater, Mrs. Dwight P. Clapp and Mrs. Albert Haley; besides the officers, ex-officio. The Fort Greene Chapter feels that everything seems encouraging in the outlook for the coming year. Our most efficient Regent, who is beloved by all, had felt that she must decline a re-election for this year on account of the pressure of other duties. Her work as our leader during the past year has been of such value to the Chapter, that we could not possibly spare her; and the members at last succeeded in persuading her to reconsider her decision, and all feel happy over the result.

Our Chapter has held eight business and eight social meetings during the past official year, and our work has been varied and interesting, always tending toward the furtherance

of patriotic endeavor, and the adhesion of the members of the Chapter, who are united in all their purposes. Among other acts, we have joined the "Association for the Preservation of the Flag," with a contribution; we have been largely instrumental in forming the "Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Association," in Brooklyn; handing over to it the money collected by us for the erection of a monument. The above work had taken on such dimensions that it was no longer manageable by any Chapter or Chapters. This association now forms a patriotic society from the whole country; and one of our number, Mrs. S. V. White, has been appointed a member from New York State.

We have a committee working to collect funds for Continental Hall, and we have had the pleasure of contributing to the "Washington Memorial Association," and the "Defenders' Auxiliary Corps," having also donated signal service flags. The Chapter has also contributed to the Daughters of the American Revolution State Hospital Fund, besides many other subscriptions to various patriotic purposes. But the especial work which has appealed to every member of the Chapter has been our Prize Essay Work.

A committee of five were appointed with Mrs. Henry A. Powell as chairman, and with a sub-committee as critics, to offer two prizes from the Fort Green Chapter, the cost of both to amount to \$50.00; one to the girls and one to the boys of the High Schools of Brooklyn, for the best original essay or poem upon the "Prison Ship Martyrs." The prizes were to be the property of the schools in which they were won; and a handsomely framed photogravure of Mt. Vernon was selected for the girls' prize, with a beautiful steel engraving of Washington at Trenton for the boys' prize. Beside these pictures, an engraved certificate was presented to each winner, with a personal gift of a volume of American History. Twenty-five essays and poems were sent in, many of exceptional merit; but those written by Miss Ivy Esther Pietsch of the Girls' High School; and by Mr. William Johnston Berry, of the Boys' High School, were judged to have won the prizes.

The presentation exercises, to which the Chapter was in-

vited, took place in the Girl's High School on June 17, 1898, celebrating Bunker Hill day, also the anniversary of the removal of the prison ship martyrs' bones to their present resting place in Fort Green Park. The influence of this competition is considered throughout the city to be a good one, stimulating an interest in patriotic research which is far-reaching.

Our Chapter was represented last February at the National Convention of 1898 in Washington by our Regent with her alternate, and four delegates with their four alternates, making a delegation of ten from our Chapter, and their reports read at the March meeting, proved exceptionally interesting.

It was voted at the May meeting that the Fort Greene Chapter would not join in the work of the National War Relief Association as a Chapter, so many of our members being out of town during the summer, but that all who found it possible should aid that association with individual work. Many of our members entered into the work at Montauk, Fortress Monroe, in the hospitals and elsewhere, with much zeal. We are soon to have a social meeting at which the main feature will be an account of their various experiences at war relief work, to be related by all who took part in it.

Our social meetings during the year have been not only enjoyable but profitable, promoting a closer acquaintance and adding to the harmonious unity existing in the Chapter. On December 14th a reception was given by the Chapter to the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, when Mrs. Donald McLean gave an able address on "Patriotism," and Mrs. Earle, our Vice-Regent, responded on the "Struggles for Education by the Early Patriots."

On January 28th the Chapter listened to a lecture by Miss Elizabeth Porter Gould, of Boston, on "The George Washington Memorial," after which a reception was held, and on February 15th our Regent, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, invited the Chapter to her home for an afternoon, where she entertained us in the most charming manner. Mrs. Duryea's sister, Mrs. E. Everett Holbrook, Regent of the Paul Revere Chapter, Boston, gave a brilliant talk upon her travels through Russia,

and after several young ladies had given us delightful vocal solos, we were asked to partake of Russian tea served by young friends of our hostess, dressed in national costume.

At another social meeting on March 30th Mrs. Alice Morse Earle gave us a pleasing lecture on the "Domestic Life of General Nathaniel Greene in Rhode Island," when a portrait of General Greene was presented to each member by our Regent. On April 27th Miss Beaston lectured before the Chapter on "The Framing of the Constitution." Outside guests were invited and a reception was held afterward.

The patriotic religious service held by the Fort Greene Chapter on May 8th, in the First Presbyterian Church, gave great pleasure to all. Rev. L. Mason Clarke preached the sermon, and the musical service was conducted with a double choir and full-stringed orchestra. The church was beautifully decorated, and twelve representatives of the Sons of the Revolution acted as ushers.

We also had the pleasure of participating as a Chapter with the Devin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in memorial exercises at Fort Greene on May 29th, and we have received and accepted invitations and courtesies from other societies and Chapters too numerous to mention.

The angel of death has visited our Chapter three times during the past year, taking from us our well-beloved members Mrs. Henry Lyman Palmer, Mrs. A. S. Higgins, and our Real Revolutionary Daughter, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Palmer, in her ninety-second year. A sketch of the life and ancestry of this much-regretted Daughter will be sent to the Magazine by the Historian at a later date.

The Fort Greene Chapter at the present writing numbers two hundred and one members, and starts out anew upon its third year of existence with the aspirations of youth, the energy of healthful vigor and the determination to hold fast to those principles of unity and of patriotism which make for all that is best and noblest in the aims of every true and high-principled association of women.—FANNIE C. W. BARBOUR, *Historian*.



MARY WASHINGTON COLONIAL CHAPTER (New York City).—The year has opened auspiciously and the Regent, Miss Vanderpoel, in her address to the members of the Chapter at the first meeting of the season congratulated them with good reason upon their untiring patriotic work during the perilous months of the late war. "It gives me great pleasure, ladies," she said, "to assure you that we as a Chapter have done nobly in contributing the substantial sum of \$670 to the National Society in the relief of the sick and wounded in our army and navy. For this I have received for myself and you most grateful thanks from the Surgeons General Sternberg and Van Reypen.

We also sent \$50 to our State Regent as our contribution to the State fund. These sums were generously given by us and by our friends without any effort on the part to raise the money by means of entertainments or fairs. I have also received a most complimentary letter from Mrs. Manning, our President General, of appreciation of our work as a Chapter.

The pleasure was given me personally of endorsing the applications of a large number of nurses for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. This was of course attended with some labor, but never was a task undertaken with greater satisfaction, nor one which brought better results.

The personal record of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter has also been most brilliant, as every member of the Chapter engaged in some noble work of relief during the summer. Our efforts have placed us in the highest rank of the National Society and I trust and am sure we shall ever strive to maintain an exalted standard through the coming years."

The Chapter has suffered a severe loss in the resignation of its most able Secretary, Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, who left the city in November for a protracted residence in Italy. Previous to her departure she was presented by the Regent and members of the Executive Council with a beautiful loving cup of silver and glass, of Tiffany make, as a token of their appreciation of her most valuable services to the Chapter and as delegate to the last National Congress. Two prominent members of the Chapter, Mrs. I. F. Lloyd and Miss Montgomery,

also gave in her honor a high tea in Maryland style (they as well as Mrs. Mills being natives of that State), at which Mrs. James K. Belden, State Regent, was present, and the Regent and officers of the Chapter

The first historic meeting of the season was held November 12th in the spacious drawing rooms of Mrs. George P. Slade, a member of the Executive Council. The paper of the occasion was read by Mrs. James E. Pope, of New Jersey, upon "New Jersey in Colonial and Revolutionary Days." It was considered one of the finest papers ever presented to the Chapter. The music (piano and violin) was most charmingly rendered by Miss Madge and Master Clinton Taylor, great-grandchildren of General and Governor George Clinton, of New York. Tea and light refreshments were then served, and a delightful social time enjoyed by the large number present.

The historic meetings, which alternate with the business meetings, follow in chronological sequence the years of the Revolutionary War, and many a bit of hitherto unknown history and many a doughty deed of sire and dame have been brought to light in the personal reminiscences of the members who have thus far prepared papers.

On the 19th of January, it being Chapter day, the Regent, Miss Vanderpoel, as has been her charming custom each year since the Chapter was formed, will give a reception to the Chapter and distinguished guests at the Buckingham Hotel. The Chapter has also resolved to observe the 30th of April, the anniversary of the inauguration of General Washington, and as an annual reception to its Regent. This custom is adopted not only as marking the crowning glory of this great man's life, but also because it is one of the very few patriotic events connected with the history of New York City. The first of these celebrations took place on April 30th, and called out a large number of the Chapter members and their friends. The literary and musical program was of a high order and after singing in unison "Hail Columbia," the Regent was presented with a superb silver and gold bon boniere in the shape of a heart, buried in a bouquet of roses. This, as was most gracefully said by Mrs. Fay Pierce in her presentation address,

was symbolic of the heartfelt love and loyalty of every member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter to their first, and all hope, their only Regent, Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel. At the time of the reception Miss Vanderpoel was presented by the Chaplain, the Rev. Charles R. Treat, in the name of the Chapter, with the star of the Mary Washington Association, which makes her a life member.—JULIA HUBBELL TREAT, *Historian*.

VIRGINIA IN CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRIDGE AND FORT NELSON CHAPTERS.—The second annual State convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Norfolk the evening of December 7th at half-past 10 o'clock. It met in the hall of the Pickett-Buchanan Camp of Confederate Veterans and its deliberations were held under the torn and tattered flag of the stars and bars that will ever bring tender memories of heroic deeds and noble aspirations to every Virginia Daughter, mingled with the brighter and fresher colors of the Stars and Stripes that represent our present duties and our future hopes. So "the old order changeth giving place to the new, and God fulfils himself in many ways." And carefully and thoughtfully in the spirit of their patriotic sires of 1776, of 1812 and of 1861 did the Virginia Daughters consider the welfare of our Order and the continuance of the noble work of the Society during the past summer. The convention was entertained by the Great Bridge Chapter, of Norfolk, and the Fort Nelson Chapter, of Portsmouth. Representatives from the twelve Chapters in Virginia were welcomed and entertained at the homes of the members of the Chapter in the true spirit of hospitality of the Old Dominion. Among the other guests of the occasion were Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General; Mrs. A. D. Brockett, Vice-President General in Charge of the Formation of Chapters; Miss Desha, one of the founders of the Order; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, Vice-President of Virginia, and Mrs. Horatio Taplin, Vice-President of Vermont. The State Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, presided, and Mrs. Charles Reid Nash and Mrs. Philip Edward

Yeatman, Regents of the entertaining Chapters, sat beside her. The session was opened with the collect from the Prayer Book: "Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings," followed by the Lord's Prayer. Mrs. Page said a few words in regard to the business before the body and introduced Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Yeatman, who in turn expressed to their guests the welcome of their Chapters. Mrs. H. H. S. Handy, of the Great Bridge Chapter, was elected secretary of the convention. Reports from the Regents of the various Chapters were called for, their work in Virginia being to a great extent historical in its character and during the summer great activity had been shown in assisting the Hospital Corps Daughters of the American Revolution, and the needy families of volunteers. The Great Bridge was the first Chapter in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution that engaged in this patriotic work in the Spanish-American War.

Mrs. Tuttle, of Albemarle Chapter, was re-appointed librarian of the committee for the interchange of historical papers between the Chapters and was appointed to the office of Custodian of Historical Papers. The convention adjourned and visited the Norfolk navy yard, where a delightful afternoon tea was given by Mrs. Albert W. Stahl. That evening the delegates were entertained at an oyster roast at Columbia Park.

The second day's session was opened at the same hour. After the routine of business the question of furnishing the Lodge House at Fredericksburg was discussed. This house has been erected by the Mary Ball Washington Monument Association for the home of the custodian. It has been suggested that each State should take a room to furnish as has been so beautifully accomplished at Mount Vernon. This plan has been enthusiastically agreed upon by several States, but no definite steps have been taken. The Virginia convention decided to become pioneers in the movement and to furnish the parlor at the Lodge House. A committee of five to look into the matter was created. After some other business and some very interesting remarks from Mrs. Brockett and Miss Desha, the convention rose to receive the President Gen-



eral, Mrs. Daniel Manning, who was the guest of the State Regent, Mrs. Page. She was received with great enthusiasm by the convention, who were happy to have her with them at that time. She responded to the ovation with a few graceful and unstudied words that deepened the charming impression she had already made. Shortly after this the convention adjourned sine die and the rest of the visit of the delegates was devoted to social pleasures. A reception was given that evening at the home of Captain William Eyre Taylor, which was very delightful. The old colonial dwelling was beautified with flags and growing plants and the designs "1776" and "D. A. R." in red, white and blue electric lights decorated the doorway. Supper was served throughout the evening and the subdued music of the Naval Post Band delighted all ears. At half-past ten the minuet was danced and perhaps it was not the first by many times in those ancestral halls that dainty, powdered dames arched their pretty red-heeled feet and coquetted over their fans and courtly gallants bowed so reverently over tiny finger tips. The old portraits on the wall smiled grim approval to the revival of the scenes in which they used to shine. The next day Mrs. Robert Bruce Corke entertained the convention by a water party to the Norfolk navy yard, Newport News, Old Point and Hampton and the cool salt breezes and broad waters of Hampton Roads were considered by many the most enjoyable feature of the occasion. A dainty luncheon was served by the hostess before the party landed and visited the Soldiers' Home, Normal School and other points of interest there. At three o'clock a repast was served at the Hotel Chamberlin and was the final festivity.

It was the 9th of December, the anniversary of the battle of Great Bridge and is always celebrated by the Chapter. The toast mistress was Mrs. James Foley Maupin and the following toasts were drunk:

First. Our Guests.

"Our welcome must appear in other ways than wars,  
So we'll address ourselves to entertain them royally."

--*Shakespeare.*

Response, Mrs. Albert W. Stahl, U. S. N.

Second: Our President General. We welcome her to Virginia with the assurance that among the sisterhood of States there are no more loyal Daughters than those of the Old Dominion. Response, Mrs. Daniel Manning, of New York, President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Third: Battle of the Great Bridge.

"There once the embattled farmer stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world."

—*Emerson.*

We also commemorate the anniversary of the Great Bridge Chapter of Norfolk, whose patriotic work in 1898 inspired the hearts and hands of every Daughter of the State of Virginia. Response by Miss Carr.

Fourth. Daughters of the American Revolution in the Spanish-American War.

"They shall stand in the great history of our land,  
A noble type of good heroic womanhood." —*Longfellow.*

Response by Miss Patterson, of Richmond.

Fifth. The Hospital Nurse. "Beautiful in charity, tender in sympathy and small reward of gold, and none of fame, she did her duty." Response by Miss Desha, of Washington.

Sixth. Our wars and our heroes:

"In freedom's cause our sires became  
Heroes of our mortal fame;  
Now where humanity's cause inspires  
Sons wield the swords of their sires."

Response, Mrs. Purcell, of Richmond.

Seventh. Patriotism of American women:

"When greater perils men environ,  
Then women show a front of iron;  
And gentle in their manners, they  
Do great things in a quiet way."

—*English.*

Response by Mrs. W. W. Harper.

Eighth. Our last reunion: "It was a time which to think of cheers the heart like wine." Response by Mrs. James G. Penn, of Danville.

By the Washington steamer Mrs. Manning and many of the other guests departed and that night the others left, taking

with them and leaving behind them memories of work well done, social occasions enjoyed, pleasant acquaintances made, with hopes that warm friendships and energetic work for the good of the order will be the outcome of the Second Virginia Convention.—ANNA MARIA DANDRIDGE YEATMAN.

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER (Huntington, Indiana).—The November meeting of Huntington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held with Mrs. N. Sessions and Miss Rose Foreman, at the hospitable home on North Jefferson street, and a limited number of invited guests were present, and the costumes, exercises, decorations, etc., were in the nature of a Thanksgiving festival.

The decorations were unique and beautiful. Jack-o'-lanterns on the veranda gave notice of the festivities within. The reception hall and parlor were decorated with red, white and yellow ears of corn, while the doors were ornamented with stalks of corn with the ears in their husks. Suspended in the archway separating the parlors was a beautiful portiere of grains of corn; and a large candelabra made of corn exclusively, with a dozen burning candles, was a novel and ingenious production. The bay window of the rear parlor was handsomely decorated with autumn leaves in colors, bitter-sweet and kaffir corn. Pop-corn, red-berries, and green leaves upon the chandelier were another evidence of artistic handiwork upon the part of the hostesses, and the crowning piece was the legend "1621—D. A. R.—1898" in large letters manufactured from pop-corn. An American flag, nicely draped, also hung upon the wall. Description of the decorations is impossible, and it is faint praise to say that they were appropriate, beautiful and wonderful.

The Daughters were dressed in the typical costumes of Puritan times. Miss Chopson received at the door, and Mrs. Sessions and Miss Foreman in the hall.

Mrs. W. W. Hawley, Regent of the Chapter, presided. Roll call was followed by apt quotations as the names of each of the members were read. Mrs. E. L. Griffith read an interesting

paper upon "The First Thanksgiving." This was followed by a well rendered recitation by Mrs. W. S. Kelly, "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers." "The Customs of the Early Puritans" was a carefully prepared paper full of instructive and entertaining matter regarding the Mayflower Colony, by Miss Prudence Kenner.

At the conclusion of this part of the program, a brief social was announced during which the tables were brought in and arranged for the feast. Robert Sessions then appeared, costumed in the official robes of Puritan times, and when the company were again seated, read the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation of Governor Bradfrod, issued in 1621. An interesting bit of drama was then enacted. Dr. Sutton and W. H. Shideler appeared upon the scene dressed in full Indian costume—the Doctor acting as interpreter for Massasoit, the Indian Chief. The "pow-wow" was well sustained by the Governor, the Interpreter, and the Chief, and resulted in an especial table being spread for the visitors.

The feast which followed was splendidly served and highly relished by all. The menu consisted of roast turkey, cranberry sauce, sandwiches, escalloped oysters, pickles, Puritan bread, pumpkin pie, angel food, nuts, raisins and coffee. After all had done ample justice to the refreshments, the program was continued. Thad Butler responded to the toast, "How I Came Over on the Mayflower." Mrs. Frank Felter gave the story in her own language of the courtship of Miles Standish, and E. B. Heiney, in an original paraphrase of Hiawatha, told of the early settlers of Pennsylvania.

The names of charter members of Huntington Chapter: Nancy F. Powers Scott, Anna Sturtevant Hawley, Martha Kerlin Alexander, Ella Winstrode Griffith, Della Millar Heney, Louisa J. Hawley, Mattie Winter Kelley, Miss Dessie Moore, Mrs. Sarah McClaskey Sessions, Mrs. Emma Moore Baylor, Mrs. Clara V. Haley Wells, Mrs. Jessie Heiney Windle, Mrs. George J. Kimble Windle, Mrs. Sarah Frances Dick, Miss Rose Hibbitt Forman, Mrs. Adaline McClasky Maehan. —MRS. SARAH MCCLASKEY SESSIONS, *Historian*.



PILGRIM CHAPTER (Iowa City, Iowa) was organized on the 19th day of January, 1898, with thirteen charter members. The officers for the year were then appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Ella Lyons: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Adelia S. Carder; Recording Secretary, Miss Aline Holsin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Ostartsman; Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth Cox; Registrar, Mrs. W. Marshall; Historian, Mrs. Kate L. Palmer. The same officers have been re-elected for the second year, with the exception of Registrar, Miss Cora Morrison having been elected to that office for the ensuing year. Our Chapter can also boast of having as a member a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Eliza A. Shrader, who was the daughter of Isaac Melvin and Abigail Dearborn, and was born at Portland, Maine, January 7, 1808. Her father enlisted in 1777, when little more than a school boy, under Captain Abishai Brown, Colonel John Robinson's regiment. The greater part of her life was spent near Marietta, Ohio, but for the last thirty years she has lived in Iowa City. Soon after becoming a member of our Chapter the National Society presented her with a beautiful gold Souvenir Spoon, and at Christmas the Chapter presented her with a beautiful picture.

Although the Chapter is still quite small and we have made but little noise in the world, we are not deficient in patriotism. When it became evident that war was unavoidable, our Regent, Mrs. Ella Lyon, called a meeting of the Chapter to consider the best method of helping to provide for the comfort of the "brave boys" who had gone at their "country's call." For this purpose it was decided to give a "Patriotic Tea," at the home of Mrs. J. G. Lindsay, one of our charter members. The rooms were tastefully decorated with a profusion of flags and flowers. The costumes of the reception committee, the table decorations, and the refreshments were all arranged in the national colors. All had a pleasant time, and a neat sum was realized with which to help provide for the sick and wounded soldiers.

The past year has been one of both pleasure and profit. Our Chapter has increased in interest, also in members.

At each regular meeting an historical paper is read by one of the Daughters, sometimes followed by a discussion. Oc-

casionally we have a paper on "Ancestry." We are entering upon our second year with every prospect for a successful and harmonious career. We have a good literary program and our meetings are well attended.—KATE L. PALMER, *Historian*.

FORT MASSACHUSETTS CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Fort Massachusetts Chapter, of North Adams, Massachusetts, was held Saturday afternoon, January 14th, 1899. The reports of the different officers showed that the interest has greatly increased since our organization two years ago. Our Chapter has gradually grown and now sixty-four members are enrolled upon our books. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emily N. Walker; Treasurer, Mrs. Janet H. Pearson; Secretary, Mrs. Jeannie P. Goodrich; Registrar, Mrs. Annie R. Witherell; Historian, Mrs. Emily H. Might; Chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth D. Thayer; additional members on Board of Management, Mrs. Arabella Barlow, Mrs. Clara Robinson, Mrs. Minerva Boss. The following members were elected to attend the National Convention, to be held in Washington, February 22d: Delegates, Mrs. Mary F. Richmond, Mrs. Annie R. Witherell; Alternates, Mrs. Emily N. Walker, Mrs. Elizabeth Thayer, Miss Stella Cady, Miss Ethel Whipple.

MOLLY REID CHAPTER (Derry, New Hampshire), Mrs. G. W. Bingham Regent, has entered upon its fifth year with a membership of fifty. It has the proud distinction of having upon its rolls the names of three "Real Daughters." They are: Mrs. Martha Mason, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, born in 1812; Mrs. Sarah Hersey, of Wolfboro, born in 1813; and Mrs. Emily Allen, of South Lee, New Hampshire, born in 1821. They are sisters, daughters of John Piper, of Tuftonboro, New Hampshire, who entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of sixteen. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-one children. He died at the age of seventy-one, and nineteen grown-up children followed him to the grave. Our meetings are always well attended, and many papers of great interest and historical value have been pre-

sented during the past year. Arrangements have been made for marking the birthplace of Molly Reid, whose maiden name was Woodburn. This will be done with appropriate exercises when spring opens. Since our last meeting, in January, Death has for the first time entered our Chapter, and has removed one of its most beloved members, Miss Maria Parsons. She was the Treasurer and one of the charter members. Her sweet and gentle presence will be greatly missed from our Chapter, but chiefly from her home, where she was

"As one who held herself a part  
Of all she saw, and let her heart  
Against the household bosom lean."

In such a sorrow it is sweet to believe

"That life is ever Lord of death,  
And love can never lose its own!"

—MARY LATHAM CLARK, *Historian*.

WENONAH CHAPTER was chartered by the National Board February 3, 1898. The Chapter was organized with the following officers: Mrs. Mary H. Yale, Regent; Mrs. Martha W. Snow, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Lethe B. Morrison, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Augusta C. Rising, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Kate W. Kinney, Treasurer; Mrs. Agnes M. Warfield, Registrar; Miss Charlotte A. Prentiss, Historian; Mrs. Anna B. Blake, chairman Committee on Ways and Means; Mrs. Frances L. Bell, chairman Program Committee. The list of charter members is completed with the names of Mrs. Charlotte C. Buffum, Mrs. Mary D. Dyar, Mrs. Mary W. Gregory, Mrs. Ruth H. Van Sant, Mrs. Sarah D. Wilberton, Mrs. Emeline C. Hodgins, Mrs. Ella K. Booth, Mrs. Frances E. Lake, Mrs. Emma H. Norton. The most notable event of the year was the visit in May to the Chapter of Mrs. Eli Torrance, of Minneapolis, the State Regent, and Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of St. Paul, the State Organizer of Children's Work. Mrs. Yale most hospitably entertained the distinguished guests at a dinner at which the officers of the Chapter were also present. At the regular meeting of the Chapter held at Mrs. Bell's, the State Regent formally presented the charter to the Chapter and

gave an interesting and valuable talk in which she outlined the work of the National Society as well as that of local Chapters. She also called our attention to the project of the Continental Hall, in which she is deeply interested. Mrs. Smith also imparted some of her own enthusiasm to us as she told us of the work of the Children's Societies, and showed the value of these Societies in implanting early in the child's life a love of country. A general discussion was entered upon regarding the work to be done here and the work for our soldiers and for the Cubans. Delightful music, a stirring reading of Browning's "Heroic Ride" and the singing of "America" by all present closed formally a charming afternoon. Light refreshments and social visiting followed. Soon after this Wenonah Chapter began the active work of preparing comforting supplies for our soldiers in camp, our interest being especially strengthened by the fact that Wenona was already represented by two companies. About this time, however, a large Red Cross Society was organized in the city and it seemed best to merge our work in that, which was accordingly done.—CHARLOTTE PRENTISS, *Historian*.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, although one of the youngest of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is as full of enthusiasm and patriotism as her older sisters on the Pacific Coast. The first meeting of the present year was held at the home of Mrs. Voorhees. The Chapter gathered around a table on which "The Peace of Utrecht" was signed, and outlined their plan of work and historical research. During the past summer San Francisco has been the center of so much military activity, and the coming and going of so many troops has required so much of all here, that the meeting was largely occupied with reports of work done in and for the "Red Cross." Not only has the Chapter responded officially to the call for money, but all of her members have been more or less actively engaged in its work. The Regent, Mrs. Moody, was the hostess of the second meeting. A letter was read from the Georgia State Regent, asking contributions of ten cents from members to purchase and preserve "Meadow Garden Farm," the old



home of George Walton. Mrs. Hewlett spoke of the excellent results she had seen during a recent visit to the Eastern States from such efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and urged those so far removed from places of colonial and revolutionary interest to assist every effort of our eastern sisters. Every member present responded promptly, although the magnificent view from the windows of the bay over which Drake sailed and of the old mission churches founded by the old Spanish Padres spoke eloquently of a past in which we too have a share. Miss Catlin, the Historian, then gave a short account of "The Revolution from a European standpoint," speaking of the attitude taken by the different countries and parties towards the Colonists. On the anniversary of Washington's Wedding Day, the officers of the Chapters throughout the State, with those of the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Dames and other patriotic societies, were invited to a "Kaffee Klatsch," to join with us in honoring his every-day private life. After a hearty address of welcome from Mrs. Moody, Miss Catlin spoke briefly of the purity and integrity of his personal character, which gave him the force to lead his army to victory against such fearful odds. After music and refreshments the guests separated, with renewed enthusiasm for the work of the future.—Miss A. G. CATLIN.

DEO-ON-GO-WA CHAPTER (Batavia, New York).—On the 11th of November, 1897, the Batavia members of the National Society met with Mrs. Gardner Fuller, who had recently been appointed Regent, and organized a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter with nineteen charter members. Mrs. North, Treasurer of the Buffalo Chapter, was present and addressed the ladies, making helpful suggestions. Mrs. Fuller appointed the following officers: First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Russell Lord; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bessie Chandler Parker; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Una Redfield Tomlinson; Fourth Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary McLean Maxwell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henrietta C. Lay; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Clarissa C. Bradley; Registrar, Miss

H. Louise Holden; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Holden Wood; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth Lord Tarbox. The name "Deo-on-go-wa" was given to the Chapter, that being the old Indian name of this place, signifying the "Great Hearing Place." The meetings of the Chapter have been held at the homes of the different members, and literary programs, varied to suit the occasion, have been carried out. The second meeting, held on Forefathers Day, was in memory of "Pilgrim Ancestors," for of the nineteen charter members eight are Mayflower descendants. An original poem, entitled "The Pilgrim Mothers," was read. At other meetings through the year anniversaries of revolutionary battles have been celebrated. Several times papers have been read by different members giving sketches of their respective Puritan or Revolutionary ancestor. In the person of Mrs. Susannah F. Kelsey, of Caledonia, New York, our Chapter has a "Real Daughter." Her father, Lysander Richardson, of Woodstock, Vermont, at the early age of fourteen years, entered the Continental Army as waiter to his father, who was captain of a military company. In the autumn of 1777, they were summoned to resist the invasion of the British Army under Burgoyne, but the Captain being very sick at the time, young Lysander went alone, marching a distance of one hundred miles, to Stillwater, where he joined the army, remaining in service until after the surrender of Burgoyne. Several members of the Chapter went to Caledonia to present to Mrs. Kelsey the gold spoon from the National Society. The record of work done by our Chapter during the war has already been published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY. In November, 1898, the officers appointed the year before by the Regent, Mrs. Fuller, were all elected by the Chapter. The Chapter has grown from a membership of nineteen to thirty-two in its first year.—ELIZABETH LORD TARBOX, *Historian*.

CAMDEN CHAPTER (Camden, New York,) held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. Ella Conant, the ex-Regent, October 21, 1898. A goodly number were present. After the opening exercises and "America" had been sung,

minutes were read and reports given of the work since our last meeting in June. We congratulate ourselves in doing some good work for the soldiers during the late war. A short program was given under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Frisbie, Regent. Mrs. Ella Conant read a most interesting paper of her own research on the "Forts of New York and Prison Ships of the Revolutionary Times." Mrs. E. C. Case read with fine effect a patriotic poem. One pleasant feature was a piano solo, finely executed, by Miss Alice Conant. Mrs. Edic read an article on our "National and Patriotic Hymns and Songs." Afternoon chocolate was served with light refreshments. After spending a delightful afternoon the members adjourned until November 14th, to meet at Mrs. B. D. Stone's.—MRS. E. EDIC.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN OLIPHANT CHAPTER (Trenton, New Jersey) gave a luncheon at the Princeton Inn, November 4th, 1897. The entire arrangements were in charge of the Trenton members, and most excellently did they acquit themselves as hostesses and entertainers. At the station the guests and members from a distance were met by Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, Mrs. S. D. Oliphant, Jr., and Mrs. Duerr, who escorted the visitors through the college grounds, pausing here and there to inspect the many beautiful buildings and other points of interest. Arriving at the picturesque Princeton Inn, they were received and welcomed by the Regent, Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant, and other members. A brief business session followed, after which came the reception to the invited guests. Among these were: Mrs. Josephine W. Swann, Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Chamberlain, of Princeton; Mrs. Edward H. Wright, of Newark; Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson and Miss Mary Dickinson, of Trenton; and Mrs. Richard C. Drum, of Washington, District of Columbia. The luncheon, a most delightful and appetizing one, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all, was served in one of the large parlors. The tables were profusely decorated with flowers, ribbons of the national colors, and the Oliphant plaid. After the luncheon and while still seated at the table, the company were entertained by the reading of a very interesting old manuscript, by Mrs. Hughes Oliphant. The manuscript

was written by her great-great-grandfather, Colonel George Morgan, whose home stood upon the site now occupied by the residence of the President of Princeton College, and was entitled "Early recollections of my life." It was a most quaintly apropos paper carrying us back to the early days of Princeton and its surrounding, and was listened to with intense interest throughout, emphasizing as it did, the great contrasts between the Princeton of to-day and then. A brief history of the Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter, as published in the October number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, at the request of the Regent, was then read by the Historian, showing the Chapter's progress since its formation.

An invitation to visit Washington's headquarters at Rocky Hill, having been extended to the Chapter by Mrs. Josephine W. Swann, Regent of the Princeton Chapter, the afternoon being fine, most of the company availed themselves of the invitation and entering the carriages which were in waiting, were driven briskly over the seven miles of beautiful hilly wooded country intervening. Many interesting old mansions and buildings of the early colonial and revolutionary periods were passed on the way, and viewed with delighted interest. Arriving at Rocky Hill, the visitors alighted, and under the gracious guidance of Mrs. Swann, were soon inspecting the quaint old mansion and its contents. Filled with old-time relics of every description, it is indeed a marvelous house. The amount of work done by the Princeton Chapter, and Mrs. Swann in especial, under whose fostering care the place has been restored, the relics collected and placed, must have been very great. We can but admire their ardor and patriotism, and wish that we might have the opportunity at some future time to make a more extended visit and be able to give a better description of it. I think as I look back on our hurried visit that the one thing which impressed me most of all, and possibly because the time was too limited to take in all the details, was the *outside* of the building, its odd outline, its queer little front door and brass knocker. And its situation! Standing on an eminence the house commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country for miles around. Seen from



the upper back piazza on this charming afternoon no more beautiful landscape could be imagined. Leaving this attractive place with regret, we drove back to the Princeton station, just in time to make our train, and thus ended a most delightful day. The following spring in May, 1898, the Chapter held its semi-annual meeting at the home of the Regent, in Trenton. The meeting was a purely business one, at which the revision of the Constitution and By-Laws and other plans for the good of the Chapter were discussed.

The Captain Jonathan Oliphant Chapter was entertained at luncheon Thursday, December 1st, 1898, by Mrs. Robert Morris Van Arsdale, who is a member of the Chapter, at her home in West Seventy First street, New York City. Among the invited guests and members present were: Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant, Mrs. Hughes Oliphant and Mrs. Nelson B. Oliphant, of Trenton; Mrs. Howard Ivins, Mrs. Thomas J. Falkinburg, Mrs. Samuel C. Allison and Miss Lida Oliphant Falkinburg, of Jersey City; Mrs. John Mahan, of Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Gustavus D. Julien, of Hoboken; Mrs. Merit Abbott and Mrs. Harry Oliver Duerr, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Mrs. David Oliphant Haynes, Mrs. Frederick Haynes, Mrs. Elijah F. Cook and Miss Helen Cook, of New York. The luncheon table, which was a marvel of elegance and good taste, was decorated with choice cut flowers and ribbons of the national colors, the red, white and blue color scheme being carried out in every detail. The whole effect was very artistic and beautiful. Mrs. Van Arsdale who understands so well how to make her guests feel welcome, and whose name among her friends is a synonym for charming hospitality, entertained us delightfully, and we shall long remember with pleasure the day spent at her beautiful home. Previous to the luncheon, a brief business and commemorative meeting was held in the library, the Regent, Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant, presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer, and brief addresses were made by the Regent and others. Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Hughes Oliphant and Mrs. Harry Oliver Duerr, and the Historian gave a sketch of the Chapter's progress since its last meeting, in which reference was made

to the Chapter's work in marking the graves of revolutionary heroes, its contributions to a number of patriotic causes, and to the War Relief Committees, both individually and collectively, during our recent war with Spain.—SARAH R. OLIPHANT FAULKINBURG.

THE COLUMBIA CHAPTER (Columbia, South Carolina) enjoys the distinction of having more "Real living Daughters" than any other in proportion to its members. The roll of members is only about forty and yet it has three "Real Daughters," all living. A short sketch of these ancient dames will doubtless be of interest to many of the younger daughters, who may hope to live as long, but can certainly never hope to be "Real Daughters"—that is an honor to which one is born, and which can never be thrust upon one, nor achieved by any effort.

The Chapter has the privilege of counting among its members Mrs. Anne Morehead Hobson, the grandmother of the distinguished Richmond Pearson Hobson, now so famous over the whole United States. Doubtless he inherits his bravery and intrepid courage from this ancient daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

She was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, February 15, 1811, so she is now eighty-seven years old. She is totally blind, but has excellent health, her mind is unimpaired and she enjoys her life in her old home "Wildwood" surrounded by her grandchildren, her fingers busy with her knitting needles, and her thoughts dwelling on the past and looking forward to the future in another world which is drawing so near.

Her father was John Morehead, a brave soldier of the Revolution, who fought in the battles of Cowpens, King's Mountain and Guilford Court House. In the museum at Guilford some of his soldier's outfit is still preserved. In 1831, she married Samuel A. Hobson with whom she passed a long and happy life. She remembers three wars, the Mexican, Civil and now the Spanish. Three of her sons fought for the Sunny South, and passed through unscathed.

It was very touching when Lieutenant Hobson visited her

on his return from the war. She laid her hands in loving blessing on his head, and with tears in her blind eyes, moaned that she could not have the delight of seeing him.

Another "Real Daughter" in our Chapter is Mrs. Louise C. Gaillard, of Winsboro, South Carolina. She was the youngest child of Samuel DuBose, who was an officer on the staff of General Frances Marion. His commission is in the possession of his great-grandson, Rev. W. P. DuBose Dean, of the University of the South Sewanee, Tennessee.

Mrs. Gaillard was born October 5th, 1809, at Pineville, in the ancient parish of St. Stephens, South Carolina. She was married in 1827, to David Gaillard, of St. John's, Berkeley, who was the grandfather of Colonel David Gaillard, now the young colonel of the Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers, a talented and brilliant officer, who only needs opportunity to achieve fame. Mrs. Gaillard removed to Winnsboro in 1835, where she lived with her husband until his untimely death in 1855. Left a widow, she had the heavy responsibility of raising a large family of children, but she was equal to the duty and discharged it nobly. Of her thirteen children, eight sons and four daughters attained maturity. Six of her sons were in the Confederate Army. Although in her ninetieth year she remains in full possession of all her faculties, enjoying a serene and happy old age, surrounded by a large and devoted family connection, revered and honored by all.

Our third "Real Daughter" is Mrs. Sallie Wallace, of Chester, South Carolina. She is the oldest of the trio, having been born in 1803, in Scotland. Her ninety-fifth birthday occurred last July, and her descendants and neighbors held quite a festival in her honor, at her old home, Pleasant Grove. The number of guests was too large to be accommodated in the house, so the tables were spread on a large lawn at the foot of the hill. Although so aged she is not by any means decrepit and on that occasion walked nimbly up and down the hill as bright and interested as if she had been seventy years younger. Her father was Hugh Knox and was a soldier in the Revolution. His pension certificate was endorsed by John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of State.—A. I. ROBERTSON, *Secretary*.

GANSEVOORT CHAPTER (Albany, New York).—This first year, as a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, proves that we shall live; a membership of sixty, and willing workers, augurs good results for the future.

Many pleasant events have occurred during the year. The semi-monthly readings of revolutionary history were instructive and enjoyable. The celebrations of historic events with well written papers and an hour of sociability were well attended. March 16th it was our privilege, as a Chapter, to take part in a reception given Mrs. Daniel Manning, then recently elected President of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; a brilliant and unique function worthy of the gracious woman in whom we all feel a personal pride. About the same time opportunity was given members of the Chapter to meet the State Regent and visiting Daughters of the American Revolution. An invitation from Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, to a church service, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington, was accepted by many members; it was a most patriotic and inspiring service, making one glad to be an American. We were also indebted to Philip Livingston Chapter for an invitation to listen to a lecture on the "Construction of the Modern Warship." Many members attended a church service commemorating Forefathers' Day.

Our Chapter responded promptly to a call from the National Society for funds to meet emergencies arising from the Spanish-American War, as true Americans, and Daughters of the American Revolution especially, naturally would.

Gansevoort Chapter is now honored in having a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Alfred B. Street, among its members. She will be presented with a gold spoon, with proper ceremony, at a future meeting.

A loss came to us near the close of the year, in the death of Mrs. Fletcher Barber; we place on her grave our gift of rosemary—it is remembrance.

An examination of the Historian's records will show the title Daughters of the American Revolution a little in advance of the time of possession of a charter in that society; this was



done to keep in proper order an event participated in by the present members.

The new Constitution defines the duties of the Historian very clearly; our work will broaden so materially the coming years, that future Historians can only take pride in recording the same.—ISABEL R. PHISTERER, *Historian*.

MARTHA WAYLES JEFFERSON CHAPTER (Opelika, Alabama).—The Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized at the residence of Mrs. George P. Harrison, who had been appointed Regent, May 20, 1898. The anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was especially appropriate for the date of organization, as a majority of the fifteen charter members were of North Carolina ancestry. The interior of the residence was decorated with United States flags, and the Daughters of the American Revolution colors were everywhere expressed in the floral decorations of white roses and blue cornflowers.

The meeting was called to order with a gavel from Mt. Vernon, and the following officers were chosen: Regent, Mrs. Fanny L. Witherspoon Harrison; Vice-Regent, Miss Virginia S. Dowell; Secretary, Miss Rosa H. Read; Treasurer, Miss Caroline M. Hooper; Registrar, Mrs. Florence H. H. Bennett; Historian, Mrs. Julia R. Porterfield.

The name of the Chapter was then discussed, and it was suggested that as Alabama had no revolutionary history of her own, for the sake of local coloring, the name should be associated with the ancestry of one of the Chapter's own members. There were nineteen revolutionary officers, among them General Francis Nash and Thomas Jefferson, besides privates of valiant deed, on the Chapter's ancestral roll, but it was decided that, as the Daughters of the American Revolution is a woman's organization, the name of a woman would be most appropriate for the Chapter, and the name of Jefferson's gentle wife—Martha Wayles Jefferson—was chosen.

It seems especially appropriate, because Mrs. Jefferson's life was typical of the lives of most women of the Revolution—her

time and ability being wholly expended on her home and the religious and social circles surrounding it.

She shared all of her husband's tasks; his plans, ambitions and hopes being hers, and in his leisure she read his favorite Ossian to him. So perfect was the home and happiness she gave him, that when she died, Thomas Jefferson swooned away, and it was only after weeks of world-weariness, that he found courage to say: "Yea, we will live, daughter; live in memory of her." And yet, of this gifted woman we know so little, that we are sometimes tempted to wish that a little of the Nineteenth Century electric glare of publicity could be turned upon her radiant personality.

After the formal organization of the Chapter, interesting papers were read on the Mecklenburg Declaration and North Carolina's part in the Revolution. The ladies then repaired to the dining-room, where refreshments were served, and where the decorations were of the same color scheme as the parlors. As a souvenir of the occasion, every lady received a tiny United States and Daughters of the American Revolution flag, which floated on an ivory staff from the centre of the ices served. The pleasure of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of guests from the city, and from the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter at Auburn, Alabama.

During the summer, the Chapter contributed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Fund in money, but was unable to do needlework, owing to the illness and absence of members. It also contributed to the Hobson Testimonial fund, and it has decided to offer a medal to the schools of Opelika for the best essay on a revolutionary subject. The Chapter has adopted the plan of meeting every month on some revolutionary anniversary, instead of on a regular date, and is much pleased with the plan. During the first meetings, the members read sketches of the ancestors under whom they had entered the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it was extremely interesting to be presented in this modern style to our stately forefathers of heroic deed.

There have been four accessions to our roll recently. The

ladies are enthusiastic in their loyalty to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we near our first birthday under auspicious circumstances.—FANNY L. WITHERSPOON HARRISON, *Regent*.

GENESEE CHAPTER (Flint, Michigan) held its second annual meeting to-day, Friday, February 13, at the home of one of our members, Miss Olcott. Murky rain clouds suggested the dark days of our brave ancestors, but once the threshold crossed, a patriotic spirit seized us. The house was most beautifully decorated with the Stars and Stripes, in various graceful and attractive drapings. The past year has been a success. Unity of purpose and spirit prevails, and we are beginning a new year with brighter prospects and increased enthusiasm. Our membership is small, but our prospects great.

The program of our year's work is largely colonial life. We meet the second Friday of each month. The meeting was called to order by our Regent, Mrs. Thompson, who is a descendant of Colonel Samuel Robinson, of Bennington fame.

The regular work was gone through with singing from the patriotic hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The Lord's Prayer repeated by all the members of the Chapter. Roll call was responded to by patriotic quotations and the further work finished, the election of officers for a new year began. All the old officers, save in one or two instances, were re-elected. At a past meeting it had been suggested that an effort was being made to change the design of the American flag, so Friday the 13th was made a flag day. Poems and papers on the subject were read and discussed. The universal verdict was, "Don't change the old flag till I die."—G. E. DAYTON MAHON, *Historian*.

ELIZABETH ROSS CHAPTER (Ottumwa, Iowa) celebrate Charter Day and honor their organization and first Regent.—Saturday afternoon, November 12, 1898, the ladies of Elizabeth Ross Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

spent an enjoyable afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. C. Mitchell on Maple avenue, the occasion being not only a delightful surprise upon our hostess, but the second anniversary of Chapter Day. It was an ideal afternoon and everyone felt the enthusiasm of the occasion. For several days previous, numerous secret sessions and mysterious committee meetings were held, all to one end—the contemplated surprise.

Mrs. Mitchell was called from home for the afternoon. After her departure the Chapter took possession of her home. Flags in abundance and the blue and white of our Daughters of the American Revolution were used in decorating the parlors. Our hostess was summoned home and was greeted by almost the entire membership of the Chapter. The afternoon was spent in games, etc., a committee of ladies served refreshments, after which the Chapter sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Mitchell favored her guests with a guitar solo and was compelled to respond to an encore. Miss Holt, in behalf of the Chapter, in the following impressive words, presented our hostess with a gold, Daughters of the American Revolution spoon:

MY DEAR MRS. MITCHELL: Two years ago to-day a company of women, descendants of revolutionary heroes, gathered here at your bidding. At that time you organized them into a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Then, they were a little band of twelve; now, their number is equal to the stars upon yonder flag. That was the birthday, and this room the birthplace of the Elizabeth Ross Chapter.

It is therefore fitting that this afternoon the Daughters meet here to do honor to you, the founder and the first Regent of the organization. You have worked early and late for its success. You have enriched the lives of the members in many ways. You have fostered a truer and deeper patriotism.

Your position is unique. Regents will be many, but the founder is one, and the Chapter would serve its appreciation and regard with this spoon, which had its origin when your ancestor, Jerusha Henshaw, carded and spun the wool for her family. It is a link between the revolutionary past and the



unknown future. Past, present, and future cluster around this little souvenir. It is weighted with memories, loving memories of the last two years; it is freighted with the joys of the present moment; it will carry with it as it passes to you, the assurance that the best wishes of the Elizabeth Ross Chapter belong to you and yours forever.

Mrs. Mitchell's response was as follows:

LADIES: My surprise and gratitude overcome me. I cannot find words to express what I want to say. I thank you all for your kindness to me.

The Chapter enthusiastically joined in singing the poem, "Daughters of the American Revolution" to the old colonial tune "Coronation." This splendid poem was composed by Mrs. John Bell Bouton.

Miss Frances Mills favored the company by reading the revolutionary poem, "Hannah the Quakeress." Miss Mills is a charming reader, and her selection was most appropriate.

Song, "The Old Thirteen," was sung for the first time in our Chapter by the following ladies: Mrs. F. B. Thrall, Miss Holt, Miss Fiedlar and Mrs. Siberell. The words of this song were composed for the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Evan Lewis Regent, Sarah McCalla Chapter, Chariton, Iowa, and the music by Mrs. Hayes, of the Chicago Chapter. The song was well received. The Chariton and Chicago Chapters may well feel proud of their talented composers.

The afternoon passed all too soon and the ladies dispersed to their various homes in pleasant contentment in having spent a most enjoyable afternoon and feeling that it is indeed a privilege to be a member of Elizabeth Ross Chapter.—MRS. F. B. THRALL, *Secretary*.

SAMUEL GRANT CHAPTER (Gardiner, Maine,) held its annual meeting January 18th, 1899, at the colonial home of the Regent, Mrs. Rice, and was most interesting to all present. Yearly reports were read and election of officers resulted in re-election of the Regent, Mrs. N. G. Rice; Vice-Regent, Miss Della Collins; Registrar, Miss Alice D. W. White; Treasurer,

Mrs. D. B. Claton; Secretary, Mrs. Euleta Wilcox. The guest of the day was Mrs. Austin Thomas (better known to our society as Mary Sawyer Foote), who read a most delightful address to the Chapter, touching upon the association of both herself and the Regent with the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia. The interesting part of the program was the presentation for the first time of a song to "The Flag," the words of which were written by a talented member of the Chapter, Dr. Gertrude Heath, and dedicated to the Children of the American Revolution, and which it is hoped will be adopted by the members of the Society as one of its national songs.

The Chapter has framed its charter in woods from the old "Constitution" and placed the same in the public library. It has presented flag pictures bearing the names of the thirteen original States on the bars and a star containing date of admission for each other State to the primary schools of Gardiner,—this being the beginning of the work of supplying all the schools in this locality. It also has just published in attractive booklet form its constitution, by-laws, list of members, roll of honor, &c.

Study of women in revolutionary times and information in regard to antecedents of Samuel Grant and members of his family in the Revolution occupy the Chapter in a literary way at present.

At the close of this meeting tea and cake were served, and a social half hour enjoyed.

Owing to the death of the father of our Secretary, the Regent writes this report. Miss Collins and Mrs. Connor were elected alternates to the Regent to go to the Congress.—NORA GRANT RICE, *Regent*.

JACKSON CHAPTER (Florida) met Wednesday, January 11, for election of officers. The following ladies were elected: State Regent, Mrs. John G. Christopher; Chapter Regent, Mrs. D. G. Ambler; Vice-Regent, Mrs. D. W. Fletcher; Secretary, Mrs. A. P. Fries; Treasurer, Mrs. W. N. Emery; Registrar, Mrs. J. S. Driggs; Historian, Miss Elizabeth Long.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Ambler, appointed Mrs. D. W. Fletcher, her alternate to represent Florida at the National Congress in February.

There were seven new applications for membership, and the year opens with many bright promises of profit and pleasure. The Jacksonville Chapter wishes to extend to you and your able co-workers sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year and very many such.—MARGARET C. FRIES, *Secretary*.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER.—A majority of the members of the Martha Washington Chapter were in complete sympathy from the very beginning with the movement to form a Daughters of the American Hospital Corps; and their Regent made a strong appeal in favor of earnest co-operation with it at the meeting of the District Daughters called by the State Regent, Mrs. Newcomb, early in May, for the purpose of supporting and upholding the Hospital Corps Committee. She laid the matter before the Chapter at a special meeting on the 14th of May, and it was immediately decided to appropriate \$5.00 toward the Hospital Corps Fund.

At the regular meeting on June 7th, it was carried by unanimous vote that each member of the Chapter should be assessed ten cents a month for three months or until the close of the war. Also that, until this fund was large enough, the Regent should be empowered to borrow from the Treasury of the Chapter a sufficient amount to pay for such work as she might deem responsible and proper to serve the purposes of the fund. This was done, and during the summer a quantity of work was given out to families of volunteers and paid for by the Regent and Treasurer, acting in unison.

Early in the season, Miss Fedora Wilbur and Mrs. John R. Ludlow volunteered their services as clerks and did splendid work. Miss Wilbur, not feeling well, left the city for the summer, but Mrs. Ludlow remained at her post until late in the season, doing good service, and then she too succumbed to the intense heat and departed from the city. Soon after this, Mrs. H. P. Gerald returned from her summer outing, and

labored valiantly and well for the patriotic cause. Mrs. Edith P. Roberts also helped greatly by cutting out and preparing the work for sewing, thus doing valuable and necessary service; and other members of the Chapter added their mite to the general contribution.

But much as these I have mentioned were deserving of praise, they must yield precedence to Mrs. Annie Fisher Cahoon, the official stenographer of the National Board, who is a member of our Chapter. In the words of Mrs. Draper, one of the noble committee, "she was always willing to work during lunch time, or out of hours, to help along the cause, and her services were deeply appreciated by us all." To this I will add my tribute by saying that, being a hard worker and having but little time to spare, she deserves all the more credit for giving that time to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps.

Probably many Chapters have contributed more hard cash than ours, but according to our means we have done well, and such work as these members have done could not be paid for in money; and whenever their country needs them, the members of this Chapter will always be found ready and eager to do their part as true women and patriots.—LILIAN PIKE, *Regent*.





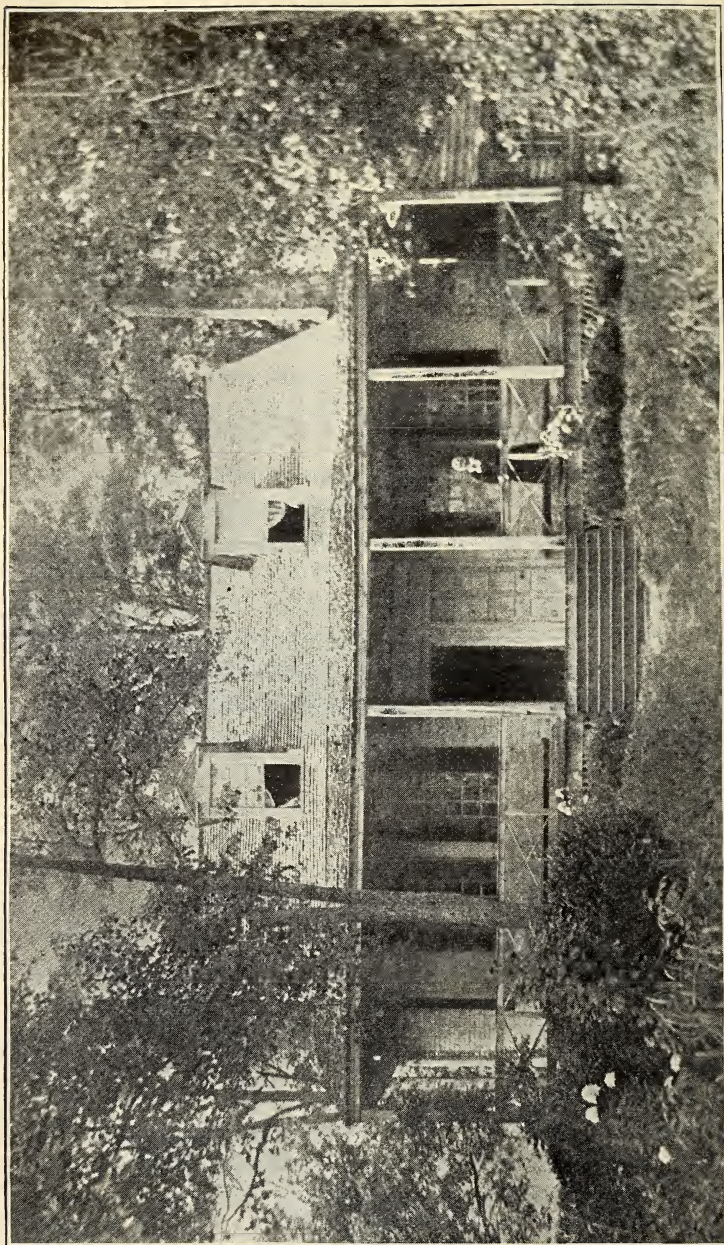
### THE PARKER FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

BURKE in his list of the landed gentry of England says the name was originally *de Parkere* from a Norman knight and that it is one of the oldest and best names in England. The Earl of Morley was a Parker—also the Earl of McClesterfield; and the English Navy had more admirals of that name than of any other. There have been Admirals Sir Christopher, Sir Peter, Sir Hyde, and Sir William Parkers without number. The name is rarely found in the army list of England.

Admiral Sir Hyde fought and won the bloody battle of the Dagger Bank and his nephew, Sir Hyde Parker, commanded the British fleet in the attack upon Copenhagen in 1801, with Nelson as his second command. Captain Christopher Parker was killed at the attack on Boulogne, under Nelson. He was Nelson's most intimate friend, and Nelson said Parker was the best naval officer England produced. (Vide United Service Journal and the works of Captain Chanier R. N.)

Captain Hyde Parker was captain of the British frigate "Phoenix" when he was wrecked in the West Indies. (See Lieutenant Archer's narrative.)

Sir Peter Parker, admiral, commanded the British fleet in the attack on Charleston, where he was wounded, 1776. He was a cousin of old Judge Richard Parker, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, our great-grandfather. His son or nephew, Captain Sir Peter Parker, commanded the British frigate, "Euryalus," in 1812-14, and was on the Potomac River. He



CLEAN DRINKING MANOR, NEAR CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND.  
*The ancestral home of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Sinclair Parker Jones, daughter of Copeland Parker, of Norfolk, Virginia,  
and niece of Colonel Josiah Parker.*



recognized the Westmoreland Parkers as his cousins, and showed them some favors. He was killed in a skirmish off the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1814. (For an account of his life see British United Service Journal.)

It would take a volume to tell of the English Parkers in the navy. The United Service Journal says the first naval officer killed in their different wars has generally been a Captain Peter Parker.

After the death of King Charles I, 1649, many Cavalier families came to Virginia and settled generally on the Eastern Shore and what is called the Northern Neck. (See John Esten Cooke's History of Virginia.)

Two Parkers—brothers—took land, one in Isle of Wight County, the other in Accomac, in 1650. The first called his seat *MacClesfield*, as he was descended from that family. Whether these gentlemen were the BROTHERS or cousins of the Earl of MacClesfield I do not know. The seat of the Isle of Wight Parker is still called MacClesfield. It was the seat of *Colonel Josiah Parker* of this branch of the family. (See Bishop Meade's book.)

Colonel Josiah Parker commanded one of the first Virginia regiments in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the best soldiers in the army, and much trusted by General Washington. (See Washington's letters.)

He distinguished himself at Brandywine (see Lee's memoirs) and in other battles, and was a member of the first Continental Congress. He left many letters from Washington, Lafayette, and other distinguished men of his day. (Vide Virginia Historical Society papers.)

I know very little about his descendants. The Accomac Parker was named George and Judge George Parker was his descendant.

The Upshurs were related to the Parkers by marriage. Judge Upshur, afterwards Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General of the United States, was named Abel Parker.

Our great-great-grandfather was Dr. Alexander Parker, a grandson of Judge George Parker, of Accomac.

He removed to Tappahanock, Essex County, Virginia.

His will is of record there dated about 1770. His executors were his intimate friends, as he calls them, King Carter and John Tayloe of Mount Airy. The remains of Dr. Alexander Parker being disinterred for removal, there was found a silver plate on his coffin with the Parker coat of arms and motto as given here. Dr. Alexander Parker and his wife, Susanna —, left three sons, first Richard, second Thomas, and third William.

Richard, known in the family as "old Judge Parker," son of Alexander, removed to Westmoreland and studied law. His seat was called Lawfield (afterwards destroyed by fire). He married Mary, daughter of Captain William Beale, of Chestnut Hill, and his wife, Anna Harwar. The Beales were distinguished in the Revolution. General Richard Lee Turberville Beale, a distinguished Confederate general of cavalry, is of this family, also General Edward Truxton Beale, of Washington, District of Columbia.

Richard Parker was one of the first five Judges appointed in Virginia after the Revolution, and was one of the signers of the "Declaration" drawn up by the gentlemen of the Northern Neck.

Bishop Meade in speaking of an old graveyard says, "It was honored by the remains of the Washingtons, the Lees and the Parkers."

Judge Richard Parker died in his eighty-fourth year about 1815. In the Richmond *Enquirer* of that year will be found an obituary notice of him written by Judge Roane. He was called by Landon Carter the wisest man of his acquaintance.

He left sons, first, Richard; second, Alexander, third, John, fourth, William Harwar; fifth, Thomas, and daughters Anne Harwar, Frances, and Elizabeth. To begin with the daughters Anne Harwar married Mr. Sparks, of Southampton County, Frances married General John Blackwell, and Elizabeth married Leroy Daingerfield. Richard Parker (2) was born about 1752, entered the army in 1776, captain and major of the Second Virginia Regiment, served with his regiment at Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine, and other battles. Distinguished himself at Trenton, where he was



posted at the bridge. General Washington (who no doubt knew him well, being neighbors,) said to him, "You will understand, Captain Parker, that this bridge is to be defended to the last extremity." "Sir," replied Parker, "we intend to sleep upon it." (See Virginia Historical Register.)

Richard Parker was appointed colonel of the First Virginia regiment and went with the first battalion to the defense of Charleston in 1780. He was killed in the trenches (see Lee's Memoirs for a beautiful tribute to Colonel Parker). Lee says, "He died embalmed in the tears of his faithful soldiers and honored by the regrets of the whole army."

Alexander Parker (2d) was a captain in the Continental Army. Present at battles in the North and at Yorktown, where he commanded a company of light infantry in General Wayne's division. Is said to have saved Wayne's army in Georgia from an attack by the Indians; for particulars of which see Lee's Memoirs, where full credit is given him. Alexander Parker remained in the army and rose to be a full co. He resigned about 1807 and was appointed general in State forces. He married Widow Redman and lived on his plantation in Westmoreland County. His seat was called Ellersley (afterwards burned).

He left three children, Henry, who married Miss Cox; Maria, married John Waller Jones, and Harriet, died single.

John Parker married Betsey Muse and left two sons, Thomas and John A. He was drowned in the Potomac River while attempting to board his ship.

William Harwar Parker was born about 1752-4 and was a planter in Westmoreland County. His place was called Rock Spring. He married Mary Sturman, whose mother was a Miss Foxhall. The name Foxhall comes through the Sturmans who were related to the Chiltons. General Chilton, U. S. A., C. S. A., a member of General Lee's staff, was of this family.

William Harwar Parker was an officer in the Virginia State Navy in 1776-1780. He commanded a vessel called the "Tempest" during the Revolutionary War. (See Virginia Historical Register.) His brothers Alexander and Thomas, were

members of the Cincinnati Society from Virginia, but he refused to join. Richard would have been eligible but he was killed in 1780, as I have said. All four brothers received land grants for revolutionary services.

William Harwar Parker retired from the navy after the war and returned to his plantation. His name will not be found in Hammersley list, but in Virginia Annual Register.

Thomas Parker, the youngest son of Judge Richard, was a captain in Revolutionary Army, Second Virginia Regiment, in which were three Parkers, all officers, two brothers and a cousin. He remained in the army. In 1812, he was colonel in United States Army and served on the Northern frontier under General Wade Hampton. He was made brigadier general in 1814 and placed in command of the forces at Norfolk, Virginia.

General Thomas Parker married Sallie Opie and settled in Clarke County, and built a house which he called Soldiers' Retreat. It is still standing on the right bank of the Shenandoah River about twenty miles from Winchester and ten miles from Berryville. The old general is mentioned by Bishop Meade as active and liberal in church matters. He had but one child, Eliza, who became the first wife of General Armistead Mason, who was killed in a duel with his cousin, McCarty. She died, in early life, without issue. General Parker left the retreat and land to his favorite nephew, Richard E. Parker, who had been in love with his cousin, Eliza, and would have married her except for the general's objection to her on the ground of consanguinity.

We have seen that Colonel Richard Parker (2) died, killed in battle, unmarried, and that General Alexander Parker left one son and two daughters. William Harwar Parker had a large family. He had four sons, Richard Elliot, Foxhall Alexander, John and William Chilton, and one daughter, Juliet Octavia, who married her first cousin, Leroy Daingerfield.

Richard Elliot Parker (3d) was born at Rock Spring, Westmoreland, and studied law at Lawfield under his grandfather Judge Richard Parker, 1st. In the War of 1812, Richard

Parker was colonel of the Thirty-fifth Virginia Regiment. He fought at the battle of the White House, where he was wounded. At the conclusion of the war, Richard Parker returned to the law. He was a United States Senator from Virginia in 1836-7, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and refused the Attorney Generalship under Van Buren. He died in 1840 at the Retreat while still a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Virginia. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Fouches, of Richmond, Virginia. Foxhall Alexander Parker was born at Rock Spring, Westmoreland County, about the year 1788. He entered the navy and rose to be commodore. He was placed in command of the navyyard of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1848-9 he was selected to go to Germany to advise the Government as to the construction of a navy and upon his return in 1850 he was put in command of the Home Squadron. He married, in 1814, Sara Jay, daughter of General Robert Bogardus, of New York.

John Parker died unmarried.

William Chilton Parker entered the army very young, served through the war. He resigned at the conclusion of the war and studied law. He married first Margaretta, daughter of Dr. Fouches, and second, his first cousin, Eliza Sparks. Colonel Parker, as he was called, was the most talented of the four brothers, an accomplished gentleman, fond of music, poetry and dancing. Mr. James Alfred Jones, of Richmond says of him that he was a man of the noblest sentiments, brave, chivalric and altogether a *high man*. He was the best lawyer in his section and so brilliant an orator that when he spoke at the Court House the whole country came to listen.

Judge Richard E. Parker had one son and five daughters, Richard, Mary, Juliet, Margaret, Charlotte and Elizabeth.

Richard Parker was a paymaster in the Army, Member of Congress from his section and Judge of his District—the 3d Judge Richard Parker. He tried John Brown and was applauded by friends and foes for his impartiality, firmness and courage. He married Miss Evilina Moss and left no children. Mary married General John S. Millson, no children. Juliet

died young. Margaret died young, Charlotte married Dr. William McCormick. Elizabeth married A. P. Crenshaw.

William Chilton Parker had one son and two daughters, Eustace St. Pierre, Hester and Juliet. Eustace died in Mexico in 1861-62 while on his way to join the Confederate Army, unmarried. Hester died in childhood. Juliet died young.

Foxhall Alexander Parker, United States Navy, left eight children; sons, Robert Bogardus, Foxhall Alexander, William Harwar, Richard Leroy, and Archibald Daingerfield, and daughters, Mary Jay married Dr. William Heath Eldridge, of Alabama, and has one son, Bogardus, a first lieutenant in the United States Tenth Infantry. Juliet died young. Virginia Adelia married first Dr. Vaughn Smith, second Peter Wainwright, no children. Robert Bogardus Parker graduated at West Point in 1841, appointed lieutenant in Fourth Infantry, served with his regiment in Florida war and died in 1842.

Foxhall Alexander Parker entered the Navy in 1837 and rose to the rank of commodore. He married Miss Green, of Rhode Island, by whom he had one William Harwar, 4th (called in the navy "Pete Parker").

William Harwar Parker, 3d, entered the Navy in 1841, served in the war with Mexico, graduated at Annapolis in 1848, No. 2 in class of 150, resigned in April, 1861, and entered the Confederate States Navy, served with distinction throughout the war. He was the author of several works on "Naval Tactics," "Recollections of a Naval Officer," etc. He married Margaret Griffin, daughter of Burwell Mosely, of Princess Anne County, Virginia, no children.

Richard Leroy Parker was a master in the United States Navy, died in service 1861-62, unmarried.

Archibald Daingerfield Parker, lieutenant colonel United States Army, married Amelia Nesbit, of Philadelphia, no children.

William Harwar Parker, son of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker and his first wife Mary Green, of Rhode Island, captain in United States Navy, died in middle life. William Harwar Parker was a good specimen of the old naval officer, a very



self-reliant and self-contained man; brave and truthful and withall a loveable man, so that it was said of him that he was beloved by men and officers.

Of Parkers, then, in the Army and Navy we have: 1. Richard Parker, 2d, Continental Line; 2. Alexander Parker, 2d, Continental Line; 3. Thomas Parker, Continental Line; 4. Harwar Parker, Continental Line (brothers); 5. Colonel Josiah Parker, Continental Line; Lieutenant Nicholas Parker, Continental Line; 6. Thomas Parker, Accomac, Continental Line (cousins); In the War of 1812—7. Richard E. Parker, 3d, Colonel, Virginia Line; 8. Foxhall A. Parker, United States Navy; 9. William C. Parker, 2d, United States Army, (brothers); 10. George Parker, who was the first lieutenant of the "Constitution" under Bainbridge, when she captured the British Frigate "Java." Afterward a commander, United States Navy, and died off the coast of Africa, in 1814, while in command of the United States Ship "Vixen," (a cousin); 11. Another cousin, whose name I cannot recall, was killed in 1814 on the Potomac River, while in command of gunboat. His last words were, "Oh! ungenerous enemy," as a British officer ran him through the body after his surrender—*Virginia Historical Register*. (There was a Midshipman Parker under Commodore Pattison, at New Orleans; I am not able to place him.) 12. Richard Parker, 4th, and the third Judge Richard, paymaster, United States Army; 13. Robert Bogardus Parker, United States Army; 14. Foxhall A. Parker, Jr., United States Navy; 15. Wm. Harwar Parker, 3d, United States Navy; 16. Richard Leroy Parker, United States Navy; 17. Archibald Daingerfield Parker, United States Army; 18. Wm. Harwar Parker, 4th, United States Navy—eighteen in all; and all officers, not counting the Daingerfields, Fauntleroyes, Chiltons and other family connections.

For the truth of what has been written see: Hammersly's Army List; Lives of living Naval Officers; United States Army and Navy Register 1812-1831; Burke's Peerage; Burke's Landed Gentry; Army and Navy Journal (English); Lee's Memoirs; Virginia Historical Register; Files of Richmond Enquirer; Miles Register; Virginia Hist. Papers, &c., &c.

## MRS. MARIA SUMNER VINTON.

[Daughter of a Connecticut Revolutionary patriot and member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, National number 8169—the last of a line of Continental heroes.]

THE number of widows of soldiers of the War for American Independence cannot be known with absolute certainty, but the records of the United States Pension Office for 1898 show that there were seven on the rolls at the beginning and five at



(Mrs.) MARIA SUMNER VINTON.

the end of that year. The names of the living at the close of 1898 were:

1. Esther (Sumner) Damon, widow of Noah Damon, Massachusetts Continental Volunteers, eighty-four years old. She was born 1814, married 1835. He being then sixty-six years old. She being twenty-one years old. He died 1853. She now resides in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and belongs to the

Massachusetts branch of the Sumner family so famous in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

2. Nancy Jones, eighty-four years old, quondam widow of James Darling, North Carolina Volunteers. She was born 1814, married 1832. He sixty-eight, she eighteen years old. He died 1848 at Jonesboro, Tennessee.

3. Rebecca Mayo, eighty-five years old, widow of Stephen Mayo, Virginia Volunteers. She was born 1813, married 1844. He seventy-seven, she thirty-one. He died in 1847, Newbern, Virginia.

4. Mary Surad, eighty-two years old, widow of Bowdoin Surad, Virginia Volunteers. She born 1816, married 1841. He was eighty-one and she twenty-five. He died 1842 at Parksley, Virginia.

5. Nancy A. Weatherman, eighty-eight years old, widow of Robert Glascock, Fifteenth Virginia Continental Volunteers. She was born 1810, married 1834. He sixty-eight, she twenty-four. He died 1839, at Elk Mills, Tennessee.

These relicts of the Continental heroes never knew except from hearsay or history of the attack on Lexington Green, nor the surrender of Yorktown. The eldest of the quintette was not born until twenty-eight years after that closing military event of the war. They are therefore revolutionary pensioners at \$12 a month and that is the whole of their association with events which began one hundred and twenty-three and ended one hundred and sixteen years ago. Their ages average eighty-four and three-fifth years.

They bring to us none of the sacred memories of the mothers of the American Revolution, the last long having taken her flight to join the heroic soul that fought while she suffered and toiled that this mighty Republic might be born into the family of nations.

The list of living daughters of fathers and mothers of the Revolution is also small, and growing sadly more so as time goes on to a greater destiny for the Government and for the institutions born in heroic sacrifices, baptized in blood and sent booming along the highway to greatness by civic, industrial enterprise and the heritage of exalted citizenship.

On the 10th day of October, 1898, at New London, Connecticut, another of the Real Daughters of the American Revolution, Maria Sumner Vinton (National number 8169, Daughters of the American Revolution) reached the end of her life of ninety-five busy years, during which she exemplified the glory of her ancestry which had been prominent in domestic, social, civic and military affairs in Continental and colonial days.

Maria Sumner was born at Ashford, Windham County, Connecticut, the home of Putnam and the nursery of many revolutionary heroes, on December 19, 1803.

She was the daughter of Benjamin Sumner, also born at Ashford, August 15, 1764. His most noted revolutionary experience was participation with Ethan Allen in his desperate exploits in Canada, where both were taken prisoners, carried to England and imprisoned in the Tower of London for one year as hostages for British officers.

While in captivity in the tower he carved with a pen-knife a busk-board of oak, which upon his release from prison and return to America he presented to his sweetheart, Miss Ruth Palmer, daughter of a famous surgeon in the Continental Army, who on September 22, 1789, became his bride.

This interesting relic is now in the possession of Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, first State Regent of Connecticut, Mrs. Vinton's great-niece, and is a fine specimen of carving.

The three children of this marriage were Pamela Sumner (Owen), grandmother of Mrs. Jane Sumner Owen Keim (National number 48, Daughters of the American Revolution), also Palmer Sumner, of New York City, and Maria Sumner Vinton, the subject of this sketch.

On January 6, 1824, Maria Sumner was married to Seth Vinton, a farmer of her native county, Windham, Connecticut, who died in March, 1860, aged seventy years. At the time of her death Mrs. Vinton had been a widow for thirty-eight years. She resided in New London, Connecticut, with the widow of her son, the Rev. Joseph Vinton, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was one of her three children.

During the last years of her life Mrs. Vinton passed her time in useful reading and in knitting with exquisite pre-



cision bed-quilts of a shell pattern for her grandneice and great-grandneice. Two of these fine specimens of "Continental quilts" are among the treasured family relics owned by Mrs. Keim's daughters.

Mrs. Vinton became a member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 16, 1895. She received a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir tea spoon from the National Society in the same summer. She was the last of her line of Sumners, a family which contributed eighteen heroes to the War of the American Revolution. Her father, Benjamin Vinton, his brother Robert, and their father Captain John Sumner, were in the military service of Connecticut during the Revolution, as was her maternal grandfather, Surgeon Joseph Palmer. Mrs. Vinton's father's cousin, Lieutenant Colonel John Sumner, of Middletown, Connecticut (born 1735), was a member of the Connecticut Cincinnati Society. Colonel Sumner wintered at Valley Forge and was wounded at Monmouth.

JANE A. SUMNER OWEN KEIM.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

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[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

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WE publish two pictures in this month's Magazine of the steam launch "D. A. R." presented by the Daughters of the



*Sick and wounded enroute to Hospital Ship in "D. A. R."*

American Revolution to the Government for the hospital ship "Missouri." One of the pictures represents the launch loaded with the sick enroute to the ship.

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## BOOK PLATES OF OUR ANCESTORS.

AMONG the articles of luxury and evidence of refinement, culture and education, which our ancestors brought over the sea with them and of which we often read, very little has been said about their book plates. Nearly all the early Colonists of gentle birth used them, especially the "titled Americans,"

the Fairfaxes, Randolphs, Gardners, Murry of Dunmore, the Pepperills, and the Royal Officers, Craven, one of the Lords Proprietors of South Carolina; Elliston, collector of His Majesty's customs at New York; Sir William Keeth, Governor of Pennsylvania; John Tabor Kempe, Attorney General under the Crown at New York, and William Penn, Proprietor and Governor of the Colony which bore his name. Many cultured women used them also. These were mostly engraven in London; many were cut on copper, some on silver, others were simply woodcuts. Mr. Charles Dexter Allen, of Hartford, has a very old one in his possession which was cut on brass. Steel engravings are of a more recent date.

There were many styles of book plates, Amorial, Chippendale, Allegorical, Urn, (very mournful with weeping willow over the tomb), Wreath-and-Ribbon, Portrait and many others. Some were very beautiful, some curious, and nearly all extremely interesting.

Up to the time of the Revolutionary War the Colonists sent to London for these rare bits of paper which they pasted in their books to denote ownership, as all bore, in addition to a favorite motto, the name of the owner. The mottos were also most interesting and many very quaint, especially those which contained warning to would-be borrowers. For instance: "Go ye rather to them that sell and buy for yourselves." Also:

"This book was bought and paid for by  
D. C. Colesworthy.

Borrowing neighbors are recommended  
to supply themselves in the same manner.  
Price seventy-five cents.

On an old plate we find:

"The property  
of  
Thomas C. Cowan.  
Borrower,  
read, mark, and Avoid  
the former part of  
Psalm XXXVII-21."

On an old plate of one of our German ancestors is the following:

"Dieses Buchlein ist mir Lieb,  
 "Wer mir's nimmt, der ist mir Dieb,  
 "Wer mir's aber wieder bringt,  
 "Der ist ein Gotteskind."

The mottos were in various tongues, Latin, German, Dutch, French, Italian, Greek, Hebrew, Welch, but mostly in Latin.

After the war of the Revolution we had our own engravers. Paul Revere of "mid-night ride" fame, was one. His own plate is very curious (and ugly, too,) his motto was "*Pugna Pro Patrie.*"

George Washington used one in the Amorial style. His motto was "*Exitus acta probat.*" (The end shows the deed.)

William Penn's (1793) was characteristic: *Dum clavum rectum teneam.* (While I hold to glory let me hold to right.)

Eleven of the signers of the Declaration of Independence used book plates: John Adams, Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, Thomas Hayward, William Hooper, Francis Hopkinson, Benjamin Rush, Richard Stockton, George Taylor, Oliver Wolcott and George Wythe. John Adams introduced what might be called a presidential book plate surrounded by Stars and Stripes and national emblems. John Quincy Adams and John Taylor also had them.

The earliest-dated plate found is that of the Rev. John Williams, 1679, the first minister in Dearfield, Massachusetts, who, with his wife and children, was carried into captivity by the Indians.

On a few plates we find punning reference to the names: Fairfax: *Fare fac* (say and do). Thorndyke: *Rosae inter spinas nascuntur* (roses are found among thorns). Holyoke: *Sacra quercus* (holy oak).

Of writing on book plates, latterly called *ex libris*, there is no end. Having been asked to write an illustrated article for one of our clubs on this subject I let it be known among my friends that I was in search of book plates and books on that subject. I have already received plates and several books containing the information I needed. This paper, however, concerns only those of our ancestors before and directly following the Revolution, which are of course but a drop in



the bucket, as at the present day every writer of note and nearly all book lovers use them.

MRS. EMORY WENSHEL,  
*Historian.*

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CAN any member of the Daughters of the American Revolution or reader of this Magazine inform me where I can secure photographs or prints of portraits of American children who lived previous to the year 1800? These pictures need not possess any great artistic merit, as details of costume are more desired than beauty of subject or great historical interest. Can anyone furnish me with copies of letters written by American children previous to the year 1800? Letters written to old-time children or about them are also desired. I should also like photographs of old dolls and old toys; also photographs of sign-boards such as used to swing in front of taverns, and pictures of picturesque old taverns. I will gladly pay for information or pictures as designated, and shall be very glad to correspond with anyone on these subjects.

ALICE MORSE EARLE,  
*242 Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York City.*

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WHEN the invitations were extended for the charter presentation of the Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the only naval one in Massachusetts, the founder conceived the idea of extending one to each of the ship commanders in the recent war. Admiral Schley's letter arrived in time to be read by the Chapter orator, Postmaster Thomas, at the meeting in Lorimer Hall December 13, 1898.

The letter from Admiral Dewey enclosed a piece of flag used during the famous battle and made by the sailors. It also expresses thanks for a portrait of the Chapter Regent, Miss C. Mabel Beaman, and reads as follows:

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, *December 11, 1898.*

MY DEAR MISS BRAZIER—I have been much interested in your account of the founding of the Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and am sorry that I could not have been present at the exercises attending the presentation of the Charter.

Your purpose is a most creditable one, and I am thoroughly in accord with your patriotic motives.

I regret that almost everything pertaining to the Olympia (that is movable) has been given away by one or another, but hoping that it may prove acceptable I enclose a piece of one of the flags flown by the Olympia. Please thank Miss Beaman for the handsome photograph of herself so kindly sent by you, and which I value very highly.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Miss Brazier, with her compliments, presented a piece of the flag to the Editor, which will be framed and placed in the Board room.

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At the December meeting of the National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, the following letter was ordered to be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, *December 8, 1898.*

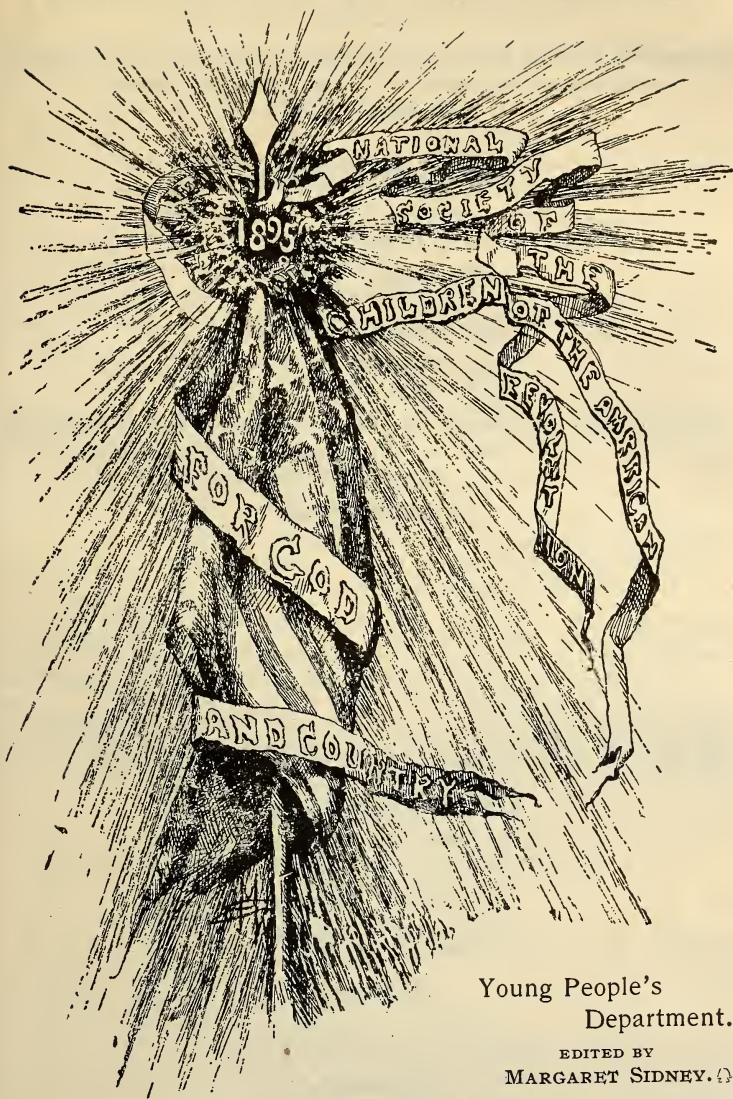
*Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers, Recording Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution:* Your card of membership of November 22, 1898, mailed December 1st, came duly. Many thanks to the National Society and very many thanks to the Irondequoit Chapter of my own city for asking the honor for me. I esteem it indeed an honor to be reckoned as one of your body, that exists not only to honor the Revolutionary fathers, but mothers as well! I consider my grandmother, Susannah Richardson Read, quite as worthy of memory for her heroism in remaining at home, bearing her first child, as was my grandfather, Daniel, dead, who left her thus to go to the front—gun in hand. When the old Baptist Elder, at the close of his sermon, in 1775, asked all who would enlist to step out into the aisle, and my grandfather was the first one, my grandmother fainted away—such was the shock to the young woman—a bride of but a few months. So the tradition runs. She was a noble and patriotic woman.

So again thanking all who voted to me the honor of a membership among you,

I am, Very Sincerely Yours,

(Signed)

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.



Young People's  
Department.

EDITED BY  
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

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Headquarters National Society of the Children of the American Revolution,  
Columbian University Hall, Corner 15th and H Streets,  
Washington, D. C.

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## THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will begin Friday afternoon, February 17, 1899, continuing through February 23d.

These dates are selected for this Young People's Convention in order that the Presidents of the local Societies may be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large proportion of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, those certainly at a short remove from Washington, will be present, and make this Convention a live, practical session, full of interest and inspiration for the future.

Make a grand effort to bring a delegation from each Society. Nothing is so beneficial to young people as a week in Washington. Let the National Capital, replete with history, teach the youthful members what cannot possibly be learned in books. At least each Society should send one delegate. If it cannot be arranged in any other way, hold a patriotic meeting with recitations and music, and with the proceeds send your delegate, whom you may elect, on to represent you at this Convention.

## PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

All the exercises will be held at the Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, with the exception of the public patriotic meeting on Washington's Birthday, which will be in the Columbia Theatre, on F street, as usual.

Friday, February 17th, 10 a. m.—Welcoming Reception by the National Officers to the visiting members. At this time all members will register and receive their badges.

11 a. m.—Reports of National Officers.

2.30 p. m.—Reports from the local Societies.

Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.—Reports continued.

2.30 p. m.—Election of National Officers.

Reports continued.

Sunday, February 19th, 3.30 p. m.—Patriotic service. Due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 20th.—Historic trips around Washington and its environs under careful and intelligent guidance.

These trips inaugurated by the National President in 1895 have been continued each year, and are a large factor in the educational advantage to the young members of a week in Washington. Ladies and gentlemen of Washington, who by reason of long residence in the National Capital, are qualified to entertain and instruct the young people, have volunteered their service in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of cul-

ture are to be employed by which the National Society can teach the history of the Nation to its members. As many parties will be made up as are desired.

Tuesday, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.

The annual reception given by the Officers of the National Board to all members and friends will be held as usual in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, from 3 to 6 o'clock, either on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 21st, or on Washington's Birthday. This date to be announced later.

Wednesday, February 22d, 10 a. m.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the Columbia Theatre, F street.

Thursday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mount Vernon, with exercises around the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Tree. This concludes the Annual Convention.

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Ever since she began the work of founding the National Society of Children of the American Revolution, the National President has urged upon the attention of the young members the necessity of collecting the facts concerning the lives of the children and youth of the early periods of our country's history, who in any way displayed the heroism of the times. She also urged the local societies to honor the memory of such brave young patriots, by naming as far as possible local societies for them.

There are many such sketches sent in for preservation in our National Society archives and still the good work goes rapidly on. Let each member who knows any facts, or can find any, concerning such youthful patriotism sit down and write the sketch, and read it first at his or her Society meeting, and then send to the National President, to add to the large number in the archives.

We print in this number two specimen sketches.

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#### SKETCH OF THE BRAVE LITTLE REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE FOR WHOM THE LUCRETIA ALLEN SOCIETY OF RHODE ISLAND IS NAMED.

Lucretia Allen was the eldest child of Judge John and Mary (Gould) Allen. She was born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, June 2, 1770, and died March 17, 1810. She married Silas Allen, a resident of North Kingstown and by him had two sons and one daughter who survived her.

Lucretia's childhood was passed in that stormy time when the Colonists were at war with the mother country, and she was destined to bear a part in that awful struggle by having her home burned and her father taken prisoner by the British.

Judge Allen, a staunch patriot, had incurred the displeasure of the enemy who had possession of Newport from the early part of the war

till the fall of 1779. He had refused to lend his skiff to a Tory neighbor to convey provisions to the British fleet in the bay and in every way possible he was aiding the colonists by letting them have stock and provisions from his farm.

It is believed this same Tory neighbor informed the British of Judge Allen and early one cold morning in May, 1779, they came ashore, drove his stock off and made Mr. Allen a prisoner, marching him at the point of the bayonet to their boats. They then turned his family out of doors and burned his house. Little Lucretia, with the mother and other children fled in their night clothes to the house of a neighbor. The children being cold, the mother sent Lucretia back to ask the soldiers for something to wrap them in. The child went back and bravely facing the British soldiers, who were destroying her home and had already taken her father away, asked for the needed covering. A soldier threw her a bed quilt.

After Judge Allen's release from Newport, where he was imprisoned, he returned to his farm on Allen's Harbor, and rebuilt his home a few rods north from the house which was burned. The Allen farm is now owned by Joseph S. Madison, and the barn stands on the site of the old Allen house.

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### A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF JONATHAN THOMPSON.

Jonathan Thompson, son of Samuel and Abigail Tidd Thompson, was born in North Woburn, Massachusetts, April 26, 1760. He came of a very patriotic family, his father having been a lieutenant of provincials in the French and Indian war, and a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war, besides having several other near relatives who were active participants in both wars. "On the morning of April 19, 1775, after his father and uncles had departed for the scenes of battle at Lexington and Concord, he, though a few days under fifteen years of age, was so fired with the common zeal in resisting the aggressions of the British troops, that he deliberately arranged to have a part in the uprising. Having on hand a small quantity of powder and having succeeded in borrowing a musket, he secretly took the leaden weights of the scales, and hastily changing their form into that of bullets at a neighbor's shop, he hurried away, armed and equipped and unknown to the family for the field of strife. On his arrival at Concord, the more direct fighting was past and the enemy were just starting on their retreat toward Boston. Noticing that the method of annoyance employed by his countrymen was that of gaining the head of the retreating columns, by a circuitous route, and then from a favorable position previously chosen, pouring their shot among the ranks till all had passed, he did the same. In one of these circuits, to their mutual surprise, he met his father, who at once exclaimed: "Why, Jonathan; are

you here? Well, take care of yourself. Your Uncle Daniel has been killed. Be prudent, my son, and take care of yourself." Father and son then each pursued his way. The son followed the retreating army seven or eight miles to Lexington, and thence five miles to West Cambridge, now Arlington, from which place he crossed over to Medford, where with others, all of whom were excessively fatigued, he sought repose in a barn, reaching home safely early the following morning.

He enlisted the following week as drummer and fifer, serving in this capacity for some time. An active part was also taken by him as private, being with Arnold's Flotilla on Lake Champlain, where the vessel was run ashore to avoid a surrender, and the crew escaped into the neighboring forest, where for three days they dodged the Indians and were without food. They at length escaped the pursuit by swimming a river (probably the Onion), across which, the day being cold, and the Indians having no canoe, their savage pursuers declined to follow them.

Jonathan Thompson was also at Ticonderoga, Stillwater, at Saratoga, at the surrender of Burgoyne, White Plains, &c., serving in the army about three years.

In later years he became captain of militia, and through all his subsequent life he was familiarly known as "Captain John." He married Mary Richardson, of Woburn, August 9, 1781, and for about two years lived in the town of Nelson, then called Packersfield, New Hampshire. Returning to Woburn he again found a home under the ancestral roof where he spent the remainder of his life, during the last years of which he received a pension for his services in the Revolution."

He died November 20, 1836, aged 76 years, 6 months and 24 days. His wife survived him nearly eighteen years. They had a family of eleven children.

Respectfully submitted by the great-granddaughter of Jonathan Thompson.

ELLA WORTH PENDERGAST,  
*President Jonathan Thompson Society.*

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#### ADDRESS AT MEETING OF "LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN OF '76" SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

It gives me great pleasure to see your bright faces again, and in the words of one of our revolutionary patriots, I may say that it is a great day for the Society of Little Men and Women of '76. For not only are we celebrating our second birthday, but we have with us our National President and our State Director, Mrs. Lothrop, was present at our birth and during the two years which have passed, I can truly say that we have grown not only in size, but in strength and knowledge. We are seven times larger in numbers than we were two years ago and in a way have shown our strength (with but little effort, in



preparation) in raising our two hundred dollars for the War Relief Fund last May. It has been a satisfatcion to each of us, I am sure, to feel that we could do a little before we left our homes to enjoy and refresh ourselves in the fields of daisies and clover, for our sick and suffering soldiers.

Our study of American history has carried us over the exciting ride of Paul Revere to the bloody footprints of our suffering revolutionary fathers at Valley Forge.

There is much I might say, but I know you are all anxious to hear from our beloved President, Mrs. Lothrop, and I will close by saying that this Society has a most unusual temperament. I have never seen it out of patience, and in all the many favors that have been asked of the young people I have never met anything but eager willingness in response to my numerous requests, for which I thank you all most heartily.

ELIZABETH CHATFIELD THAYER.

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## IN MEMORIAM.

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MRS. SUSAN FRANCES FISHER, the wife of H. G. B. Fisher, charter member of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, died at her home in New York City, January 7, 1898.

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MRS. HELEN A. BRIGHAM, wife of Franklin D. Brigham, and a member of the Bunker Hill Chapter, died 1898.

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MARY GANO S. FARQUHAR, a member of the George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, Ohio, died March 3, 1897.

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MRS. CHARLES B. EATON, of Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, Washington, died 1898.

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MRS. ALVIRA HINKLEY, of Eagle, Wisconsin, a member of Milwaukee Chapter, died November 3, 1898.

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MRS. MARIA DANA RUSSELL GAYLORD, wife of William H. Gaylord, a member of Fort Massachusetts Chapter, died January 27, 1898.

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MRS. SARAH WOODLIFF COOPER, honorary member of John Douglas Chapter, died October 30, 1897.

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MISS HELEN M. ARCHER, member and Regent of Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Suffield, Connecticut, died September, 1897.

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MRS. ALMIRA HUNTING BUTLER, aged ninety-one years, a Real Daughter and member of Ruth Hart Chapter, died September 8, 1897.

MARY TODD HALL, a Real Daughter and member of Ruth Hart Chapter, died November 14, 1897.

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MRS. DANIEL LEONARD, a member of the Mohawk Chapter, died May 12, 1897.

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MRS. ANNA MORSE, Regent of Cherry Valley Chapter, and a charter member, died January 6, 1898.

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MRS. EMELINE E. ARMS, a member of Mahoning Chapter, died in Youngstown, Ohio, September 2, 1897.

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MISS SARAH NELSON LLOYD STOWE, charter member of Freelove Baldwin Stowe Chapter, died January 1, 1898.

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MISS CHARLOTTE A. BURBECK, member of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, died July 13, 1897.

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MISS MARY ELIZABETH COOK, of Millicent Porter Chapter, died January 27, 1897.

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MRS. SUSAN A. REMINGTON, a member of Martha Vinyard Chapter, died September 29, 1897.

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MRS. LAURA LITTLEFIELD BUCK, charter member and Vice-Regent of the Brownson Chapter, died ———.

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MRS. ELIZABETH M. SMITH McDOWELL, a member of Brownson Chapter, died ———.

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MISS MARY SMITH, a charter member of Cherry Valley Chapter, died May 17, 1897.

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MRS. ABIGAIL HAZELTINE VOSE, a Real Daughter of Ypsilanti Chapter, died October 19, 1897, aged eighty-eight years.

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MRS. EMELINE LEEDS EDWARDS, of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, died November, 1897, aged ninety-four years.

MRS. MARY McKELVY, wife of Dr. James Boyd McKelvy, and a member of Liberty Bell Chapter, died December 6, 1897, in her seventy-third year.

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MRS. MARY P. MILLER, a member of Bellefonte Chapter, died September, 1897.

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MRS. MARGARET H. STONE, a member of Colonial Chapter, Minneapolis, died November, 1897.

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MRS. HENRIETTA M. KNOWLTON BROWNELL, a life member of Bristol Chapter, wife of Charles DeWolf Brownell, died October, 1898.

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MRS. SARAH T. BARNE, a member of Bristol Chapter, died in Bristol, Connecticut, January 13, 1899.

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MRS. ELEANOR RAPP GUILBERT, a member of Valley Forge Chapter, died October 12, 1898.

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MRS. MARGARET BRENT, a member of Valentine Peers Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky, died 1898.

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MRS. JULIA HUTCHINSON TRACY.—The Anna Brewster Fanning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Jewett City, Connecticut, has met with a sad loss this early in its organization and the first death in its membership. The Chapter desires to give expression to the regard in which Mrs. Tracy was held by its members. Her interest in our aims and work we duly appreciate and sympathize with the family in their affliction. She has left a never-to-be-forgotten memory.  
—ELIZA W. TIFFANY, *Secretary*.

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MRS. FLETCHER BARBER.—Gansevoort Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Albany, New York, has suffered its first loss in the death of Rhoda Morgan Barber, which occurred December 11, 1898.



MRS. SALLY WARD CHILDERS, wife of Charles E. E. Childers, died in London, England, July 21, 1897. She entered the Daughters of the American Revolution through her great-great-grandfather, Captain John Hughes, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

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MRS. MARY E. B. LAVELY, wife of Henry A. Lavelly, died October 27, 1897. Entered the Daughters of the American Revolution through her great-grandfather, Walter Booth, who served in the Third Connecticut Regiment.

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MRS. MARY ASTON TSCHUDI, died at her late residence, Shady Side, Pittsburgh, January 4, 1899. She was a member of Pittsburgh Chapter.

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MRS. MARTHA DENNISON LANE.—The Lucy Knox Chapter, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, loses one of its Real Daughters in Mrs. Martha Dennison Lane, who died at Newton, Massachusetts, in October, aged nearly ninety-four years. She lived her long life honored for energy and good deeds, and we must be glad for her that she has gone home.—MARY E. WILDER, *Historian*.

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MRS. ANNA HALE BURNAP PIERCE, a true Daughter of the Sibbil Dwight Kent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Suffield, Connecticut, passed from life to her eternal rest, January 5, 1898, at the age of ninety.

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MRS. SUSAN SLOANE BACON.—The Bronx Chapter, Mount Vernon, New York, records with deep regret the death of its charter Registrar, Mrs. Susan Sloane Bacon, in her eightieth year.

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ADELE BLOODGOOD FOWLER.—The George Rogers Clark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Oak Park, Illinois, has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members, Adele Bloodgood Fowler, who passed away December 17, 1898, at Oak Park, Illinois. She was the eldest

daughter of Francis W. and Clara James Bloodgood, born in New York City, September 22, 1859, and was married October, 1883, to Ernest S. Fowler.

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JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.—The New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extends its deepest sympathy to our Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. John Russell Young, in her great affliction, the death of her husband on January 17, 1899. Appreciating his noble character and realizing the full force of sorrow, we offer you our tenderest condolence.

EMMA G. LATHROP,  
*Historian.*  
MRS. DONALD MCLEAN,  
*Regent.*

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OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. MARY SMITH LOCKWOOD,  
Editor.

MISS LILIAN LOCKWOOD,  
Business Manager.

National Board of Management  
1898.

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Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

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### Assistant Historian General.

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### Librarian General.

MRS. GERTRUDE BASCOMB DARWIN,  
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### Attorney General.

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Alabama, . . . . Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.  
Alaska, . . . .  
Arizona, . . . .  
Arkansas, . . . . Mrs. FREDERICK HANGER, 1010 Scott St., Little Rock.  
California, . . . . Mrs. V. K. MADDOX, Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.  
Colorado, . . . . Mrs. W. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.  
Connecticut, . . . Mrs. SARA THOMSON KINNEY, 1162 Chapel St., New Haven.



Delaware, . . . .	Mrs. ELIZABETH C. CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia, . . . .	Mrs. MARY H. NEWCOMB, 1620 P Street, Washington.
Florida, . . . .	Mrs. JOHN G. CHRISTOPHER, Riverside Ave., Jacksonville.
Georgia, . . . .	Mrs. PORTER KING, 73 Merritts Ave., Atlanta.
Iaho, . . . .	
Illinois, . . . .	Mrs. HENRY M. SHEPARD, 4445 Grand Boulevard, Chicago.
Indiana, . . . .	Mrs. E. A. ATKINS, 1312 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis.
Indian Territory, . . . .	Mrs. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.
Iowa, . . . .	Mrs. CLARA A. COOLEY, 1394 Locust St., Dubuque.
Kansas, . . . .	Mrs. MATTIE A. HAND, Holton.
Kentucky, . . . .	Mrs. EDWARD N. MAXWELL, 836 2d St., Louisville.
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Utah, . . . .	Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, . . . .	Mrs. JESSE BURDETTE, Arlington.
Virginia, . . . .	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington, . . . .	Mrs. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, 401 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
West Virginia, . . . .	
Wisconsin, . . . .	Mrs. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, . . . .	Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

## HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

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NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Tuesday, December 13th, Mrs. Manning, President General, in the Chair.

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m. with prayer by the Chaplain General.

Members present: Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Taplin, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Howard, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Colton, Miss Temple, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Stakely, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents, Mrs. Belden, of New York; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Warren, of Wyoming, and Mrs. Newcomb, of the District of Columbia.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and upon motion were approved.

The Corresponding Secretary General brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the proposed amendments to be sent out and inquired if the same were to be read to the Board.

After some discussion of this matter, Mrs. Howard moved: "That the proposed amendments to be sent out to the State Regents, Chapter Regents and Secretaries, be read before the National Board." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read the proposed amendments which were offered at the Continental Congress of '98, and which, by order of the Congress, were to be sent out to all the State and Chapter Regents and Chapter Secretaries.

Dr. McGee stated that she had introduced the amendment providing for thirteen additional Registrars by request and would withdraw it if the Board preferred. There being no objection, this was done.

Mrs. Henry requested permission to engage extra clerical assistance in sending out these amendments, as the time was limited, and the work of her desk was constantly increasing previous to the Congress. This request was granted.

The reports of the officers being called, the Recording Secretary General offered the following:

*Madam President:* My report is necessarily very brief, since the recent meeting of the Board, November 22d. But I desire to say in regard to the work of the Committee on Filing Papers, etc., appointed at the last meeting of the Board, that I, as chairman, endeavored to call a meeting of this committee in order to report to the Board, but ascertained that the Hospital Corps would retain the custody of the papers of that body until the same were audited and it will be impossible to have this done until after the holidays, as I was informed by a member of the Auditing Committee. When the matter of the auditing of these papers is accomplished our committee will then see to the arranging and properly disposing of all papers included in the work of the committee.

The number of letters and postals written since my last report is 105.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Alice Pickett Akers,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION.—The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by the respective State Regents: Mrs. Ruth H. W. Patchin, Traverse City, Michigan; Mrs. Margaret Parkhurst Morey, Coldwater, Michigan; Mrs. Margaret H. De Wolf, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Frances A. H. Evans, Austin, Texas; Mrs. Carrie Louise Griffin, formerly of Connecticut, has been appointed Regent in London, England, this appoint-

ment being made upon the recommendation of Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut.

The following charters have been issued: "Denver," Denver, Colorado; "New Albany," New Albany, Indiana; "Keokuk," Keokuk, Iowa; "Prudence Wright," Pepperell, Massachusetts; "St. Joseph," St. Joseph, Missouri; "Deborah Champion," Adams, New York; "Manhattan," New York, New York; "Philip Schuyler," Troy, New York; "Waubun," Portage, Wisconsin; and a re-issue of charter to the "Huntington" Chapter, Huntington, Indiana. Total, ten. Charter applications issued, eleven.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

HATTIE NOURSE BROCKETT,

*Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 254; applications verified, awaiting dues, 56; applications on hand, not verified, 45; badge permits issued, 167. Resignations, 9; deaths, 14.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,

*Registrar General.*

Miss Forsyth moved: "That now and hereafter before action shall be taken upon resignations, the respective State Regents shall be communicated with, and if possible heard from." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the report of the Registrar General be accepted; but the resignations be acted upon according to Miss Forsyth's motion, and the announcement of the deaths be received with regret. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General stated that as so short a time had elapsed since the last meeting of the Board she had not prepared a report to present at this meeting, but would present a report in full at the regular meeting on the 24th of January.

At 12:15 it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole, Mrs. Howard, Chairman. At 12:45 Mrs. Brockett moved that the committee arise and report progress.

At 1 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion accepted.

The Treasurer General made some statements in regard to the pledges of money for the Continental Hall, handed in at the last Congress, which have not yet been redeemed, and asked instructions of the Board as to the best course to pursue in this matter.

The President General asked the Board to consider this and after some discussion it was decided that the Treasurer General should write to the State Regents, requesting their coöperation in calling in these unredeemed pledges.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following bound vol-



umes have been received since last report: 1. Second copy of the papers of Governor Daniel D. Thompson, of New York, from New York State Historian; 2. Bond's Genealogies and Histories of Watertown, Massachusetts, from Mrs. Harriet E. Blodgett, of Brockport, New York, in exchange; 3. History of Claremont, New Hampshire, from Samuel Ashley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; 4. History of Nashua, New Hampshire, from Matthew Thornton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through Miss Kate M. Thayer; 5. History of Londonderry, New Hampshire, by E. L. Parker, and 6. History of Nottingham, Dearfield and Northwood, New Hampshire, by E. C. Cogswell. Both from the Molly Reid Chapter, through Mrs. G. W. Bingham; 7. Home Life in Colonial Days, by Alice Morse Earle, from the publishers, the Macmillan Company; 8. Orderly Book of Troops at Williamsburg, Virginia, by purchase.

The unbound volumes were as follows: 1. History of Colonel Edmund Phinney's Eighteenth Continental Regiment, from Maine Sons of the American Revolution, through Rev. H. S. Burrage, secretary. In exchange, 2. Soldiers of the Revolution, from Braintree, Massachusetts, from the author, Frank A. Bates; 3. Constitution and By-Laws of Otsego Chapter.

The following periodicals were also received: 1. Essex Antiquarian for December; 2. Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. 2, No. 11; 3. Avery Notes and Queries, Vol. 1, No. 4, from the publisher, E. M. Avery.

The small Wernicke bookcase, which I was authorized to purchase at the October meeting of the Board, has now been placed in my office and is a great satisfaction.

In closing my report, I wish to call attention to the number of valuable books received from New Hampshire in this and preceding months. They are the result of the patriotic and thorough work of the State Regent of New Hampshire.

When I explained to her last summer how few town histories of the State were on our shelves she at once began a canvass of the Chapters to remedy the lack, and these are the result. I believe that other volumes from the same State are still to come to us in succeeding months. Those already sent amount to over \$60 in value.

I have, of course, sent thanks to each Chapter in the name of the Board, immediately upon receipt of the volumes, but I think the State Regent should also receive the public thanks of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,

*Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.*

It was moved and carried that the report of the Librarian General be accepted, and a vote of thanks be extended by the Board to the

State Regent of New Hampshire for this valuable addition to the library.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* I have to report the sale of eighty-eight Lineage Books since the last meeting of the Board, November 22d. This amount represents the number sold in three weeks, the time which has elapsed since the last meeting. The following libraries have subscribed for these books, mostly for the full set, those which have been published and those which are to come: Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Cornell University Library, Ithaca, New York; Free Public Library, Worcester, Massachusetts, The Brooklyn Library, Montague street, Brooklyn, New York; The University Library, New Haven, Connecticut; The Public Library, Detroit, Michigan; Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota; Ohio State Library, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. W. H. Egle, State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Public Library, Fall River, Massachusetts; Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Free Public Library, Lynn, Massachusetts; Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Public Library, Rockford, Illinois; New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, New Jersey; Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri; Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, New York; Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa; Public Library, Peoria, Illinois; Public Library, Seattle, Washington; Syracuse Central Library, Syracuse, New York; Mrs. Anna M. Reily, Claremont, New Hampshire; Public Library of Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, Utah; Butte Free Public Library, Butte City, Montana.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,  
*Historian General, D. A. R.*

I have also received the following letter:

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, *December 7, 1898.*

The New Jersey Historical Society has received from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the seven volumes of Lineage Books published by that Society, for which addition to its collections I am directed to present the Society's grateful acknowledgments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

GEO. S. MOTT,  
*Recording Secretary.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies:* Since the last Board meeting the Printing Committee has held one meeting and has ordered the following supplies: One dozen badge permit books for the use of the Registrar General; 500 Chapter

Regents commissions for the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Chairman has also solicited bids on printing of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, and circulars which are to be issued by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,  
*Chairman.*

MARY C. O'NEIL,  
KATE KEARNEY HENRY,  
ELEANOR W. HOWARD,  
LILLIE TYSON TAPLIN.

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth stated that there had been no meeting of the Magazine Committee since the last meeting of the Board, but later the committee would probably have something of interest to report; in the meantime, they simply reported progress.

Mrs. Brockett announced to the Board that a State which has a large Daughters of Revolution membership has expressed a desire to enter the National Society as one large Chapter.

The President General asked for an expression of opinion on this subject.

Mrs. Brockett suggested that this might be effected by the members of the Daughters of Revolution sending their application papers in bulk, the Registrar General having expressed her willingness to undertake the work of verifying these papers.

Miss Hetzel said: "I think this a most desirable thing to do, and this Chapter can send in their books instead of separate application papers. I will gladly do all the work required to bring them into the National Society; for I feel very strongly that we should be united."

The President General asked for a fuller discussion of this matter, and said: "I was very much interested in this not long ago, in talking to a lady from Colorado, who was also warmly interested in seeing this union of the two societies accomplished. It seemed evident that Colorado was anxious to unite with our organization, and I think, therefore, that we should give them all the assistance we possibly can in bringing this about. I would like the full concurrence of the Board, however, and for this reason would ask that the matter be fully considered."

Miss Forsyth said: "I entirely approve of their coming in in bulk; the only thing I objected to was their being one Chapter. I agree entirely with the Chair as to the union with the National Society."

All the Board approving of admitting the Daughters of Revolution Chapter to membership in the National Society, as proposed by

Mrs. Brockett, authority was given Mrs. Brockett to correspond with the officers of the Chapter accordingly.

Dr. McGee offered the following: Report of the Committee on Nurses' Badges. The committee reports that it is probable the nurses will adopt a badge for themselves and therefore recommends a card engraved with appropriate wording, certifying that the person named was appointed a nurse in the Army on the recommendation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,  
*Chairman.*

Report accepted.

Dr. McGee stated that the nurses are contemplating the founding of a society of their own, although this is not yet definitely formed. For this reason the committee did not go into a consideration of a badge for the nurses, but think it desirable to send to each nurse an engraved statement to the effect that she was appointed on the recommendation of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as this will make closer the connection with the National Society during the Spanish-American war. Dr. McGee also said: "My suggestion would be that we have the Insignia in color at the top of a small sheet of paper, with appropriate wording underneath."

Mrs. Taplin moved that this recommendation be accepted.

Miss Forsyth said: "It seems to me a desirable thing to do this, and I heartily endorse this recommendation; yet at the same time I am not sure that we have authority to carry out this matter without its first being submitted to the Congress, considering the strict way we are held to account for the use of the money. I do not think we can ever meet a small expense without laying ourselves open to an infringement on this point."

The Chair asked the will of the Board in regard to the acceptance of the report with the recommendation.

Mrs. Fairbanks amended Mrs. Taplin's motion by adding that this matter be recommended to the next Congress.

The Chair said: "You have heard the substitute motion of Mrs. Fairbanks—that this matter of recognizing the nurses as proposed by the Committee on Nurses' badges, be favorably recommended to the Congress. All in favor will say aye. It is so ordered."

Mrs. Hatcher presented the following report:

*Madam President and Ladies:* The Franco-American Memorial Committee unanimously endorse the two circulars here submitted in reference to a "Statue of Washington and a monument to Lafayette," for the consideration of the Board, with the request that the committee be instructed to send them out immediately to National Officers.



State and Chapter Regents and such other members of the Society as the Board deems necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,  
*Chairman.*

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,  
ALICE P. AKERS,  
SARA T. KINNEY,  
MARY P. B. CAMERON.

Mrs. Hatcher then read the form of circular to be issued soliciting contributions for the above project.

The President General said: "There is one thing which I would like to call attention to, that is the fact that the committee who were appointed to work for the Washington statue have been making great efforts to carry it through and they have been working for years; therefore, I ask that they be given credit for their labors. I think also that it would be well to ask the coöperation of the Children of the American Revolution in this project."

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the suggestion of our President General be carried out, also, that the National Board of Management ask the coöperation of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution through its President, Mrs. Lothrop, in contributing to the Lafayette monument." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that 5000 of each of the circulars regarding the monuments be printed and sent out. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the minutes of the last meeting of the Board be printed in the next number of the Magazine." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved: "That the Treasurer General be authorized to advance \$23.00 for the railroad agent." Carried.

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Program Committee for the Congress, presented the report of this committee, which was discussed in full, and all necessary instructions given the committee.

Dr. McGee asked the permission of the Board to read a portion of the Annual Report of the Surgeon General. This was granted.

The President General, on the part of Miss Desha, read to the Board a request for permission for the Hospital Corps to wear a badge, as a souvenir of their war work during the summer.

Mrs. Taplin moved that the National Board recommend to the Congress that the desired badge be presented to the members of the Hospital Corps in recognition of the services of the Corps.

Mrs. O'Neil being called to the Chair, the President General read a letter she had received on the subject. After discussion, it was suggested that some other members of the Society receive the badge also.

The President General said: "I think that the Hospital Corps should receive the badge for the work they have done, but I doubt

if this recognition should go beyond the Hospital Corps, because I believe it would create friction if this is done."

The motion of Mrs. Taplin was amended to read: "That the Hospital Corps be authorized to wear the badge approved by the National Board." Carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Darwin, Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, asked permission of the Board to read the report to a few of the older members of the National Society, viz: Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Washington, Miss Desha, who were actively associated with the work of organization, in order to obtain perfectly correct data, etc. This was granted and the name of Miss Hetzel was added to the committee.

At 5.15 it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

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WEDNESDAY, *December 14, 1898.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.20 a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General the Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Miss Susan B. Anthony, which upon motion, was ordered printed in the next number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the articles of the National Society, viz: the Magazine, the Lineage Book, Directory, and Caldwell's articles, be the only things sold in the lobby of the theatre during the Continental Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved that rugs be purchased for the offices. Carried.

Mrs. Roberts moved: "That the matter of the purchase of rugs for the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution be referred to the Executive Committee." Carried.

Mrs. O'Neil moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be empowered to make arrangements for keeping the rooms open during the Continental Congress."

Amended by Dr. McGee: "That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to make arrangements for keeping this office open from February 17 to 24, inclusive, excepting Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m." Motion carried as amended.

It was decided that Miss Maclay, the Curator, and Mrs. Cahoon, Stenographer to the National Board, should remain together in charge of rooms in the evening.

The Credential Committee presented a report, through its Chairman, Mrs. Hatch, submitting the style of badge proposed to be used for the delegates, alternates and officers at the Continental Con-

gress. Some changes were suggested by the Board and the committee was instructed on all necessary points.

Permission being granted, the Registrar General presented a supplementary report. The Recording Secretary General was authorized to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

Mrs. Taplin requested permission of the Board to have the report of the war work done in Vermont published in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*. It was so ordered.

Dr. McGee spoke in regard to the proposed amendments which were to be sent out to National Officers and others, suggesting that these amendments which are to be presented to the Continental Congress, shall be arranged in the order of the articles which it is proposed to amend; also, where the same amendment is offered by two or more people that this shall not be repeated, as it is a question of amendments, and not of the persons offering the same, that is being considered.

Miss Temple spoke favorably of this. It was the concensus of opinion that the amendments should be given in the order proposed.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Slocum, State Regent of Colorado, be asked to respond to the Address of Welcome at the next Continental Congress. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to telegraph Mrs. Slocum to this effect.

The Recording Secretary General requested the Press Committee to meet after adjournment.

At 12.45 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *December 14, 1898.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m., Mrs. Manning, President General, in the Chair.

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Program Committee, asked to take up the discussion of the program, which had been left unfinished at the last session. This was granted and various details of the program were decided upon.

President General: "As you have accepted the program in parts, we will now bring it to the Board in its entirety."

It was moved and carried that this report be accepted as a whole.

The reports of the other committees for the Congress were also, upon motion, accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood appeared before the Board and presented a short report of the progress of the Magazine. Also read a letter from Prof. Benjamin, Historian of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia, offering to the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* for publication a very valuable map of the colonial boundaries and territories of the United States which had never been published. Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the great interest taken by Professor Benjamin in the National Society, as well as in the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, and asked

if the Board desired to avail itself of this offer, which gave to the Magazine the privilege of publishing for the first time this valuable map.

Dr. McGee moved: "That in view of the very unique character and value of this map, the Board accept the same for publication in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

The Board authorized the Recording Secretary General to communicate with Professor Benjamin, Hon. Chas. D. Wolcott, Mr. Gilbert Thompson and Mr. S. J. Kubel, United States Geological Survey, expressing cordial thanks and sincere appreciation of this very valuable gift.

Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York, read a report of the war work done by the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in that State during the summer. This was received with acclamation.

The Treasurer General again brought to the Board the matter of the rebate of dues for the Patterson Chapter, which had been discussed at a previous session, stating that she had received another letter on this subject. The matter being discussed, Mrs. Brockett moved to rescind the motion regarding the Patterson Chapter, as it was passed through a misapprehension regarding the rebate of dues. Carried.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the Treasurer General be requested to send the rebate, as requested by the Patterson Chapter." Carried.

The President General announced to the Board that she would be pleased to have a parliamentarian allowed her during the Continental Congress.

Miss Temple moved: "That the President General's request for a parliamentarian be granted and that the parliamentarian be of her own selection." Carried.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That the remuneration of the parliamentarian be left entirely with the President General." Carried.

Mrs. Taplin moved: "That the President General be provided with clerical assistance as she may desire." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That the committees which are now preparing for the Congress of 1899 be united in a Committee of Arrangements for that Congress." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett suggested that this committee include all resident National Officers of the Board.

It was moved and carried that Mrs. Brockett be made Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Mrs. Darwin suggested that some statement be put as a heading to the amendments sent out, to the effect that these proposed amendments are sent by order of the Continental Congress. This suggestion was accepted.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Roberts, presented the



war reports of the Pennsylvania Chapters, and at the request of Mrs. Roberts the same were placed on file, by order of the Board, to be embodied in the report of the State Regent, which will be presented at the next meeting of the Board.

At 6.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

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THURSDAY MORNING, *December 15, 1898.*

The adjourned meeting was opened at 10.20 a. m., the President General, Mrs. Manning, in the Chair.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members of the Board to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the motions of the previous day.

The program for the Congress was again discussed, when it was moved and carried that the Program Committee be empowered, if found advisable, to change the order of the day, but not the program.

Mrs. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Music and Decoration for the Congress, made a short verbal report, which, upon motion, was accepted.

Miss Temple moved: "That the matter of music be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee, who will confer with Mrs. Alger." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett suggested that the Committee on Music be given an appropriation for the floral decorations during the Congress.

Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania, announced that Pennsylvania would guarantee that flowers would be supplied for the President General during the week of the Congress. This was received with a rising vote of thanks by the Board.

Mrs. Roberts made an interesting statement to the effect that Pennsylvania had formed a State Conference, to meet annually, with a view to stimulating the Chapters and furthering the purposes of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, as set forth in the National Constitution.

At 11.45 a. m. it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole. Mrs. O'Neil was requested to take the Chair.

At 12.15 it was moved that the Committee of the Whole arise and report progress.

Mrs. Darwin, Chairman of the Committee on Smithsonian Report, submitted the report of the Board. It was received with expressions of great appreciation.

At 1 o'clock Miss Forsyth moved to adjourn to meet at 2 for a further consideration of the report. Carried.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, *December 15, 1898.*

Pursuant to call, the Board met at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Manning, President General, in the Chair.

Miss Forsyth spoke of the bereavement which Mrs. Burhans, a former member of the Board, had sustained in the death of her mother, and offered the following: "That the Board express its sympathy with Mrs. Burhans, ex-Vice-President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in her bereavement through the recent death of her mother, Mrs. Lucy Maria Randall Hoes." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin continued the reading of the report to be sent to the Smithsonian Institution. At 2.40 p. m., it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole. Mrs. Taplin was requested to take the Chair.

At 3.20 p. m., Miss Forsyth moved that the Committee of the Whole arise and report progress.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Darwin moved: "That as the preparation of any history of the National Society is made much more difficult by the fact that so many of its circulars, leaflets, and other ephemeral publications bear no date, that hereafter no such printed matter be issued without bearing date of issue." Carried.

Miss Hetzel offered some additional names for admission to the National Society.

Upon motion, the Recording Secretary General was authorized to cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Recording Secretary General read a telegram from Mrs. Slocum, State Regent of Colorado, in response to her nomination by the Board to reply to the address of welcome at the Congress of '99. This telegram conveyed a probable acceptance, with thanks for the honor conferred.

Mrs. Stakely moved: "That in view of the great pressure and the unusual demands upon our President General at this time, and for the few weeks preceding the Continental Congress, the President General be provided with clerical assistance to cover that period." Carried.

Regarding the seating of the delegates at the Congress, Miss Temple moved: "That the seats for the State delegations be assigned according to the numbers drawn by the State Regents or their representatives; that even numbers shall entitle to seats beginning at the first seat of the front row on the center aisle, where the seats are marked by even numbers, and the odd numbers shall entitle to seats (on the opposite side of the theater) beginning at the first seat of the front row on the center aisle." Carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Recording Secretary General shall write at once to all State Regents, asking each one to be present at the January meeting of the Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held on Tuesday, January 24, 1899, in order to draw for seats for the entire delegation of her

State at the Eighth Continental Congress. That in case any State Regent cannot be present at this January meeting, she shall be requested to designate some member of the National Board to act for her in the drawing of seats, stating the full number of seats required. The State Regent shall also be asked to name the number of alternates from her State to be provided for." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin presented, on the part of Mrs. Hatcher, a communication from Mr. Hatcher, proposing that the Library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be made a depository of Government publications, the Superintendent of Documents to supply to said Library one copy of said publications, in the same form as supplied to other Libraries.

The President General asked the opinion of the Board in regard to the proposition.

After some discussion it was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General express to Mr. Hatcher the warm thanks of the Board for this kind offer, and state to him that the Board does not think it best to ask this favor of the United States Congress until the matter of the site for a Continental Hall is more fully determined, this having also come before that body.

Mrs. O'Neil read a letter from Mrs. Torrance, State Regent of Minnesota, asking instructions of the Board in regard to answering the same.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to reply to this letter, the committee to consist of Mrs. O'Neil, chairman; Miss Forsyth and Miss Temple.

Mrs. Taplin: "I move that Miss Janet Richards, who has served us so faithfully the last few years as the Official Reader of the Congress, be again chosen as Reader for the Eighth Continental Congress." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General was authorized to communicate with Miss Richards, inquiring the terms upon which she would act as Reader.

It was announced by the Chairman of the Committee on Invitation that the Marine Band had been offered for the evening of the reception, by Colonel Heywood.

The Board ordered that a vote of thanks be extended to Colonel Heywood for this courtesy in this matter.

Miss Temple moved: "That we engage Miss Millward as the Official Stenographer of the Congress of 1899; the contract to be drawn up by the Recording Secretary General; the stipulated sum of \$425 to cover all expenditures whatsoever regarding the labors required for the work of the Congress." Carried.

At 5.15 p. m., it was moved and carried, to go into a Committee of the Whole. Mrs. Howard was requested to take the Chair.

At 6.30 the Committee of the Whole, upon motion, arose and reported progress.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The names of Mrs. Colton and Mrs. Goodloe were added by the President General to the Committee on Reception.

Mrs. Taplin moved that the report of Mrs. Darwin, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, be accepted.

Miss Temple amended this by moving: "That this be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Committee on the Smithsonian Report, the Chairman of the Committee to follow out her own suggestions, after making the separate submissions of certain portions of the report to some early officers of the National Society, which request had been granted by the Board; and that the bulk of the report be not increased."

Motion carried as amended.

Miss Forsyth moved to extend to Mrs. Darwin the most profound thanks of the Board for the admirable work done in this report. Carried.

At 7 o'clock p. m., it was moved and carried to adjourn until January 24th.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,  
*Recording Secretary General.*

Report accepted.



REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL  
FROM NOVEMBER 18, 1898, TO DECEMBER 20, 1898.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, November 18, 1898, .....	\$308 56	
Charters and Life Members, .....	107 50	
Fees and dues, .....	1,401 00	
Blanks, .....	45	
Continental Hall, .....	162 50	
Magazine, .....	69 37	
Certificates, .....	1 00	
Directory, .....	50	
	<hr/>	\$2,050 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded, .....	\$92 00
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*Magazine.*

Office expenses, September 21st to November 19th, .....	\$11 83	
Salary of Editor for December, .....	83 33	
Salary of Business Manager for Decem- ber, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	145 16

*Lineage.*

Postage, .....	15 00
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*General Office.*

State Regent postage, Massachusetts,...	5 00	
"    Ohio, .....	10 00	
South Carolina, .....	2 00	
Minnesota, .....	5 00	
Office expense, .....	30 00	
Auditing books, .....	25 00	
Office rent to January 1, 1899, .....	150 00	
Postage on application blanks, .....	15 00	
Printing, .....	23 50	
Binding, .....	9 00	
State Regent postage, New Jersey, ....	5 00	
Curator, salary for December, .....	75 00	
Postage, amendments, .....	11 00	
State Regent postage, Wyoming, .....	3 00	
Additional office expense, .....	15 00	
	<hr/>	383 50

*Registrars General.*

Engrossing, .....	\$26 00
Engrossing, .....	25 60

Clerks, salaries for December, .....	150 00	
Engrossing, .....	48 60	
	<hr/>	250 20

*Treasurer General.*

Bookkeeper, salary for December, ....	\$100 00	
Record Clerk, salary for December, ...	50 00	
Clerk, salary for December, .....	30 00	
	<hr/>	180 00

*Recording Secretary General.*

Screen, .....	\$3 00	
Stenographer, salary for December, ....	75 00	
One typewriter and table, .....	107 50	
	<hr/>	185 50

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Clerk, salary for December, .....	50 00	
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*Historian General.*

Clerk, salary for December, .....	\$70 00	
Clerk, salary for December, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	120 00

*Librarian General.*

Book-case, .....	\$12 25	
Clerk, salary for December, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	62 25

*Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.*

Clerk, salary for December, .....	\$50 00	
Engrossing, .....	9 75	
	<hr/>	59 75

*Card Catalogue.*

Clerk, salary for December, .....	50 00	
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*Eighth Continental Congress.*

Advance to Agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company, .....	23 00	
By balance: Loan and Trust Company, \$412.20;		
Metropolitan Bank, \$22.32, .....	434 52	
	<hr/>	\$2,050 88

## ASSETS.

Permanent investments, .....	\$36,703 26	
Current investments, .....	4,465 00	
Current Fund: Bank balances, .....	434 52	
Permanent Fund: American Security and Trust Company, .....	1,659 51	
	<hr/>	\$43,262 29

*Subscriptions to Continental Hall.*

Chicago Chapter: Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, .....	\$62 50	
Mrs. Helen H. Piper Benedict (per Mrs. Shepard), .....	100 00	
		\$162 50
<hr/>		
SARAH H. HATCH,		
Treasurer General.		

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL  
FROM DECEMBER 20, 1898, TO JANUARY 20, 1899.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance December 20, 1898, .....	\$434 52	
Charters and Life Members, .....	152 00	
Fees and dues, .....	2,269 00	
Certificates, .....	4 00	
Blanks, .....	20	
Interest, .....	335 00	
Continental Hall, .....	5 00	
Bills payable: Loan, Crane, Parris & Co., .....	1,200 00	
Directory, .....	109 50	
Rosettes, .....	19 20	
Lineage, .....	129 40	
Ribbon, .....	1 25	
Statute books, .....	70	
Magazine, .....	460 34	
		<hr/> \$5,120 11

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Dues refunded, .....	\$56 00
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*Magazine.*

Printing December issue, .....	\$395 87	
Half-tone cuts, .....	16 70	
2,000 folders, .....	7 00	
Editor's salary for January, .....	83 33	
Business Manager's salary for January, .....	50 00	
Expense, November 19, 1898, to January 19, 1899, .....	12 74	
		<hr/> 565 64

*Spoons.*

Caldwell & Co., .....	\$31 20	
Caldwell & Co., .....	4 80	
		<hr/> 36 00

*Lineage.*

Postage, .....	15 00
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*General Office.*

Stationery: Caldwell, .....	\$28 65	
Stationery, Hodges, .....	2 10	
Postage on application blanks, .....	15 00	
Office expense, .....	30 00	
Office rent to January 31, 1899, .....	150 00	
Printing, .....	78 90	
Flag, October 6, 1898, .....	12 50	
Stationery, .....	20 19	
Stationery, .....	4 28	
Postage on railroad circulars, .....	10 00	
Additional office expense, .....	15 00	
State Regent postage, Kansas, .....	5 00	
Postage, Franco-American mem. circulars, .....	9 22	
Curator, salary for January, .....	75 00	
	<hr/>	455 84

*Registrars General.*

Repairs to typewriter, .....	\$5 00	
Engrossing, .....	13 00	
Postage on certificates, .....	30 00	
Engrossing, .....	17 10	
Clerks, salaries for January, .....	150 00	
	<hr/>	215 10

*Treasurer General.*

Rubber stamps, .....	\$1 75	
Stationery, .....	7 70	
Cash book for 1899, .....	8 50	
Bookkeeper, salary for January, .....	100 00	
Record clerk, salary for January, .....	50 00	
Clerk, salary for January, .....	30 00	
	<hr/>	197 95

*Recording Secretary General.*

Repairing seal, .....	\$4 00	
Stenographer, salary for January, .....	75 00	
	<hr/>	79 00

*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Extra clerk, seven days, .....	\$7 00	
Desk, .....	25 00	
Clerk, salary for January, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	82 00

*Historian General.*

Portrait and autograph, .....	\$4 45	
Clerk, salary for January, .....	70 00	
Clerk, salary for January, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	124 45



*Librarian General.*

Binders, .....	\$5 00	
Cards, .....	50	
1,000 cards, .....	2 25	
One size rule, .....	20	
Clerk, salary for January, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	57 95

*Vice-President General in Charge of Organizations.*

Desk, .....	\$30 00	
Seals, .....	1 80	
100 tubes, .....	1 20	
Clerk, salary for January, .....	50 00	
	<hr/>	83 00

*Card Catalogue.*

Clerk, salary for January, .....	50 00
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*Eighth Continental Congress.*

Printing credential lists, .....	17 75
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*Permanent Fund.*

Continental Hall, .....	\$167 50	
Interest, .....	410 00	
Charters and Life Members, .....	361 50	
	<hr/>	939 00

*Directory.*

Postage, .....	\$20 00	
Printing Directory, .....	914 11	
	<hr/>	934 11

*Certificates.*

Caldwell & Co., .....	130 00	
By balance: Metropolitan Bank, \$728.32; Loan and Trust Company, \$353.00, .....	1,081 32	
	<hr/>	\$5,120 11

## ASSETS.

Permanent investments, .....	\$36,703 26	
Current investments, .....	4,465 00	
Current Fund: Bank balances, .....	1,081 32	
Permanent Fund: American Security and Trust Company, .....	2,598 51	
	<hr/>	\$44,848 09

*Subscriptions to Continental Hall.*

Mrs. George M. Pullman (Chicago Chapter), .....	\$5 00
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SARAH H. HATCH,  
Treasurer General.

## ERRATA. .

In the twentieth line from the top of page 5, No. 1, Vol. XIV,  $30^{\circ} 30'$  should be  $36^{\circ} 30'$ .

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In the resolutions passed by the Board on the death of Mrs. Ritchie and printed in the Magazine, it should read Mrs. John Ritchie.

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
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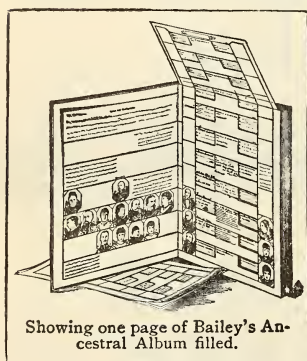
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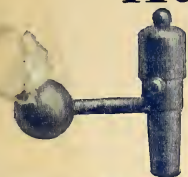
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